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THE

CALENDAR OF VICTORY

BEING

A RECORD OF BRITISH VALOUR AND CONQUEST

BY SEA AND LAND,

ON EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

PROJECTED AND COMMENCED

BY THE LATE MAJOR JOHNS, R.M.

CONTINUED AND COMPLETED

BY

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PREFACE.

ENGLAND is not less indebted, for her high position in the scale of nations, to her valour in the field, and on the sea, than to her spirit of commercial enterprise. From the earliest ages, and in every quarter of the globe, wherever her forces have contended with a foreign foe, they have acquired a renown that would have gratified the pride of the greatest military power in Europe. On the ocean, the exploits of her sons are, if possible, even more distinguished. The names of Howe, Duncan, Jervis, and Nelson are enrolled on the pillars of Fame, with those of Howard, Blake, Drake, and Rooke; and the decisive and important victories of the Nile and Trafalgar established her Naval supremacy throughout the world.

Animated by these views, the author was induced to compile the "Calendar of Victory;" from which it will be seen that the indomitable courage of the British soldiers who conquered at Crecy, at Poitiers, and at Agincourt, has not degenerated; and that those who

fought and vanquished in Egypt, in the Peninsula, at Waterloo, and in India, have left no unworthy successors in the heroes of the Alma and of Inkermann.

The plan of the work is exceedingly simple. Beginning with January 1st, the successes of the English arms by sea and land are briefly related for each successive day throughout the year. This synopsis of our victorious achievements is accompanied by a carefully prepared Index, which, while it gives the date of any enterprise, and directs the inquirer to the source of more extended information, at the same time supplies a chronology of Military and Naval occurrences from the wars of the crusades, to the heroic struggle in the Crimea in the present year.

The authorities which have been consulted are too numerous to be cited here; but among the more important are Beatson's Naval and Military Memoirs of Great Britain, Schomberg's Naval Chronology, James's Naval History, Allen's Battles of the British Navy, Coxe's Memoirs of the Duke of Marlborough, and more especially Napier's History of the Peninsular War, to whose truthful pages the "Calendar of Victory" is indebted for many a graphic sketch.

April, 1855.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

Army.

1066. Oct. 14. Battle of Hastings.
1099. July 15. Capture of Jerusalem.
1119. Aug. 19. Battle of Brenville.
1138. Aug. 22. Battle of the Standard.
1191. May 7. Richard I. takes the Island of Cyprus.
,, July 12. Reduction of Acre.
,, Sept. 16. Battle of Ascalon.
1217. May 19. Battle of Lincoln.
1295. Jan. 1. Reduction of Bayonne.
1296. April 27. Battle of Dunbar.
1298. July 22. Battle of Falkirk.
1304. July 20. Stirling Castle surrenders.
1333. July 19. Battle of Hallidowne Hill
1344. Aug. 9. Battle of Auberoche.
1346. July 27. Reduction of Caen.
,, Aug. 26. Battle of Cressy.
1347. Aug. 4. Reduction of Calais.
,, Oct. 17. Battle at Nevil's Cross.
1349. Jan. 1. French defeated under the walls of Calais.
1356. Sept. 19. Battle of Poitiers.
1364. Sept. 29. Battle of Auray.
1369. April 3. Action near Najara.
1402. Sept. 14. Battle near Holmedon Hill.
1403. July 21. Battle of Shrewsbury.
1410. Feb. 12. Battle of Herrings.
1412. Nov. 9. St. Cloud taken.
1415. Jan. 2. Reduction of Falaise.
,, Oct. 25. Battle of Agincourt.
,, Sept. 18. Reduction of Harfleur.
1417. Aug. 9. Reduction of Tongue.
,, Sept. 4. Caen taken.
1418. Feb. 16. Falaise Castle surrenders.
1419. Jan. 19. Surrender of Rouen.
1420. June 11. Surrender of Sens.
,, June 23. Montereau stormed.
,, July 5. Montereau surrenders.
1422. May 2. Meaux surrenders.
1423. Aug. 15. Surrender of Ivry.
1513. Aug. 18. Battle of the Spurs.
,, Sept. 9. Battle of Flodden.
1543. Sept. 14. Surrender of Boulogne.
1545. Feb. 6. French defeated near Boulogne.
,, July 18. Invasion of Sussex defeated.
1546. May 22. Action near Boulogne.
1547. Sept. 10. Battle of Musselburg.
1549. May 1. Attack on Bullonberg repulsed.
1557. Aug. 10. Battle of St. Quentin.
1558. July 13. Battle of Gravelines.
1563. July 3. Defence of Havre.
1586. Jan. 1. St. Domingo stormed.
,, Feb. 21. Werle taken.
1589. May 30. Cascais surrenders.
1597. April 7. Capture of Porto Cavalhos.
,, Sept. 25. Surrender of Amiens.
1600. July 2. Spanish army defeated.
1602. Jan. 2. Spanish invasion defeated
,, Jan. 7. Attack on Ostend repulsed.
,, Jan. 7. Reduction of Porto Bello.
,, Oct. 23. Battle of Edge Hill.
1643. Sept. 20. Battle of Newbury.
1644. Oct. 27. Battle of Newbury.
1645. June 14. Battle of Naseby.
1650. Sept. 3. Battle of Dunbar.
1651. Sept. 3. Battle of Worcester.
1658. June 14. Battle of Dunkirk.
,, June 26. Dunkirk surrenders.
1671. Jan. 14. Capture of Venta Cruz.
,, Jan. 17. Capture of Panama.
,, May 13. Surrender of Acadia.
,, July 1. Battle of the Boyne.
1690. July 14. Surrender of St. Christophers.
1692. Aug. 3. Battle of Steenkirk.
1695. July 8. Siege of Namur.
,, July 9. Reduction of Casal.
1696. July 5. Landing at Howat.
1702. July 20. Reduct. of Gravenbrook.
,, Sept. 23. Venloo surrenders.
,, Oct. 6. Reduction of Ruremont.
,, Oct. 12. Reduction of Vigo.
1703. April 28. Assault of Bonn.
1704. Aug. 13. Battle of Blenheim.
,, July 2. Battle of Donawert.
,, July 7. Reduction of Aicha.
1705. July 16. Attack upon Gibraltar repulsed.
,, April 28. Valencia taken.
,, May 2. Sortie from Gibraltar.
,, May 9. Albuquerque surrendered
,, Sept. 5. Surrender of Dendermond.
,, Sept. 28. Reduction of Barcelona
1706. Mar. 23. Defence of Montjuich.
,, May 23. Battle of Ramilies.
,, July 6. Reduction of Ostend.
,, Oct. 4. Reduction of Ath.
,, Aug. 25. Menin surrenders.

1706. Sept. 7. Battle of Turin.
1708. June 30. Battle of Oudenarde.
,, Sept. 28. N.S. Battle of Wynendale.
,, Dec. 8. Reduction of Lisle.
,, Dec. 30. Reduction of Ghent.'
1709. Sept. 10. Surrender of Tournay. Battle of Malplaquet.
,, Oct. 20. Surrender of Mons.
1710. July 16. Spanish army defeated.
,, Aug. 28. Reduction of Bethune.
,, Sept. 30. Reduction of Annapolis Royal.
,, Oct. 29. Reduction of St. Venant.
,, Nov. 8. Reduction of Aire.
1711. Feb. 10. Mahé surrenders.
,, Sept. 14. Bouchain surrenders.
1715. Nov. 12. Battle of Preston.
1719. Oct. 1. and 10. Reduction of Vigo.
,, Oct. 14. Reduction of Ponte Vedra.
,, Oct. 19. Reduction of Messina.
1741. Mar. 9. Landing at Carthagena.
1742. July 7. Action at Georgia.
1743. June 16. Battle of Dettingen.
1745. June 15. Reduction of Louisbourg.
1746. April 16. Battle at Culloden.
,, June 17. Assault at Cuddalore.
,, Oct. 1. Battle of Roucoux.
1748. Mar. 8. Reduction of St. Domingo
1751. Aug. 31. Reduction of Arcot.
1752. Feb. 28. Conjeveram surrenders.
,, May 28. Action near Volcondah.
,, July 8. Fort of Vellore surrend.
,, Oct. 31. Capture of Covelong.
1753. Jan. 5. Mahrattas defeated near Trivadi.
,, Sept. 21. Action of the Golden Rock.
1754. Aug. 16. Battle of the French Rock.
1755. April 2. Severndroog surrenders.
,, April 9. Bancole surrenders.
1756. Feb. 13. Geriah surrenders.
1757. Jan. 2. Calcutta recaptured.
,, Mar. 23. Reduction of Chandernagore.
,, June 23. Battle of Plassey.
1758. June 5. Landing at St. Malo.
,, June 8. Landing at Louisbourg.
,, July 26. Reduction of Louisbourg.
,, Aug. 7. Reduction of Cherbourg.
,, Dec 10. French defeated near Condore.
1759. Feb. 13. Fort Louis stormed.
,, Mar. 4. Surat surrenders.
,, April 7. Surrender of Musulapatam.
,, April 16. Surrender of Conjeveram.
,, May 1. Surrender of Guadaloupe.
,, July 4. Surrender of Fort Ticonderago.
,, Aug. 1. Battle of Minden.
,, Sept. 13. Battle of Quebec.
,, Sept. 18. Surrender of Quebec.
,, Nov. 24. Submission of Chensurah.
,, Nov. 29. Surrender of Wandewash.
1760. Jan. 7. Action at Eyback.
,, Jan. 22. Battle of Wandewash.
1760. Feb. 4. Timery surrenders.
,, Feb. 10. Arcot surrenders.
,, Feb. 22. Action near Patria.
,, Feb. 29. Surrender of Trinomalee.
,, Mar. 5. Surrender of Permacoil.
,, Mar. 12. Surrender of Alamparvah.
,, April 4. Reduction of Villaporam.
,, April 5. Reduction of Carical.
,, May 20. Attack of Cuddalore.
,, May 24. Nabob of Poorma defeated.
,, May 27. Indians routed near Etsloey.
,, July 16. Action near Emsdorf.
,, July 31. Battle of Warbourg.
,, Sept. 5. Capture of Zirenberg.
,, Sept. 8. Reduction of Montreal.
1761. Jan. 15. Reduction of Pondicherry.
,, April 5. Fort of Gingee surrenders.
,, April 22. Invasion of Belleisle.
,, May 13. Enemy repulsed at Belleisle.
,, June 6. Reduction of Dominica.
,, June 7. Reduction of Belleisle.
,, July 15 and 16. Action at Kirch Dercken.
1762. Feb. 4. Surrender of Fort Royal.
,, Feb. 16. Martinique surrenders.
,, Mar. 5. Grenada surrenders.
,, June 7. Landing at the Havannah.
,, June 11. Reduction of the Havannah.
,, July 11. Surrender of Waldeck.
,, Sept. 13 and 15. Attack of St. John's.
,, Sept. 17. Recovery of Newfoundland.
,, Oct. 5. Action at Villa Velha.
1763. July 14. Action at Cutwa.
,, July 19. Army of Cassun Ali routed.
,, Aug. 2. Battle of Gheriah.
,, Aug. 25. Action at Auda Nulla.
,, Sept. 4. Enemy routed at Auda Nulla.
,, Oct. 11. Reduction of Mongheer.
1764. May 3. Sujah Dowla defeated.
,, June 24. Battle of Graverstein.
1767. Sept. 3. Battle of Changama.
,, Sept. 26. Battle of Trinomalee.
1772. April 2. Capture of Ramnadaporam.
1773. Sept. 1. Reduction of Tanjore.
1775. April 19. Action at Concord.
,, April 28. Action at Sabmattee.
,, May 18. Battle of Arras.
,, June 17. Battle of Bunker's Hill.
1776. May 6. Siege of Quebec raised.
,, Aug. 27. Battle at Long Island.
,, Sept. 15. Capture of New York.
,, Oct. 28. Battle of White Plains.
,, Nov. 16. Capture of Fort Washington.
,, Nov. 18. Passage of the North River.
,, Dec. 9. Capture of Rhode Island.
1777. April 27. Action at Dunbury.

1777. June 26. Action near Quibble Town.
„ July 7. Reduction of Hubberton.
„ Sept. 11. Battle at Brandywine.
„ Oct. 6. Assault of Forts Montgomery and Clinton.
„ Dec. 7. Action at Edge Hill.
1778. May 4. Action at the Crooked Billett.
„ May 7. Action at Borden Town
„ May 25. Americans defeated at Warren.
„ Aug. 29. Capture of Rhode Island.
„ Oct. 14. Expedition to Egg Harbour.
„ Oct. 17. Reduction of Pondicherry.
„ Dec. 14. Reduction of St. Lucie.
„ Dec. 27. Reduction of Savanhah.
1779. May 1. Landing at Jersey repulsed.
„ May 3. Action at Brier's Creek.
„ May 31. Attack of Stoney Point.
„ June 9. Surrender of Sunbury.
1780. Feb. 15. Ahmedabad stormed.
„ May 11. Surrender of Charlestown.
„ May 29. Action at Walsaw.
„ June 6. Action at Elizabeth Town.
„ Aug. 3. Gwalior stormed.
„ Aug. 16. Battle of Camden.
„ Sept. 6. Battle of Perambaucum.
1781. Jan. 6. Invasion of Jersey repulsed.
„ Jan. 21. Carrangooly stormed.
„ Feb. 3. Reduction of St. Eustatia.
„ Feb. 5. Surrender of St. Martin.
„ Feb. 9. B'Hore Pass forced.
„ Mar. 15. Battle of Guildford.
„ April 25. Battle of Hobkirk.
„ June 26. Americans repulsed near James River.
„ July 1. Battle of Porto Novo, Cuddalore.
„ July 6. American army routed near James Town.
„ Aug. 23. Trepassore stormed.
„ Sept. 8. Defeat of American army.
„ Sept. 22. Capture of Fort Paloor.
„ Oct. 16. Reduction of Sumatra.
„ Oct. 21. Mahadapatam taken.
„ Nov. 10. Reduction of Chittoor.
„ Nov. 12. Reduction of Negapatam.
„ Nov. 13. Battle of Hillsborough.
„ Nov. 27. Sortie from Gibraltar.
1782. Jan. 11. Trincomalee taken.
„ Jan. 13. Surrender of Calicut.
1783. Feb. 14. Ananpore stormed.
„ Mar. 9. Bednore taken.
„ April 2. Fortress of Caroor taken.
„ April 18. New Providence taken.
„ June 2. Delaporam taken.
„ June 13. Battle of Cuddalore.
„ July 4. Attack upon Mangalore repulsed.
1784. May 6. French repulsed near Rousalier.
1789. May 20. Collungoody taken.
1790. Sept. 22. Capture of Paulckautcherry.
1791. Mar. 21. Bangalore stormed.
„ Mar. 28. Army of Tippoo defeated.
1791. May 15. Action at Arikera.
„ July 30. Rayacotta surrenders.
„ Sept. 17. Raymaughur surrenders.
„ Oct. 19. Reduction of Nundy Durgam.
„ Dec. 21. Reduction of Severndroog.
„ Dec. 24. Reduction of Otradroog.
1792. Feb. 6. Action near Seringapatam.
„ Feb. 7. Tippoo defeated at Seringapatam.
1793. April 15. Reduction of Tobago.
„ May 8. Action near St. Amand.
„ July 28. Valenciennes surrenders
„ Aug. 18. Battle of Lincelles.
„ Aug. 23. Surrender of Pondicherry.
„ Sept. 11. Surrender of Quesnoy.
1794. Feb. 10. Fort Mortella, Corsica, surrendered.
„ Feb. 11. Pigeon Island, Martinique, surrendered.
„ Feb. 17. Convention Redoubt, taken.
„ Mar. 23. Reduction of Martinique.
„ April 4. St. Lucie surrenders.
„ April 21. Guadaloupe ditto.
„ April 24. Action near Cambray.
„ April 26. Action on the heights of Cateau.
„ April 30. Surrender of Landrecy.
„ May 9. Action near Tournay.
„ May 22. Espierres stormed.
„ June 1. Assault of Fort Bizzoton.
„ June 4. Reduction of Port au Prince.
„ Aug. 10. Reduction of Calvi.
1795. Jan. 5. Enemy defeated at Guelder Malsen.
„ Jan. 8. Victory of Bueren.
„ Aug. 7. Dutch routed near Myzenberg, C. G. H.
„ Aug. 3. Fort Ostenburgh surrenders.
„ Sept. 16. Reduction of Cape Good Hope.
1796. Feb. 16. Reduction of Amboyna.
„ Feb. 16. Reduction of Ceylon.
„ Mar. 8. Reduction of Banda.
„ April 22. Reduction of Demarara.
„ May 2. Reduction of Berbice.
„ May 25. Reduction of St. Lucie.
„ June 11. Reduction of St. Vincent.
„ June 11. Reduction of Grenada.
„ July 10. Surrender of Porto Ferrago.
1797. Feb. 24. Invasion of Wales, defeated.
1798. Sept. 5. Invasion of Ireland, defeated.
„ Nov. 14. Reduction of Minorca.
1799. Mar. 6. Action at Seerdasseer.
„ Mar. 27. Battle of Malvelly.
„ April 5. Fort Caroor surrenders.
„ May 1. Assault of Acre repulsed.
„ May 4. Seringpatam stormed.
„ May 11. Fort Chittedroog surrenders.
„ July 12. Reduction of Fort St. Elmo.
„ July 27. Surrender of Capua.

1799. Aug. 19. Reduction of Surinam.
,, Aug. 27. Reduction of the Helder.
,, Sept. 9. Action of Zuyper-Sluys.
,, Oct. 2. Battle of Bergen.
,, Oct. 11. Action at Lemmertown.
,, Dec. 30. Surrender of El Arisch.
1800. Sept. 5. Reduction of Malta.
,, Sept. 10. Action at Conaghul.
1801. Mar. 8. Landing in Egypt.
,, Mar. 13. Battle of Maadie.
,, Mar. 21. Battle of Alexandria.
,, Mar 24. Reduction of St. Martin.
,, April 8. Capture of Rosetta.
,, April 19. Fort St. Julian surrenders.
,, June 27. Grand Cairo retaken.
,, Aug. 17. Sortie near Alexandria repulsed.
,, Aug. 21. Marabout Castle surrenders
,, Sept. 2. Alexandria surrenders.
1803. Jan. 2. Lumbalpore surrenders.
,, Feb. 7. Sasne taken.
,, Mar. 12. Fortress of Calchoura taken.
,, June 22. Morne Fortunée carried.
,, July 1. Tobago taken.
,, Aug. 12. Reduction of Ahmednuggar.
,, Sept. 11. Victory of Delhi.
,, Sept. 23. Battle of Assaye.
,, Sept. 24. Reduction of Aleghur.
,, Oct. 10. Capture of Cuttack.
,, Oct. 13. Reduction of Barrabutee.
,, Oct. 17. Reduction of Agra.
,, Nov. 1. Battle of Laswaree.
,, Dec. 15. Surrender of Gawlighur.
1804. Feb. 4. Surrender of Gwalior.
,, Feb. 5. Action near Mankaiser.
,, April 30. Expedition to Surinam.
,, May 15. Fortress of Tonkrampoor taken.
,, May 29. Submission of Holkar.
,, July 2. Fort Hinglaishur stormed.
1805. Mar. 31. Holkar routed.
1806. Jan. 8. Dutch defeated at Blue Mountain, C. G. H.
,, Jan. 9. Surrender of Cape Good Hope.
,, July 4. Battle of Maida.
1807. Jan. 20. Capture of Monte Video.
,, Feb. 3. Monte Video stormed.
,, Mar. 20. Alexandria surrenders.
,, July 19. Action near Monte Video.
,, Sept. 7. Surrender of Copenhagen.
1808. Aug. 15. Action at Obidos.
,, Aug. 17. Combat at Rorica.
,, Aug. 21. Battle of Vimeira.
1809. Jan. 7. Reduction of Cayenne.
,, Jan. 16. Battle of Corunna.
,, Jan. 30. Landing at Martinique.
,, Feb. 1. Action at Timery.
,, Feb. 10. Storm of Arambuli.
,, Feb. 13. Fort Ajayerh surrenders.
,, Feb. 17. Action at Arambooly.
,, Feb. 25. Reduction of Martinique.
,, May 11. Action at Grijon.
,, May 12. Passage of the Douro.
1809. July 6. St. Domingo surrenders.
,, July 27. Action near Talavera.
,, July 28. Battle of Talavera.
,, Oct. 3. Surrender of Zante.
,, Oct. 12. Surrender of Cerigo.
1810. Jan. 3. Shenaz stormed.
,, Jan. 13. Convent of Santa Cruz carried.
,, Feb. 5. Surrender of Guadaloupe.
,, Feb. 16. Reduction of Amboyna.
,, Mar. 19. Action on the Agueda.
,, April 16. Reduction of Santa Maura.
,, July 8. Reduction of Isle of Bourbon.
,, Sept. 27. Battle of Busaco.
,, Dec. 3. Reduction of Isle of France.
1811. Mar. 5. Battle of Barossa.
,, Mar. 11. Skirmish at Pombal.
,, Mar. 12. Action at Redenha.
,, Mar. 14. Action near Casal Nova.
,, Mar. 15. Combat at Fons d'Aronce.
,, Mar. 25. Action near Campo Mayor.
,, April 3. Action of Subugal.
,, April 7. Cavalry attack at Valde Mula.
,, April 15. Surrender of Olivenza.
,, May 3. Combat of Fuentes d'Onoro.
,, May 5. Battle of Fuentes d'Onoro.
,, May 10. Sortie from Badajoz repulsed.
,, May 16. Battle of Albuera.
,, Aug. 4. Reduction of Java.
,, Aug. 8. Surrender of Batavia.
,, Sept. 25. Combat of El Bodon.
,, Oct. 28. Action at Aroyo Molino.
,, Dec. 31. Siege of Tarifa.
1812. Jan. 4. French repulsed at Tarifa.
,, Jan. 8. Redoubt of San Francisco carried.
,, Jan. 14. Convent ditto stormed.
,, Jan. 19. Capture of Ciudad Rodrigo.
,, Mar. 19. Sortie from Badajoz.
,, Mar. 25. Assault of the Picurina.
,, April 6. Assault of Badajoz.
,, April 11. Action near Llerena.
,, April 25. Reduction of Palernberg.
,, May 29. Fort Napoléon stormed.
,, June 20. Djojocarta stormed.
,, June 24. Marmont repasses the Tormes.
,, July 18. Action near Castrejon.
,, July 22. Battle of Salamanca.
,, July 23. Action at La Serna.
,, July 24. Skirmish at Ribera.
,, Aug. 14. The Retiro captured.
,, Aug. 16. Surrender of American Army.
,, Aug. 13. Skirmish at Monasterio.
,, Oct. 23. Affair at Muriel.
,, Oct. 26. Passage of the Carion.
,, Nov. 17. Combat of the Huebra.
1813. Jan. 22. Action at Rivière du Raisin.

1813. Jan. 29. Capture of Lagosta.
„ Feb. 3. Reduction of Curzola.
„ Feb. 15. Pietra Nera stormed.
„ Feb. 20. Enemy repulsed at Bejâr.
„ Feb. 26. Reduction of Ponza.
„ Mar. 6. Action at Alcoy.
„ April 13. Action of Castalla.
„ May 26. Action near Salamanca.
„ June 2. Action at Morales.
„ June 6. Action of Burlington Heights.
„ June 7. Fort St. Felippe surrenders.
„ June 12. Action at Hormillas.
„ June 18. Action near St. Millan.
„ June 21. Battle of Vittoria.
„ June 25. Attack of Hampton.
„ June 25. Action near Tolosa.
„ June 28. Reduction of Sambas.
„ July 12. Capture of Ocracoke.
„ July 17. Convent of St. Bartholomew stormed.
„ July 25. Battle of Roncesvalles.
„ July 25. Battle of Maya.
„ July 27. Action at Saurozen.
„ July 28. Battle of Saurozen.
„ July 30. Ditto ditto.
„ July 30. Combat of Buenza.
„ July 31. Combat of Donna Maria.
„ Aug. 2. Combat of Echellar and Ivantelly.
„ Aug. 31. Combat of Vera.
„ Aug. 31. Assault of St. Sebastian.
„ Sept. 9. Surrender of St. Sebastian.
„ Oct. 7. Passage of the Bidassoa.
„ Oct. 8. Combat of Vera.
„ Nov. 12. Passage of the Nivelle.
„ Dec. 9. Passage of the Nive.
„ Dec. 10, 11, & 12. Actions of the Nive.
„ Dec. 13. Battle of St Pierre.
„ Dec. 19. Reduction of Fort Niagara.
1814. Jan. 6. French defeated at La Coste and La Bastide.
„ Jan. 6. French defeated at Merexem.
„ Feb. 14. Action at Hellette.
„ Feb. 15. Combat at Garris.
„ Feb. 17. Action at Arreveriete.
„ Feb. 23. Passage of the Adour.
„ Feb. 24. Passage of Gave d'Oleron
„ Feb. 26. Ditto ditto.
„ Feb. 27. Battle of Orthes.
„ Mar. 2. Combat of Aire.
„ Mar. 19. Action of Vic Bigorre.
„ Mar. 20. Combat at Tarbes.
„ Mar. 22. Cavalry defeated at St. Gaudens.
„ Mar. 30 Action at La Colle Mill.
„ Mar. 31. Battle at Romainville.
„ April 5. Action at Etauliers.
„ April 8. Action at Croix d'Orade.
„ April 10. Battle of Toulouse.
„ April 12. Wellington enters Madrid.
„ April 14. Sortie from Bayonne,
„ May 6. Fort Oswego stormed.
„ July 11. Reduction of Moose Island.
„ Aug. 24. Battle of Bladensburg.
1814. Sept. 12. Battle of Baltimore.
„ Dec. 1. Capture of Prome.
„ Dec. 23. Defeat of American Army.
1815. Jan. 1. Defence of Corigaum.
„ Feb. 11. Fort Bowyer surrenders.
„ June 16. Battle of Quatre Bras.
„ June 18. Battle of Waterloo.
„ June 24. Cambray taken by escalade.
1816. Feb. 28. Action near Muckwarnpore.
„ Mar. 1. Action at Hurriapore.
1817. Nov. 5. Battle of Kirkee.
„ Nov. 26. Battle of Sectabaldee.
„ Dec 16. Battle of Nagpore.
„ Dec. 21. Battle of Mahedpore.
1818. Jan. 3. Action at Sereenuggar.
„ Jan. 17. Action near Malasunky.
„ Jan. 29. Storm of Juwud.
„ Feb. 8. Surrender of Pallee.
„ Feb. 15. Houraporra taken.
„ Feb. 15. Boorah taken.
„ Feb. 18. Badaumy taken.
„ Mar. 2. Singhur Fort surrendered.
„ Mar. 11. Fort of Russaulghur surrendered.
„ Mar. 16. Seedeghur taken.
„ Mar. 24. Dhamonie surrendered.
„ April 25. Fort Trimbuck surrendered.
„ May 10. Mahratta army defeated.
„ May 10. Shalapore surrendered.
„ May 20. Capture of Chunda.
1819. Jan. 21. Action at Omeerkan.
„ Jan. 31. Fort Nowah stormed.
1824. May 21. Ashantees defeated.
„ May 28. Burmese routed near Rangoon.
„ Dec. 4. Burmese defeated.
„ Dec. 15. Burmese Stockades stormed.
1825. Dec. 2. Heights of Napadee stormed.
1835. Feb. 12. Caffres routed at Fish River.
1839. Jan. 19. Reduction of Sidon.
„ July 23. Ghuznee stormed.
„ Nov. 13. Bokhera stormed.
1840. July 5. Attack upon Aden repulsed.
„ July 5. Reduction of Chusan.
„ Oct. 10. Reduction of Beyrout.
„ Nov. 2. Defeat of Affghans.
1841. Jan. 3. Action at Lundie Nowah.
„ Jan. 7. Capture of Chuenpee.
„ Feb. 20. Fort Napanee taken.
„ Feb. 26. Capture of Wantong.
„ May 24. Attack of Canton.
„ May 27. Reduction of Canton.
„ June 10. Fort Badamee surrenders.
1842. Mar. 11. Sortie from Jellalabad.
„ Mar. 11. Assault of Jellalabad.
„ April 5. Khyder Pass forced.
„ April 12. Action near Candahar.
„ Aug. 24. Affghans defeated.
„ Sept. 5. Reduction of Ghuznee.
„ Sep 11. Capture of Cabul.
„ Dec. 17. Triumphant return from Cabul.

1843. Feb. 17. Battle of Meeanee.
„ Dec. 29. Battle of Maharajpore.
„ Dec. 29. Battle of Punniar.
1845. Dec. 18. Battle of Moodkee.
„ Dec. 22. Battle of Ferozeshah.
1846. Jan. 28. Battle of Aliwal.
„ Feb. 10. Battle of Sobraon.
1849. Jan. 13. Battle of Chillianwallah.
1849. Feb. 21. Battle of Goojerat.
1854. Sept. 14. Expedition lands in the Crimea.
„ Sept. 20. Battle of the Alma.
„ Oct. 25. Action at Balaklava.
„ Oct. 26. Sortie from Sebastopol repulsed.
„ Nov. 5. Battle of Inkermann.

Naby.

1217. Aug. 24. Eustace the Monk defeated near Calais.
1340. June 24. Battle of Sluys.
1350. Aug. 29. Spaniards defeated near Winchelsea, by Edwd. III.
1387. Mar. 24. Flemish fleet defeated near Sluys.
1416. Aug. 15. Duke of Bedford defeats French fleet near Barfleur.
1512. Aug. 10. Sir Edward Howard, defeated the French fleet near Brest.
1513. July 1. Sir Thomas Howard, defeats the French fleet.
1545. July 18. French defeated near the Isle of Wight.
1588. July 20-28. Destruction of Spanish Armada.
1594. Nov. 1. Reduction of Brest, by Sir Martin Frobisher.
1596. June 21. Cadiz taken and the fortifications destroyed.
1601. Feb. 12. First Expedition of the East India Company sailed.
1652. May 18. Blake attacked Tromp in the Downs.
„ Aug. 1, 2. Bodley engages Cornelius Tromp, in Mediterranean.
„ Aug. 16. Ayscue engages De Ruyter.
„ Sept. 27. Blake engages De Witte.
„ Nov. 26. Action of Commodore Appleton, and Van Galen, near Leghorn.
„ Nov. 29. Action of Blake and Tromp, off the Goodwin.
1653. Feb. 18, 19, 20. Blake, after three days' engagement, defeats the Dutch fleet under Tromp, off Portland.
„ June 2, 3. Tromp defeated in the North Sea, by Monk. Gen. Deane killed.
„ July 29. and 31. Dutch fleet defeated by Monk. Tromp killed.
1657. April 20. Blake destroys Spanish galleons, in Santa Cruz.
1665. June 3. Dutch fleet under Opdam, defeated by Duke of York.
1666. June 1, 2, 3, 4. English under Earl of Albemarle defeat the Dutch under De Ruyter near the Goodwin.
„ July 25. Dutch defeated off the Foreland by Prince Rupert and Monk.
„ Aug. 9. Sir R. Holmes takes the Island of Schelling and destroys 160 ships.
1672. May 28. English and French fleets under Duke of York and Count d'Estrées defeat the Dutch under De Ruyter off the Gunfleet.
1673. May 28. Dutch defeated by Sir Edward Spragge.
„ June 1 and 4. Again defeated.
1690. June 30. Action off Beachy Head between English and Dutch under Earl of Torrington and French under Comte de Tourville.
1692. May 18. Battle off La Hogue. Adm. Russell, with English and Dutch fleets, defeats the Fr. under De Tourville.
„ May 21. Vice-Adm. Delaval destroys ships in Cherbourg.
„ May 23. Vice-Adm. Rooke burnt French fleet in harbour of La Hogue.
1693. Nov. 17. and 18. Benbow bombards St. Malo.
1695. Jan. 27. Content, 60, captured by Commod. Killegrew.
1702. Aug. 20. Vice-Adm. Benbow engages French squadron under Rear-Adm. Du Casse.

1702. Aug. 24. The action renewed, and Benbow mortally wounded.
„ Oct. 12. Sir George Rooke burns French and Spanish shipping in Vigo, and sacks the town.
1703. July 25. Boats of a squadron under Rear-Adm. Dilkes destroys 40 sail near Granville.
„ Nov. 16. Hazardous, 50, captured by fleet of Sir C. Shovel.
1704. June 24. Gibraltar bombarded; surrenders to English and Dutch fleet, under Sir Geo. Rooke.
„ Aug. 13. Battle off Malaga. English and Dutch fleets under Sir Geo. Rooke, and French fleet under Comte De Tholouse.
„ Oct. 25. Sir John Leake relieves Gibraltar, and destroys 7 French ships.
1705. Mar. 10. Vice-Admiral Sir John Leake captures and destroys 5 ships-of-war, near Gibraltar.
1710. Feb. 10. French 60-gun ship captured off Cape Clear, by Salisbury, 50, and St. Alban's, 50.
„ July 29. Superb, 56, taken in the Channel, by Kent, 70.
1718. July 31. Spanish fleet under Adm. Castaneta, defeated off Syracuse, by Adm. Sir G. Byng; 15 ships captured, 4 burnt.
1739. Aug. 21. Porto Bello taken by fleet under Vice-Adm. Vernon.
1740. April 18. Princeza, 74, captured off Cape Finisterre, by 70-gun ships Lennox, Orford, and Kent.
1741. Mar. 9. Adm. Vernon attacks Carthagena.
1744. Jan. 29. Rosario, 12, taken by Fly, 8.
„ Feb. 11. Adm. Matthews engages French and Spanish fleets off Toulon.
1745. July 9. Lion, 54, beats off Elizabeth, 64, after a contest of 5 hours.
1746. Feb. 9. Auguste, 50, taken by Portland, 50.
„ Oct. 11. Mars, 64, taken by Nottingham, 60.
1747. May 3. Vice-Adm. Anson defeats Com. La Jonquiere, and captures 4 ships.
„ Oct. 14. Rear-Adm. Hawke defeats Com. Letendeur, and captures 5 ships.
1748. Jan. 31. Magnanime, 74, taken by Nottingham, 60, and Portland, 50.
1748. Mar. 8. Port St. Louis, Cuba, destroyed by Rear-Ad. Knowles.
1755. June 6. Alcide and Lys, of 64 guns, taken by Vice-Adm. Boscawen.
„ Nov. 14. Esperance, 74, taken by Adm. Byng, in the Channel.
1757. May 13. Aquilon, 50, driven on shore in Audierne bay, by Antelope, 50.
„ Sept. 12. Emerande, 26, taken by Southampton, 32.
„ Nov. 2. Hermione, 28, taken by Unicorn, 32.
1758. Jan. 8. Vengeance, 32, taken by Hussar, 28.
„ Feb. 28. Orphée, 64, taken by Revenge, 64, and Foudroyant, 84, by Monmouth, 64.
„ April 29. Vice-Adm. Pocock engages Comte d'Aché, in East Indies.
„ May 29. Raisonnable, 64, taken by Dorsetshire, 74, and consorts.
„ June 7. St. Malo reduced by Ld. Anson.
„ July 26. Reduction of Louisbourg by Vice-Ad. Boscawen.
„ Aug 15. Cherbourg demolished by Com. Howe.
„ Nov. 2. Belliqueux, 64, taken by Antelope, 50.
1759. Feb. 21. Bellone, 32, taken by Vestal, 32.
„ Mar. 27. Duc de Chartres, 60, taken by Windsor, 60.
„ Mar. 28. Danaé, 40, taken by Melampe, 36, and Southampton, 32.
„ April 4. Comte de Florentin, 60, captured by Achilles, 60.
„ May 18. Arethuse, 32, taken by a squadron.
„ Aug. 18. and 19. } Vice-Admiral Boscawen defeats De la Clue, in Lagos Bay.
„ Sept. 10. Vice-Adm. Pocock engages Comte d'Aché.
„ Nov. 21. Adm. Hawke defeats French fleet under De Conflans.
1760. Feb. 28. Blonde and Terpsichore, French frigates, taken by Æolus and consorts.
„ Oct. 17. Sirenne, 32, and consorts, captured by Boreas, 28, and consorts.
1761. Jan. 4. Bien Aimée, 20, taken by Trent, 28.
„ Jan. 8. Unicorn, 32, captures Vestale, 32.
„ Jan. 23. Warwick, 60, *en flûte*, taken by Minerva. 32.
„ Jan. 24. Félicite taken by Richmond, 32.
„ Jan. 30. Brune, 36, taken by Venus, 36, and Juno, 32.

1761. Mar. 13. Entreprenante, 44, *en flûte*, taken by Vengeance, 26.
„ April 1. Oriflamme, 50, taken by Isis, 50.
„ June 5. St. Anne, 64, captured by Rear-Adm. Holmes.
„ June 7. Belleisle surrenders to Adm. Keppel and Gen. Hodgson.
„ July 17. Achille, 64, and Bouffon, 32, captured by Thunderer, 74, and consorts.
„ Aug. 14. Courageux, 74, captured by Bellona, 74; two frigates, consorts of the enemy, beat off by Brilliant.
1762. Mar. 14. Ventura, 26, taken by Fowey, 24.
„ May 21. Hermione, treasure-ship, taken by Active, 28, and Favorite, 18.
„ Aug. 14. Havannah surrenders to the fleet and forces under Adm. Pocock and the Earl of Albemarle.
„ Oct. 5. Manilla surrenders to the united forces under Vice-Admiral Cornish and Gen. Draper.
1778. June 12. Arethusa, 32, engaged Belle Poule, 40, near Ushant.
„ July 27. Engagement of Adm Keppel and Comte d'Orvilliers, near Ushant.
„ Nov. 3. Lion, 40, taken by Maidstone, 28.
1779. Jan. 31. Oiseau, 26, captured by Apollo, 32.
„ June 2. Prudente, 36, taken by Ruby, 64.
„ July 6. Vice-Admiral Byron engages the French fleet under Comte d'Estaing.
„ Sept. 14. Santa Monica, 28, captured by Pearl, 32.
„ Oct. 6. Quebec, 32, after a close engagement with Fr. 40-gun frigate Surveillante, took fire, and was destroyed.
„ Oct. 24. Alcmène, 40, captured by squadron.
„ Nov. 11. Santa Margaritta, 38, taken by Tartar, 28.
„ Dec. 12. San Carlos, 50, taken by Salisbury, 50.
„ „ 20. Fortunée, 40, and Blanche, 36, taken by squadron of Rear-Adm. Parker.
1780. Jan. 1. Adm. Rodney captured Spanish squadron belonging to the Carracas Company.
„ Jan. 17. Adm. Rodney attacked a Spanish fleet under Adm. Langara, and takes six ships of the line.
1780. Jan. 16. Engagement between English fleet under Rodney and French under De Guichen.
„ June 15. Apollo, 32, takes Stanislaus, 32.
„ July 1. Artois, 40, captured by Romney, 50.
„ July 4. Capricieuse, 32, taken by Prudente, 36, and Licorne, 32.
„ July 14. Nonsuch, 64, captures Belle Poule, 32.
„ Aug. 10. Nymphe, 36, taken by Flora, 36.
„ Aug. 13. Compte d Artois, 64, captured by Bienfaisant, 64, and consorts.
„ Sept. 30. Pearl, 32, captures Espérance, 28.
„ Senegal, 18, taken by Zephyr, 14.
„ Dec. 30. Princess Caroline, 54, captured by Bellona, 74.
1781. Jan. 4. Minerva, 32, taken by Courageux and Valiant, 74.
„ Jan. 5. Rotterdam, 50, taken by Warwick, 50.
„ Feb. 3. Island of St. Eustatia surrenders to Adm. Rodney.
„ Feb. 25. Grana, 28, taken by Cerberus, 32.
„ April 16. French squadron repulsed by Commodore Johnstone in Porto Praya Bay, St. Jago.
„ May 14. Nonsuch, 64, engages Actif, French 74.
„ May 30. Flora, 36, and Crescent, 28, engage two Dutch frigates, and capture one, the Brill, 36.
„ Aug. 5. Rear-Adm. Sir H. Parker engaged the Dutch squadron under Rear-Adm. Zoutman off the Doggerbank.
„ Sept. 2. Magicienne, 32, taken by Chatham, 50.
„ Sept. 5. Action of the Chesapeake, between the fleets of Sir Samuel Hood and Comte de Grasse.
„ Dec. 12. Rear-Adm. Kempenfelt engages French fleet of superior force under De Guichen, near Ushant.
1782. Jan. 26. Action off St. Kitts, between the fleets of Sir Samuel Hood and De Grasse; the latter thrice repulsed.
„ Feb. 17. Vice-Adm. Hughes, near Madras, engages Fr. squadron under De Suffrein.

1782. Mar. 16. Santa Catalina, 34, taken by Success, 32.
„ April 9. Admiral Rodney attacks French fleet under De Grasse, near Dominica.
„ April 12. Vice-Adm. Hughes engages De Suffrein off Trincomalee.
„ April 12. Rodney defeats De Grasse near Martinique, and takes five ships of the line.
„ April 19. Caton, 64, Jason, 64, Aimable, 32, captured by Sir S. Hood.
„ April 20. Pégase, 74, captured by Foudroyant, 84.
„ April 23. Actionnaire, 64, *en flûte*, taken by Queen, 98.
„ July 6. Vice-Adm. Hughes engages De Suffrein near Negapatam.
„ July 29. Amazone, 36, captured by Santa Margaritta, 36.
„ Aug. 20. Royal George, 100, sunk at Spithead.
„ Sept. 1. Aigle, 22, taken by Duc de Chartres, 18.
„ Sept. 3. Vice-Adm. Hughes again engages the squadron of De Suffrein off Trincomalee.
„ Sept. 4. Hébé, 40, taken by Rainbow, 44.
„ Sept. 13. Bombardment of Gibraltar defeated.
„ Sept. 15. Aigle, 40, captured by squadron in the Delaware.
„ Sept. 18. Scipion, 74, destroyed by London, 90, and consorts.
„ Sept. 18. Gibraltar relieved by fleet under Lord Howe.
„ Dec. 12. Mediator, 44, attacked 5 French armed ships, and captured Ménagère, 30, and Alexander, 24.
1783. Jan. 6. Sibylle, 36, captured by Hussar, 28.
„ June 20. Vice-Adm. Hughes engages De Suffrein off Pondicherry.
1791. Nov. 20. Résolue, 32, captured by Phœnix, 36, at Mangalore.
1793. Mar. 13. Scourge, 16, captures Sans Culotte, 12, off Scilly.
„ May 13. Iris, 32, engages Citoyenne Française, 32.
„ May 27. Venus, 32, beat off Sémillante, 36.
„ June 17. Nymphe, 36, captures Cléopâtre, 36, off the Start.
„ July 31. Boston, 32, engaged Embuscade, 36, off New York.
„ Oct. 20. Crescent, 36, captured Réunion, 36, off Barfleur.
1793. Oct. 22. Agamemnon, 64, engages 5 French frigates off Sardinia.
„ Oct. 24. Thames, 32, beat off Uranie, 36, in the Bay.
„ Nov. 25. Inconstante, 36, taken by Iphigenia, 32, and Penelope, 32, St. Domingo.
„ Dec. 1. Antelope packet captures Atalante, 8.
1794. Mar. 22. Reduction of Martinique.
„ April 4. Reduction of St. Lucie.
„ April 23. Pomone, 44, Engageante, 36, and Babet, 20, captured near Guernsey by 5 frigates under Commodore Warren.
„ May 5. Orpheus, 32, captures Duguay-Trouin, 34, in East Indies.
„ May 29. Carysfort, 28,
„ May 29. Lord Howe engages French fleet under Adm. Villaret, in the Bay.
„ June 1. Lord Howe defeats the same armament; 6 sail of the line taken and one sunk.
„ June 17. Romney, 50, captures Sibylle, 40, in Miconi.
„ July 4. Reduction of Guadaloupe
„ Aug. 23. Volontaire, 36, driven on shore on Penmarcks, by Commod. Warren.
„ Oct. 21. Révolutionnaire, — 40, taken by Artois, — 38, and consorts.
„ Nov. 6. Alexander, 74, taken by French squadron under Rear-Adm. Nielly.
1795. Jan. 5. Blanche, 32, captures Pique, 36, off Guadaloupe.
„ Mar. 13. Lively, 32, captures Tourterelle, 28, near Ushant.
„ Mar. 7. Berwick, 74, taken by French fleet near Leghorn.
„ Mar. 13. Adm. Hotham engages French fleet under Adm. Martin, near Toulon.
„ Mar. 14. The action renewed; Ca Ira, 74, and Censeur, 74, captured.
„ April 10. Gloire, 36, taken by Astrea, 32; Gentille, 36, taken by Hanibal, 74.
„ May 17. Raison and Prévoyante storeships taken by Hussar, 28, and Thetis, 38.
„ May 25. Courrier National, 18 captured by Thorn, 16
„ June 24. Minerve, 40, taken by Lowestoffe and Dido, 28, near Toulon.
„ June 17. Vice-Adm. Cornwallis,

with 5 ships of the line, 2 frigates and a brig, effected a masterly retreat from Vice-Admiral Vence, with 12 ships of the line and 11 frigates, near L'Orient.

1795. June 23. Adm. Lord Bridport, with 17 ships of the line, attacked the French fleet of Vice-Adm. Vence near Isle of Groix, and captured 3 ships of 74 guns.

„ July 13. Adm. Hotham, with 23 sail of the line, engaged the French fleet of 17 ships of the line under Adm. Martin, near Hyères, and captured one ship of 74 guns.

„ Aug. 18. Trincomalee surrenders.

„ Aug. 22. Alliance, 36, taken by Stag, 32.

„ Aug. 27. Fort Ottenburg taken.

„ Sept. 29. Southampton, 32, engages Vestale, 28.

„ Sept. . Cape Good Hope surrenders to Vice-Adm. Elphinstone and Gen. A. Clarke.

1796. Feb. 17. Amboyna surrenders to Rear-Adm. Rainier.

„ Mar. 8. Banda, ditto.

„ Mar. 10. Bonne Citoyenne, 24, captured in the Bay by Phaeton, 38.

„ Mar. 18. Etourdie, 18, and convoy destroyed at Herqui by Diamond, 38, and consorts.

„ Mar. 13. Unité, 36, taken by Révolutionnaire, 38, in the Channel.

„ Mar. 20. Virginie, 40, taken by Indefatigable, 44, in the Channel.

„ May 4. Volcan, 12, taken by Spencer, 16.

„ May 12. Argo, 36, taken by Phœnix, 36, and consorts.

„ May 27. Revanche, 12, taken by Suffisante, 14.

„ June 8. Tamise, 36, and Tribune, 36, captured by Santa Margaritta, 36, and Unicorn, 32.

„ June 9. Utile, 24, captured by Southampton, 32, in Hyères roads.

„ June 13. Proserpine, 36, taken by Dryad, 36, off Cape Clear.

„ July 15. Glatton, 50, on coast of Flanders, defeats a squadron of 4 French frigates and 2 corvettes

„ June 22. Aimable, 32, engages French 36-gun frigate Pensée off Guadaloupe.

1796. Aug. 8. Mermaid, 32, engages Vengeance, 36, off Guadaloupe.

„ Aug. 17. Dutch squadron under Rear-Adm. Lucas surrenders to Vice-Adm. K. Elphinstone, Cape Good Hope.

„ Aug. 23. Andromaque, 36, driven on shore near Arcasson, by squadron of Sir J. B. Warren.

„ Aug. 28. Elizabeth, 36, taken by squadron under Adm. Murray, off the Chesapeake.

„ Sept. 23. Pelican, 18, engages Médée, 36, off Guadaloupe.

„ Oct. 13. Mahonesa, 32, taken by Terpsichore, 32, off Carthagena.

„ Dec. 13. Vestale, 36, taken by Terpsichore, 32, off Cadiz.

„ Dec. 19. Minèrve, 40, Commodore Nelson, near Gibraltar, captured Spanish 34-gun frigate Sabina.

„ Dec. 24. Polyphemus, 64, captures French 50-gun ship Justine, *en flûte*, and on 31st, Tortue, 40.

1797. Jan. 13. Indefatigable, 44, and Amazon, 36, attacked French 74, Droits de l' Homme, which ship after a severe action was wrecked in Audierne Bay, on the 14th.

„ Jan. 31. Andromache, 32, engages an Algerine of equal force off Tangiers.

„ Feb. 14. Adm. Jervis, with 15 sail of the line, defeats Spanish fleet of 26 of the line, under Adm. Cordova, near Cape St. Vincent, and captures two of 112, one of 80, and one of 74 guns.

„ Feb. 17. Island of Trinidad surrenders to Rear-Adm. Harvey, and Lieut.-Gen. Abercromby.

„ Feb. 22. Résistance, 40, and Constance, 22, captured near Brest, by San Fiorenza, 38, and Nymphe, 36.

„ Mar. 1. Terpsichore, 32, engages Santissima Trinidada, 130, off Cadiz.

„ Mar. 13. Viper, 14, captures Virgin Mary, 10.

„ April 26. St. Elena and Ninfa, 34, captured by Irresistible, 74, and Emerald, 36, in Conil Bay.

„ May 29. Mutine, 14, cut out of Santa Cruz, by boats of Minèrve, under Lieut. T. M. Hardy.

1797. July 3. Gun-boats from fleet in Cadiz, under Commodore Tyrason, defeated by British boats, under Rear-Admiral Nelson, who captured the Spanish Commodore.

„ July 16. Calliope, 26, driven on shore on Audierne Bay, by Commodore Sir J. B. Warren.

„ July 20. Isle of Teneriffe attacked by Rear-Adm. Nelson, with squadron of 3 sail of the line, 1 of 50 guns and 3 frigates.

„ Aug. 10. Gaieté, 20, taken in the Channel by Arethusa, 38.

„ Aug. 21. Oiseau, 18, and Express, 14, captured near Scilly, by Penguin, 16.

„ Oct. 11. Battle of Camperdown. Adm. Duncan, with 7 ships of 74 guns, 7 of 64, and 2 of 50, defeated Dutch fleet under Vice-Adm. De Winter, and captured 2 of 74 guns, 5 of 64, 1 of 50, and 2 frigates, out of a fleet consisting of 4 of 74 guns, 7 of 64, and 4 of 50 guns, 4 frigates, and 6 sloops.

„ Oct. 25. Hyæna, 20, taken off Teneriffe, by Indefatigable, 44.

„ Dec. 20. Néréide, 36, taken by Phœbe, 36, westward of Ushant.

„ Dec. 29. Daphne, 20, captured by Anson, 44.

1798. Jan. 5. Cherie, 26, taken by Pomone, 40, off Ushant.

„ Jan. 8. Betsey, 18, taken by Kingfisher, 18, near Lisbon.

„ Jan. 23. Volage, 22, taken by Melampus, 36.

„ Feb. 25. Cobourg, 12, captures Revanche, 16.

„ April 17. Recovery, 10, captures Revanche, 10, in West Indies.

„ April 21. Hercule, 74, taken by Mars, 74, near Brest.

„ May 13. Mondovi, 18, cut out of Cerigo, by boats of Flora, 36.

„ May 31. Confiante, 36, destroyed near Havre, by squadron.

„ June 22. Princess Royal, 6, captures Aventurier, 16.

„ June 26. Sensible, 36, taken by Seahorse, 38, near Sicily.

„ June 29. Seine, 40, captured in the Bay, by Jason, Pique, and Mermaid frigates.

1798. July 15. Lion, 64, engages 4 Spanish frigates near Carthagena, and captures the St. Dorotea, 34.

„ Aug. 1. Battle of the Nile, Rear-Adm. Nelson, defeats French fleet, consisting of 1 of 120, 3 of 80, and 9 of 74 guns, under Adm. Brueys, in Aboukir Bay; and captures 2 of 80, and 8 of 74 guns. The Orient, 120, blew up in the Action.

„ Aug. 4. Aventurier, 14, cut out of Coregion, by boats of Melpomene, 38, and Childers, 14.

„ Aug. 7. Vaillante, 20, taken by Indefatigable, 44.

„ Espoir, 14, engages Liguria, 26.

„ Aug. 18. Leander, 50, captured near the Island of Candia, by French 74-gun ship Généreux, after a gallant defence of 5 hours.

„ Aug. 22. Décade, 36, taken by Naiad and Magnanime, near Cape Finisterre. Flore, 32, taken by Phaeton and Anson, frigates.

„ Oct. 12. Commodore Bompart, with one ship of 74 guns and 8 frigates, defeated by squadron under Commodore Sir J. B. Warren, on Coast of Ireland. Four frigates escaped; but on

„ Oct. 14. Résolue, 36, was captured by Melampus, 36.

„ Oct. 18. Loire, 44, by Anson, 44; and on

„ Oct. 20. Immortalite, 44, captured by Fisgard, 38.

„ Oct. 24. Furie, 36, and Waakzaamheid, 24, taken off the Texel by Sirius, 36.

„ Dec. 5. Ambuscade, 32, was captured in the Bay, by French 28-gun ship Baionnaise.

„ Dec. 7. Armeé d'Italie, 18, taken by Perdriz, 22, in West Indies.

1799. Feb. 6. Santa Teresa, 34, taken by Leviathan, 74, near Majorca.

„ Feb. 9. Prudente, 36, taken by Dædalus, 32, Cape of Good Hope.

„ Feb. 22. Espoir, 14, captures Africa, 14, off Malaga.

„ Mar. 1. Forte, 44, taken by Sibylle, 38, near Madras.

„ Mar. 15. Siege of Acre. This fortress, defended by

Capt. Sir S. Smith, repulsed every attack by Bonaparte, who raised the siege on 20th May.

1799. Mar. 18. Hirondelle, 16, taken by Telegraph, 16.

„ April 9. San Fiorenzo and Amelia, 36, engaged Cornelie and Vengeance, 40, and Sémillante, 36, near Belleisle.

„ June 9. Boats of Success, 32, capture a polacre of 10 guns, at La Selva.

„ Aug. 3. Dutch squadron of Adm. Storey, in the Texel, surrenders to Admiral Mitchell.

„ Aug. 20. Clyde, 38, captures Vestale, 36, off Bordeaux.

„ Aug. 25. Tamar, 38, captures Republicain, 28.

„ Sept. 9. Arrow, 24, and Wolverine, 13, capture Draak, 24, and Gier, 14, in the Texel.

„ Oct. 16. Thetis and Santa Brigida, 34, laden with treasure, captured by Naiad, 38, Ethalion, 38, Triton, 32, and Alcmène, 32.

„ Oct. 25. Hermione, 32, cut out of Puerto Cabello, by boats of Surprise, 32, led by Capt. Edward Hamilton.

„ Nov. 23. Courier, 12, captures Guerrier, 14.

„ Dec. 11. Preneuse, 40, destroyed near Port Louis, Isle of France, by boats of Adamant, 50.

„ Dec. 26. Viper, 14, captures Furet, 14, near the Dodman.

1800. Feb. 5. Pallas, 40, taken near Cape Fréhel, by Loire, 38, and consorts.

„ Feb. 18. Généreux, 74, taken off Malta, by squadron under Lord Keith.

„ Mar. 3. Vengeance, 18, taken by Néréide, 36, off the Penmarcks.

„ Mar. 21. Ligurienne, 16, taken by Peterel, 16, near Marseilles.

„ Mar. 31. Guillaume Tell, 84, taken near Malta, by Foudroyant, 80, Lion, 64, and Penelope, 36.

„ May 20. Prima, galley, cut out of Leghorn by 10 boats of Minotaur, and consorts.

„ July 6. Désirée, 40, boarded and carried in Dunkirk Roads, by Dart, 30, Capt. Pat. Campbell.

„ July 25. Danish 40-gun frigate Freija captured by Nemesis, 28.

1800. July 26. Cerbère, 9, cut out of Port Louis, by boats of Viper, 10, under Lieut. Coghlan.

„ Aug. 20. Vengeance, 40, taken by Seine, 38, near Martinique.

„ Aug. 24. Diane, 40, taken by Success, 32, near Malta.

„ Aug. 29. Guèpe, 18, cut out of Vigo by boats of Renown, and squadron under Lieut. H. Burke.

„ Sept. 3. Esmeralda and Paz, 22, cut out of Barcelona Roads, by boats of Minotaur, and consorts.

„ Sept. 5. Malta capitulated to Capt. G. Martin and Gen. Pigott.

„ Oct. 28. San Josef, 14, cut out from fortress of Fuengirola, near Malaga, by boats of Phaeton, 38.

„ Nov. 13. Milbrook, 16, beat off Bellone, 30, off Oporto.

„ Nov. 17. Réolaise, 20, destroyed in Port Navalo by squadron.

1801. Jan. 3. Senegal, 18, taken by boats of Melpomene, 38, in Senegal River.

„ Jan. 28. Dedaigneuse, 36, taken by Oiseau, 36, off Cape Finisterre.

„ Feb. 19. Phœbe, 36, captures Africaine, 40, near Gibraltar.

„ Mar. 8. The army under Gen. Abercromby effected a landing in Aboukir Bay from a fleet under Adm. Lord Keith.

„ April 2. Battle of Copenhagen. Vice-Ad. Lord Nelson with 10 sail of the line, 2 of 50 guns, 5 frigates, 2 sloops, and 7 bombs, attacked the Danish line of defence. After a bombardment from 10h. A.M. until 3h. P.M., hostilities ceased.

„ May 6. Gamo, 32, boarded and carried by Speedy, 14, near Barcelona.

„ July 6. Rear-Adm. Saumarez, with 6 ships of the line, attacked Rear-Adm. Dumanoir, with 3 sail of the line and a frigate, moored under the batteries of Algesiras. The Hannibal took the ground, and was captured.

„ July 12. Adm. Saumarez attacked the combined French and Spanish squadron of 9 sail of the line, in the Gut of Gibraltar. 2 ships of 112-guns

blew up, and the St. Antoine, 74, was captured.

1801. July 22. Chevrette, 20, cut out from under the batteries of Camaret, by 9 boats, under Lieut. Keith Maxwell.

„ July 31. Sylph, 18, engages Artémese, 36.

„ Aug. 3. Carrère, 38, taken near Elba, by Pomone, 38, and consorts.

„ Aug. 15. Boulogne flotilla attacked by a force under Vice-Adm. Lord Nelson.

„ Aug. 19. Chiffonne, 36, taken by Sybille, 38, near the Seychelle Islands.

„ Aug. 20. Neptuno, 20, cut out of Corunna, by boats of Fisgard, and consorts.

„ Sept. 2. Bravoure and Succés driven on shore near Vasa.

„ Oct. 28. Rosario, 10, taken by Pasley, 14, near Cape de Gatt.

1803. May 28. Franchise, 36, captured by Minotaur, 74, in the Channel.

„ June 27. Venteux, 10, cut out from under the batteries of Isle of Bas, by boats of Loire, 38.

„ June 30. Créole, 36, captured off St. Domingo, by Cumberland and Vanguard, 74.

„ July 2. Minèrve, 38, having grounded at the entrance of Cherbourg, surrendered after a gallant defence.

„ July 11. Lodi, 10, taken by Raccoon, 18, off St. Domingo.

„ July 24. Duquesne, 74, taken by British squadron off Cape François.

„ Aug. 17. Mutine, 18, driven ashore near St. Jago de Cuba, by Raccoon, 18.

„ Nov. 30. Clorinde, 40, taken by squadron at the evacuation of St. Domingo.

1804. Feb. 3. Curieux, 16, cut out from Martinique, by boats of Centaur, 74, under the orders of Lt. R. C. Reynolds.

„ Feb. 5. Eclair, 12, beat off Grand Décidé, 22, near Tortola.

„ Mar. 7. Gorée recaptured by Capt. E. S. Dickson.

„ Mar. 25. Egyptienne, 36, gun privateer, taken by Hippomenes, 14, in West Indies.

„ Mar. 24. Wolverine, 13, captured by French 30-gun privateer, after a gallant defence.

1804. Mar. 31. Atalanta, 16, cut out from the Texel by boats of Scorpion and Beaver, led by Capt. Hardinge.

„ April 9. Wilhelmina *en flûte* engages Psyche, 32, near Trincomalee.

„ May 5. Reduction of Surinam, by Com. Sir Samuel Hood.

" July 11. Boats of Narcissus and consorts captured a convoy at La Vaudour.

„ Aug. 17. Blonde, 30, taken by Loire, 38.

„ Sept. 15. Centurion, 50, attacked by Marengo, 74, and 2 frigates in Vizagapatam roads.

„ Oct. 5. Three Spanish frigates, laden with treasure captured near Cadiz by 4 frigates, under Capt. G. Moore, and a fourth exploded.

1805. Feb. 8. Dame Ernouf, 16, taken by Curieux, 16, near Barbadoes.

„ Feb. 15. Psyché, 32, taken off Vizagapatam by San Fiorenzo, 36.

„ Feb. 17. Cleopatra, 32, captured by Ville de Milan, 40.

„ Feb. 23. Ville de Milan taken, and Cleopatra recaptured by Leander, 50.

„ Mar. 29. Adm. Villeneuve, with 12 sail of the line, sailed from Toulon, and being joined by 6 ships of the line from Cadiz, proceeded to the West Indies. Lord Nelson, with 10 ships of the line, followed him with such vigour that the combined squadron returned to Europe, pursued by Nelson, who joined the channel fleet in July.

„ June 2. Boat's crew of Loire, 38, led by Lieut. J. L. Yeo, stormed Fort Muros.

„ July 19. Blanche, 36, captured by a French squadron.

„ July 22. Vice-Admiral Sir R. Calder, with 15 sail of the line and 2 frigates, off Cape Finisterre, engaged the combined French and Spanish fleet of 20 ships of the line and 4 frigates. 2 Spanish ships of the line were captured.

„ Aug. 10. Didon, 40, taken off Cape Ortegal by Phœnix, 36.

„ Sept. 25. Calcutta, 50, captured by

squadron of Rear-Adm. Allemand.

1805. Oct. 9. Cyane, 26, recaptured by Princess Charlotte, off Tobago.

„ Oct. 21. Battle of Trafalgar. Vice-Adm. Lord Nelson, with 27 sail of the line and 4 frigates, off Cape Trafalgar, defeated combined French and Spanish fleet of 33 ships of the line and 5 frigates. 19 of the line were captured and one burnt.

„ Nov. 4. Capt. Sir R. Strachan, with 4 sail of the line and 4 frigates, off Cape Ortegal, captures 4 French ships of the line under Rear-Adm. Dumanoir.

„ Dec. 24. Libre, 40, taken by Egyptienne, 44, and Loire, 38.

1806. Jan. 7. Raposa, 12, cut out of Campeachy Bay, by boats of Franchise, 36.

„ Feb. 6. French squadron of 5 sail of the line, under Vice-Adm. Leisseigues, captured in bay of St. Domingo by 7 ships of the line under Vice-Adm. Duckworth.

„ Mar. 13. Marengo, 74, captured by London, 98, and Belle Poule, 40, by Amazon, 38, in company with a squadron.

„ Mar. 26. Phaeton and Voltigeur, 16, taken by Pique, 36, near St. Domingo.

„ Mar. 28. Nearque, 18, taken by Niobe, 38, off the Glénans.

„ April 4. Vigilante, 18, taken by Renommée, 36, off Cape de Gata.

„ April 6. Tapageuse, 14, cut out of the Gironde by boats of Pallas, 32.

„ April 17. Sirius, 36, defeated a squadron off the Tiber, and captured Bergère, 18.

„ May 14. Pallas, 32, attacked Minêrve, 40, and 3 brigs, in Basque roads.

„ May 27. Diligente, 16, taken by Renard, 18, in West Indies.

„ July 9. Bellone, 34, captured by Powerful, 74, off Ceylon.

„ July 15. César, 16, cut out of Verdon roads by boats of squadron, under Lieut. E. R. Sibly.

„ July 19. Guerrière, 40, taken by Blanche, 38, off the Faro islands.

1806. July 26. Greyhound, 32, and Harrier, 18, defeated a Dutch squadron in the Java seas, and captured two armed Indiamen.

„ July 28. Rhin, 40, taken by Mars, 74, in the bay.

„ Aug. 23. Pomona, 34, taken by Anson, 44, and Arethusa, 38, under the batteries near the Havannah.

„ Sept. 25. Gloire, Armide, Infatigable, and Minêrve, 40-gun frigates, taken off Rochefort, by squadron of 6 sail of the line, under Com. Sir S. Hood.

„ Sept. 27. Presidente, 40, taken in the bay by squadron under Rear-Adm. Sir T. Louis.

„ Oct. 18. Maria, 36, taken by Caroline, 36, in Batavia roads.

„ Dec. 13. Neptuno, 12, taken by Halcyon, 18.

1807. Jan. 1. Reduction of the island of Curaçoa by 4 frigates under Captain Charles Brisbane.

„ Jan. 21. Lynx, 16, captured off the Caraccas by boats of Galatea, 32, under Lieut. W. Coombe.

„ Jan. 27. Favourite, 29, captured by Jason, 32.

„ Feb. 5. Buenos Ayres, surrendered to Rear-Admiral Stirling.

„ Feb. 14. Ajax, 74, burnt by accident off the entrance of the Dardanelles.

„ Feb. 19. Squadron under Vice-Adm. J. T. Duckworth passed the Dardanelles.

„ Mar. 3. The squadron repassed from before Constantinople.

„ Mar. 21. Chesapeake, 36, surrendered to Leopard, 50, near Cape Henry.

„ Aug. 14. Frederickscoarn, 32, taken by Comus, 22, on coast of Norway.

„ Sept. 7. Copenhagen capitulated to fleet under Adm. Lord Gambier and Gen. Lord Cathcart.

„ Dec. 21. Reduction of Island of St. Thomas, West Ind.

„ Dec. 24. Madeira surrenders to Rear-Admiral Sir S. Hood.

„ Dec. 25. Reduction of Sta. Croix, West Indies.

1808. Jan. 16. Courier, 18, taken by Linnet, 14, off Barfleur.

„ Mar. 2. Admiral Yawl, 28, taken by Sappho, 18, off Scarborough.

1808. Mar. 8. Piémontaise, 40, taken by San Fiorenzo, 36, off Cape Cormorin, East Indies.
„ Mar. 12. Baleine, 30, *en flûte*, destroyed by Amphion, 32, in bay of Rosas.
„ Mar. 14. Childers, 14, engages Lougen, 18, in the Baltic.
„ Mar. 15. Terpsichore, 32, engages French 36-gun frigate Sémillante, near Ceylon.
„ Mar. 22. Prindts Christian Frederick, 74, taken on coast of Jutland by 64-gun ships Stately and Nassau.
„ Mar. 22. Seine, 36, driven on shore on Isle of Groix, by Aigle, 36.
„ May 19. Guelderland, 36, taken by Virginie, 38.
„ July 5. Seahorse, 38, in the Archipelago, captures Badere Zaffer, mounting 52 guns.
„ Aug. 11. Comet, 18, captures Sylphe, 16, in the Bay.
„ Aug. 26. Sewolod, 74, taken by Centaur, 74, in company with Implacable, 74, off Rogerwick.
„ Sept. 6. Recruit, 18, engages Diligente, 18.
„ Sept. 12. Laurel, 22, captured by Cannonière, 40, off the Isle of France.
„ Oct. 3. Carnation, 18, captured by Palinure, 16, near Martinique.
„ Oct. 31. The Palinure was taken by Circe, 32.
„ Nov. 11. Thétis, 40, taken by Amethyst, 36, off L'Orient.
1809. Jan. 1. Manly captured by Onyx.
„ Jan. 3. Capture of Iris, 26, by Aimable, 32.
„ Jan. 22. Topaze, 40, taken by Cleopatra, 36, and Jason, 38, near Guadaloupe.
„ Feb. 6. Niemen, 40, taken by Amethyst, 36, off Bordeaux.
„ Feb. 10. Junon, 40, taken by Horatio, 38, and consorts, off the Virgin Islands.
„ Feb. 14. Var, 26, taken by Belle Poule, 38.
„ Feb. 24. Reduction of Martinique by fleet under Rear-Adm. Cochrane and Lieut.-Gen. Beckwith
„ Feb. 24. Cybèle, Italienne, and Calypso, of 40 guns, destroyed under Sables d'Olonne by Rear-Adm. Stopford.
„ April 11. Fleet in Aix roads attacked by squadron under Lord Cochrane; 3 ships of 74 and 1 of 50 guns destroyed.
1809. April 15. D'Hautpoult, 74, taken in West Indies by Pompée, 74, and consorts.
„ May 18. Island of Anholt surrenders to Standard, 64, and consorts.
„ June 25. Islands of Ischia and Procida surrender.
„ June 27. Cyane, 22, engages Cérès, 40, and Fama, 28, near Naples.
„ July 5. Furieuse, 40, *en flûte*, taken by Bonne Citoyenne, 20, near Halifax.
„ July 28. Walcheren expedition sails from the Downs.
„ Sept. 11. Zephyr, 14, taken by Diana, 10, near Monado, E. I.
„ Oct. 26. Robuste, 80, and Lion, 74, destroyed in Gulf of Lyons, by squadron under Rear-Admiral Martin.
„ Dec. 13. Junon, 38, captured by four French frigates.
„ Dec. 14. Bearnais, 16, taken by Melampus.
„ Dec. 18. Seine, 40, and Loire, 40, *en flûte*, destroyed at Anse la Barque, by squadron under Capt. Ballard.
1810. Jan. 10. Amiable Nelly, 16, taken by Cherokee, 10, off Dieppe.
„ Jan. 11. Oreste, 16, taken by Scorpion, 18, near Guadaloupe.
„ Feb. 6. Guadaloupe surrenders to Vice-Adm. Sir A. Cochrane and Lieut.-Gen. Beckwith.
„ Feb. 10. Havik, 10, taken by Thistle, 10.
„ Apr. 12. Espérance, 22, *en flûte*, taken by Unicorn, 32, off Rochefort.
„ Apr. 16. Santa Maura surrenders.
„ May 3. Spartan, 38, engages Cérès, 40, Fama, 28, and captures Sparvière, 8, in Bay of Naples.
„ July 8. Reduction of Isle of Bourbon.
„ July 9. Banda Neira captured by Caroline and Piémontaise frigates.
„ Aug. 13. Isle de la Pape stormed by boats under Lieut. J. W. Watling.
„ Aug. 23. Sirius, Iphigenia, Magicienne, and Nereide, frigates, were captured in an attack on a French squadron at Grand Port, Isle of France.
„ Sept. 13. Africaine, 38, captured

by two French 40-gun frigates, near Isle of France.

1810. Sept. 17. Ceylon, 32, taken by Venus, 40, near Isle Bourbon, was re-captured on the same day by Boadicea, 38, Otter, 18, and Staunch, 14, and the Venus also taken.

„ Oct. 14. Sans Souci, 14, taken by Briseis, 10.

„ Dec. 3. Isle of France capitulated to Vice-Adm. Bertie and Major-Gen. Abercromby.

„ Dec. 7. Maraudeur, 14, taken by Rinaldo, 10, near Dover.

1811. Mar. 13. Amphion, 32, Active, 38, Cerberus, 32, and Volage, 22, defeat a French squadron of 6 frigates, near the Island of Lissa, and capture Corona, 40, and Bellona, 32.

„ Mar. 27. Garrison of the Island of Anholt, repulse an attack made by a large Danish force.

„ Mar. 30. Giraffe and Nourrice, 26, destroyed in Bay of Sagone, by Pomone, 38, and consorts.

„ May 16. Little Belt, 20, taken by President, 44, off Sandy Hook.

„ May 20. Astrea, 38, Phœbe, 36, and Galatea, 36, defeat three French frigates near Tamatave, and capture Renommée, 40.

„ May 26. Alacrity, 18, captured near Elba, by French brig Abeille, 20.

„ July 27. Fort Marrack, Island of Java, stormed by two boats' crews of Minden, 74, led by Lieut. Edward Lyons.

„ Sept. 18. Reduction of Java, by fleet under Rear-Adm. Stopford.

„ Sept. 21. Ville de Lyon, 12, captured by Naiad, 38, off Boulogne.

„ Nov. 27. Corceyère, 40, taken by Eagle, 74, in the Adriatic.

„ Nov. 29. Pomone, 40, and Persanne, 26, captured near the Island of Augusta, by Alceste, 38, Active, 38, and Unité, 32.

1812. Feb. 2. Amethyste, 40, taken by Southampton, 32, near Hayti.

„ Feb. 16. Rivoli, 74, taken near Venice, by Victorious, 74, and Weazel, 18.

„ May 22. Northumberland, 74, and Growler, 12, destroyed two French frigates and a brig near L'Orient.

1812. June 4. Dorade, 14, destroyed by boats of Medusa, 32, in Arcasson.

„ June 18. Belvidera, 36, engaged by American squadron under Commodore Rogers.

„ July 6. Dictator, 64, and consorts, captured a Danish 40-gun frigate, with three brigs 12 miles up a creek in Norway.

„ Aug. 13. Alert, 16, captured by Essex, 32.

„ Aug. 19. Guerrière, 38, captured by Constitution, 44, near Halifax.

„ Sept. 8. Laura, 10, captured by Diligente, 18, off the Delaware.

„ Oct. 18. Frolic, 18, captured by Wasp, 18.

„ Oct. 25. Macedonian, 38, captured by United States, 44.

„ Oct. 30. Java, 38, captured by Constitution, 44, near St. Salvador.

1813. Feb. 7. Amelia, 38, engages French 40-gun frigate Arethuse, on Coast of Africa.

„ Feb. 24. Peacock, 18, captured near Demerara, by Hornet, 20.

„ June 1. Shannon, 38, captures Chesapeake, off Boston.

„ July 12. Anaconda, 18, taken at Ocracoke, by a force under Capt. Ross.

„ Aug. 12. Argus, 20, taken on Coast of Ireland, by Pelican, 18.

„ Sept. 5. Boxer, 14, captured by Enterprise, 16, Coast of America.

„ Oct. 13. Flibustier, 16, taken by Telegraph, 12, near Bayonne.

„ Oct. 21. Weser, 40, taken by Rippon, 74, in the Channel.

„ Oct. 23. Trave, 40, taken by Andromache, 38, near Ushant.

1814. Jan. 5. Fortress of Cattaro, in the Adriatic, surrenders.

„ Jan. 6. Cérès, 40, taken by Niger, 38, and Tagus, 38, off Cape de Verd Islands.

„ Jan. 16. Alcmène, 40, taken by Venerable, 74.

„ Jan. 20. Iphigénie, 40, consort of Alcmène, surrendered.

„ Jan. 23. Sultane, 40, and Etoile, 40, near Cape de Verd Islands, engaged 36-gun frigates, Créole and Astrea.

1814. Feb. 3. Terpsichore, 40, taken by Majestic, 50.
„ Feb. 25. Clorinde, 40, taken by Eurotas, 38, near Ushant.
„ Mar. 26 Sultane, 44, taken by Hannibal, 74.
„ Mar. 27. Etoile, 40, taken by Hebrus, 38, near Jersey.
„ Mar. 28. Essex, 32, taken by Phœbe, 36, and Cherub, 24, near Valparaiso.
„ April 20. Frolic, 18, American corvette, taken by Orpheus, 38.
„ April 29. Epervier, 18, taken by American corvette Peacock, 18.
„ May 6. Fort Oswego stormed by battalion of marines, under Lieut. Col. Malcolm, and 200 seamen, under Capt. Mulcaster.
„ June 28. Reindeer, 18, captured by U. S. 18-gun corvette Wasp.
„ Sept. 1. Avon, 18, captured by Wasp, off L'Orient.
„ Dec. 14. Boats of the fleet under Capt. N. Lockyer captured American flotilla on Lake Borgne, near the Chandeleur Islands.
1815. Jan. 15. U. S. 44-gun frigate President captured by Endymion, 40, having chased from a squadron off Sandy Hook.
„ Feb. 20. Cyane, 22, and Levant, 20, captured near Madeira by U. S. 44-gun frigate Constitution.
„ Feb. 26. St. Lawrence, 13, captured by American 14-gun privateer Chasseur.
„ Mar. 23. Penguin, 18, captured off Tristan d'Acunha by U. S. 22-gun corvette Hornet.
„ April 30. Melpomène, 40, captured off the Island of Ischia by Rivoli, 74.
1815. June 17. Pilot, 18, off Cape Corse, beat off Légère, 28, after an action of 1 h. 40 m.
„ June 30. Nautilus, 14, belonging to H. E. I. Company, captured by U. S. corvette Peacock, 18, in Straits of Sunda.
„ July 18. Rhin and consorts capture a convoy in harbour of Corigeou.
1816. Aug. 27. Algiers bombarded by squadron under Adm. Lord Exmouth.
1827. Oct. 20. The combined British, French, and Russian squadrons, under Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, destroy Turkish fleet in the harbour of Navarino.
1840. July 6. Chusan surrenders to squadron under Commodore J. G. Bremer.
„ Sept. 27. Sidon stormed by a united British and Turkish force under the direction of Commodore C. Napier.
„ Nov. 3. St. Jean d'Acre bombarded by fleet under Adm. Stopford, and compelled to surrender.
1841. Feb. 26. The squadron under Commodore Bremer forces the Bocca Tigris.
„ Aug. 3. Amoy surrenders.
„ Oct. 12. Reduction of Chinghae.
1842. July 20. Chin-Keang-Foo surrenders.
1854. Aug. 16. Reduction of Bomarsund.
„ Oct. 17. Bombardment of Sebastopol by combined English and French fleet of 24 sail of the line and above 20 steam-vessels, under Vice-Admirals Dundas and Hamelin.

*** The word **Medal** denotes those actions which are commemorated by that decoration, as notified in the *London Gazette* of June 1st, 1847.

ERRATA.

Page 548. for "J. Watling" read "J. W. Watling."
„ 549. "Comus and Frederickscoarn," for "Wates" read "Watts."
„ 555. the same.
„ 559. AMPHION, for "shoaliness" read "shallowness."
„ „ „ for "Pivie" read "Piavie."

The word **Medal** has been inadvertently omitted in :—

Page 438. "Resistance and Constance."
„ 439. "Lively and Tourterelle."
„ 440. "Action off Lissa."
„ 553. "Hawk and Flotilla."

THE

CALENDAR OF VICTORY.

Army.

January 1.

1295. Reduction of Bayonne. —The city of Bayonne was, on the Festival of the Circumcision, surrendered to Sir John St. John, then acting under the command of Edmund Earl of Lancaster, brother of Edward I., in whose war with France this success was obtained. The city had undergone a short but severe siege, and when it yielded, the citadel yet stood out for eight days. The English fleet was actively engaged in these operations.

1349. Action under the Walls of Calais. — Calais, in the year 1347, after a memorable siege, surrendered to Edward III., who once more returned to his own kingdom, leaving his new conquest, strongly garrisoned, under charge of Aymeri de Pavia, a knight of Lombardy. The year's truce between the monarchs of France and England had hardly ended, when Philip had recourse to stratagem and treachery to regain the city. Geoffrey, Seigneur de Charny, then governor of St. Omer, succeeded in persuading De Pavia to betray his trust, and, according to Froissart, it was agreed that, on the eve of the New Year, 1349, the French were to be admitted into Calais. Cautiously as the treason was concocted, a rumour of it reached the ear of Edward, who sent for Aymeri de Pavia to England, taxed him with his treachery, and countermined the treason. The governor of Calais returned to his post. The night of the 31st of December arrived,—the stipulated guerdon, 10,000 florins, was paid,—and twelve French knights, with one hundred men-at-arms, were silently admitted within the walls of the town, and conducted towards the castle. Here they were met by Edward, who had secretly landed at Calais that night, and they were at once obliged to surrender. Before daylight, on the 1st of January, 1349, the gates of Calais were thrown open, but not, as the enemy lurking without its walls expected, for their admittance to support the treasonable entry of the previous night. Two bands sallied forth, one led by Edward the Black Prince, the other by Sir Walter de Manny, under whose banner fought Edward III. incognito; — he honoured not the treacherous French by his acknowledged presence. The success of the English was complete; 600 of the enemy were slain. The Seigneur de Charny was among the prisoners, and, with many other French knights and nobles, was that day chivalrously feasted as a captive in the city he had hoped to obtain at the hand of treason.

1586. St. Domingo stormed.

—Sir Francis Drake and Lieut.-Gen. Carliel landed at Hispaniola, and took the town of St. Domingo by storm.

1812. — Skirmish with the French, near Almiendrago, Spain. Lieut.-Gen. Lord Hill.

1815. DEFENCE OF CORIGAUM. — A detachment under Captain Francis Staunton, consisting of 2nd battalion of 1st regiment N. I., 300 irregular horse, and two 6-pounders of the Madras artillery,—in all 800 men,—after a fatiguing march, reached the high grounds overlooking the village of Corigaum, on the Beerna, as the morning dawned, on the 1st January, and suddenly found themselves in the presence of the Peishwa's whole army, amounting to 20,000 cavalry, and 5000 infantry. This small British force had to maintain itself against the immense disparity of the opposing Mahratta army until nine o'clock at night. Lieut. Patterson, though mortally wounded, led the grenadiers in a desperate charge, and recovered a 6-pounder which the enemy had taken. A choultry was seized by the Mahrattas, who murdered Surgeon Wingate; but his fall was avenged by Lieut. Jones and Dr. Wylie, who retook the choultry, in spite of superior numbers and desperate resistance. The Peishwa, Gokla, and Trimbuck Danglia, witnessed the conflict, and directed the attacks. When night approached, the Peishwa made a precipitate retreat, and was actively pursued.

January 2.

1418. REDUCTION OF FALAISE. —This conquest was one of the triumphs which marked King Henry V.'s second invasion of France. The town was beleaguered from Holland-tide until the 20th Dec. 1417, on which day the besieged demanded parley; and Thomas Earl of Salisbury, Henry Lord Fitz-Hugh, Sir John Cornwall, and Sir William Harrington, were empowered by Henry to treat with them. It was agreed that, if the King of France, the Dauphin, or the Constable of France, did not raise the siege before the 2nd of January following, the town was to be surrendered. The articles of agreement were most minute in their stipulations, especially that relief was not to be afforded to the castle, which yet held out. On the day named, no succour appearing, the town of Falaise was given up to the English.

1602. SPANISH INVASION DEFEATED.—Don Juan Aguila, with a Spanish force, having landed in Ireland, and taken possession of the town of Kinsale, in support of the Earl of Tyrone, then in rebellion against Queen Elizabeth, he was besieged therein, and obliged to capitulate. The capitulation was signed on the 2nd of January, 1602, and he and his troops were then permitted to return to Spain, having failed in rescuing Ireland from the "jaws of the devil:" thus, in his manifesto on landing, had he termed Protestant England's dominion over the sister island.

1753. SORTIE FROM TRINCOMALEE.—Trincomalee, in possession of the English, besieged by French and Mahrattas. On the 2nd of January, 1753, the garrison made a successful sally, and captured 5 guns and 1 pair of colours.

1757. CALCUTTA RECAPTURED. —The recapture and reoccupation of Calcutta by the British followed in less than six months the disastrous taking of that city by Suraja Dowla, and the sufferings

of our countrymen in the memorable "Black Hole" were avenged; as from this day, the 2nd of January, 1757, may be dated the downward career of the tyrant who had for a brief space of time paled the star of British ascendancy in the East. A combined expedition, consisting of a squadron commanded by Admiral Watson, and an army, English and native, under Clive,—the undisputed founder of our Asiatic domination,—anchored at the mouth of the Hoogley, below Calcutta, on the 1st of January, 1757. The forts Thanah and Alighur, the only defences here, had been abandoned by their garrisons, and were taken possession of; after which the whole squadron, with the exception of one ship left to command the entrance, proceeded up the river; and the next day the troops were landed. The conquest proved an easy one. Army and navy acted well together, for Clive and Watson were both worthy of command. With the loss of but few men, they, on the 2nd of January, 1757, planted the British standard once more on the walls of Calcutta; and there it yet remains, marking the seat of government over the prostrate thrones of India and millions of subjugated people.

1803. Surrender of Sumbalpore. — During the Mahratta war, Sumbalpore, to the eastward of Berar, and then a conquest of the rajah of that country, surrendered to Lieut.-Col. Broughton. The British were hailed as deliverers by the inhabitants, and after the capitulation of the garrison, had to protect the Mahrattas from the vengeance of the people they had enslaved.

January 3.

1563. Harfleur.—A successful skirmish with the French on the beach near Harfleur by the British troops, who, according to a treaty entered into with Queen Elizabeth the previous year, were fighting in the cause of the Huguenots; but they made her a sorry return, ere the year was at an end, making peace with Charles IX. of France, and common cause with him against England.

1753. Ensign Monachin took Cauranchandypollam from the Mysoreans, India. He soon after sustained a siege therein.

1759. Action at Trivambore. —Captain Preston, with a small detachment of the 1st Madras European Regiment and 600 sepoys, came to the support of the British ally, Mahomed Issoof, whose troops had been routed by the French at Trivambore, a village about six miles south of Madras, during the siege of that city by Lally. Captain Preston turned the fortune of the day, retaking some guns, and obliging the French to retreat with about 100 men killed or wounded; among these were thirty-one Europeans, while two only of the English were killed and six wounded, but our sepoys suffered severely.

1792. Simoga was surrendered to an English sepoy detachment commanded by Captain Little, acting with our ally Purseram Bhow.

1803. Sortie Repulsed. — Sasnee, a strong fortress of a province ceded to England by the Nabob of Furruckabad, but held by a contumacious rajah, beleaguered by a British force under Lieut.-Col. Blair. This day a desperate sally made by the be-

sieged on the besiegers was repulsed.

1810. Storm of Shenaz.—A British expedition, engaged in breaking up the stronghold of the Joassamees, and putting down piracy in the Gulf of Persia, in conjunction with some troops of the Imaum of Muscat, besieged for several days, and on the 3rd of January carried by storm, the town of Shenaz, midway between Muscat and Cape Mussuundour. Capt. Wainwright, in H. M.'s frigate Chiffone, commanded the squadron, consisting of H. M.'s S. Caroline, Capt. Gordon, and eight of the Hon. Company's cruisers. The land forces,—H. M.'s 65th regiment of foot, and detachments from H.M.'s 47th regiment of foot and the Bombay artillery, were under Col. Smith, 65th regiment. The Arab defenders of Shenaz were most desperate in their resistance; but the town having been burnt by our bombardment, they retired to the castle, and when this was stormed, they fought to the last, refusing quarter, till many hundreds of these gallant fellows had fallen, either killed or wounded. Shenaz was given up to the Imaum of Muscat.

1812. French routed in a skirmish near Fuente del Maestre, Spain, by 2nd hussars and Portuguese cavalry, under orders of Lieut.-Col. the Hon. A. Abercromby: Lieut.-Col. Campbell commanded the Portuguese, Major Busche the hussars engaged.

1818. Action at Sereenuggar. — Lieut.-Col. Macmorice, with the 1st brigade of native subsidiary force and squadron of cavalry at Sereenuggar, on the southern bank of the Nerbudda, India, attacks and beats a strong body of the Rajah of Berar's troops, taking guns and baggage.

1841. Lundie Nowah.—Capt. Farrington despatched, under orders of Major-Gen. Nott, into Zamin Dawar District, with two regiments of native infantry, cavalry, artillery, &c., attacks and routs a body of insurgents, at the village of Lundie Nowah.

January 4.

1753. Skirmish near Trivadi. —The British forces, under Major Lawrence, were encamped with the army of the Nabob Mahomed Ali, whose cause we were espousing under the walls of Trivadi, in the beginning of the year 1753. It was during this period, on the 4th January, according to an entry made in Orm's unpublished MS. papers, that an officer of the name of Innis attacked and took from the Mahrattas their plunder. Four thousand of these daring native cavalry, under a chief called Morai Row, were at this time in the service of the French, and were engaged in harassing our troops and cutting off supplies. They occasionally found this a dangerous duty to perform, and, as in the present instance, had to disgorge their spoil.

1812. Tarifa.— The French made an assault upon the town of Tarifa, Spain, on the last day of the old year; in this they were repulsed, but still remaining before the place, and their fire continuing occasionally, another attack was expected, particularly as the breach they had before attempted was now considerably widened. The surprise of the besieged was great when, on the morning of the 5th of January, they discovered that during the previous night the French had decamped. It would appear that Marshal Victor was present in the French camp when the order

for retreat was given. Col. Skirrett, commanding at Tarifa, in his despatch well describes the utter discomfiture of the enemy.—"We have thus seen the greatest effort the French are capable of making, frustrated by 1800 British and Spanish troops, with only the defence of a paltry wall; and an army of 10,000 men, commanded by a Marshal of France, retreating from them silently in the night, after having been repulsed and defeated, leaving behind all their artillery and stores, collected at a great expense, and by immense exertions."

1826. Repulse on Zittang River.—This was the gallant defence of a small post on the Zittang River which occurred during the co-operation of a field force under Col. Pepper (Brigadier), with the main army engaged in the Burmese war on the banks of the Irrawaddy. The Col. marched, about the end of Dec. 1825, from the town of Pegue, his object being to threaten the capital, Ava, by taking the towns of Shoeghein and Tongho. A corps of light infantry, in advance, seized and occupied the village of Meekoo, and here the British force crossed the river, and proceeded on its route to Shoeghein, which town it took possession of without opposition. Meekoo was still held by a small European and native force; and on the morning of the 4th January, 1826, the village was attacked by between four and five hundred of the enemy. Sudden as was this assault, it met with immediate resistance. The Burmese were gallantly repulsed by the defenders of Meekoo, which post was held till the conclusion of the war, when the field force returned to Pegue.

January 5.

1753. Repulse of Mahrattas.—A British force, on march from Trivadi to Trivendapa, repulsed an attack of Mahrattas. As we have before mentioned, 4000 of these bold Asiatics were at this time acting with the French in the war which arose out of the disputed Musned of of Arcot. The rival armies of the English and French Companies and their allies were encamped within a short distance of each other, the former under the walls of Trivadi. Major Lawrence, to protect a convoy of provisions from Fort St. David, had despatched a strong escort, and the Mahrattas, according to their custom, made a desperate charge upon the British; but the steady fire of our infantry was too much for these wild horsemen, and they were repulsed with severe loss. In this and similar attacks, at the beginning of the year 1753, they had altogether 600 men killed or wounded.

1783. Capture of Onore.—The reduction of this fortress, near the Merjee river, was accomplished by a conjoint expedition of the British Madras army from Paniané and a body of troops from Bombay, under Gen. Mathews, who took the command of the united forces. The English had been beleaguered by Tippoo Saib at Paniané, and seized the opportunity afforded by his sudden departure from their neighbourhood, followed by his whole army, on the death of his father Hyder, to capture several of his strongholds in this part of his dominions. Onore was carried by storm after a few days' siege, during which our loss was inconsiderable, one officer only being killed, Lieu-

tenant Charles Stuart, mortally wounded on the 28th of December. The Killidar and 100 of the garrison were made prisoners; the remainder, amounting to upwards of 200 men, were slain during the siege and in the assault.

1795. ENEMY REPULSED IN HOLLAND. — The attack on the British post at Guelder Malsen was an affair which occurred shortly after the Duke of York's departure from the army for England, leaving it under the command of Gen. Count Walmoden. The last struggle for the preservation of the United Provinces from the grasp of France had proved so unsuccessful, that nothing remained but an endeavour to save the remnant of the British army, with the Hessian and other German subsidiaries, which formed but an insignificant force opposed to 70,000 French under Pichegru. Disastrous as was their memorable retreat, the retiring army never failed to repel the enemy when closely attacked. General Dundas, who held the post at Guelder Malsen, was attacked by a large body of cavalry supported by tirailleurs, and forced back with the loss of two guns; but the reserve coming to their aid, the fortune of the day was changed: the guns were recovered, the French repulsed, and the post preserved.

1812. On the retreat of the French army from before Tarifa being discovered, Major Brand, with part of the 47th regiment, pursued the enemy, made some prisoners, and saved from destruction the baggage-waggons, stores, ammunition, &c., to which the French had set fire.

January 6.

1781. INVASION OF JERSEY REPULSED. — A French force under General Baron Rolancourt, amounting to 1000 men, despite the loss of some transports and armed vessels on the rocks near the island of Jersey, effected a landing at Banc du Violet, about four miles from the town of St. Helier, between two posts, which they surprised, and immediately pushed for the town. Having gained possession of the market-place and secured the approaches to it, they surrounded the government house, and took the governor, Major Corbet, prisoner. A general alarm quickly spread through the island; and by the time the major, to save the destruction of the town, had signed a capitulation, detachments of the 85th and 95th regiments under Major Pierson, with a strong body of militia, had formed on the heights close to the town. Elizabeth Castle refused to surrender, and fired on the invaders, who attempted to enforce a nominal capitulation of the island. Major Corbet, helpless in their hands, was sent with some French officers to summon the force under Major Pierson to lay down their arms. It needed not a council of war to determine this brave officer's reply, the insulting proposal being instantly rejected. A sharp action ensued, the danger of which the French general insisted on Major Corbet sharing, but he was speedily rewarded for this want of courtesy. A shot carried away his chin, and, led back to the market-place by the ex-governor, his prisoner, he shortly expired. Pressed on every side by the British force, the French now gave way, and the officer in command, after the death

of the baron, immediately desired Major Corbet to re-assume his command, and put a stop to the carnage, by receiving them as prisoners of war. In the meantime another debarkation of the enemy, met at La Roque by a part of the 83rd regiment and a militia force, were quickly routed, many killed, and the rest taken prisoners. All further attempts by boats full of troops to reach the shore were rendered abortive by the well-directed fire of the artillery. The gallant Major Pierson received a mortal wound in the moment of victory. The British loss amounted to 20 killed and wounded. Of the French no return was given, but the number of prisoners was about 700.

1814. British Posts retaken at La Coste and La Bastide, Spain. — The French having on the 3rd January dispossessed Major-Gen. Buchan's Portuguese brigade of the heights of La Coste, and forced the major-general to retire from the neighbourhood of La Bastide, on the 6th, the 3rd and 4th divisions of the British army under Wellington, commanded by Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thos. Picton, and Lieut.-Gen. Sir Lowry Cole, supported by cavalry under Major-Gen. Fane, and the Portuguese brigade, dislodged the enemy and replaced the British posts.

January 7.

1602. Attack on Ostend repulsed. — Ostend was, at this period of its long siege, held for Prince Maurice of Nassau, by that gallant Knight Sir Francis Vere, with a strong body of English troops lent by Queen Elizabeth in aid of its garrison. On the night of the 7th of January, 1602, the Archduke Albert of Austria attacked the town with 10,000 men, but was signally repulsed.

1760. Action at Eybach. — Major Keith's Highlanders, afterwards 87th regiment, which had joined the allied army in Germany the year before, attacked a regiment of French dragoons at the village of Eybach, and, supported by Luckner's hussars, routed the enemy with great slaughter, taking 80 prisoners, 200 horses, and the baggage of the regiment.

1809. Reduction of Cayenne. — An expedition, undertaken against the French by Capt., afterwards Sir James Yeo, in H. M.'s S. Confiance, and ably supported by Portuguese troops under Col. Manuel Marques, embarked in small craft at Approaque, a little to the eastward of Cayenne, coast of Guiana, on the 6th of January. Capt. Yeo immediately pushed forward with 250 men in canoes, to gain possession of two batteries,—the one, Fort Diamant, commanding the entrance of the river Mahuree, the other, Grand Cane, protecting the great road to the town of Cayenne. The main body of the expedition anchored, shortly after dusk, at the mouth of the Mahuree, to wait the result. Both these works were carried on the morning of the 7th January, 1809. At Fort Diamant the French officer in command was killed, and Lieut. Read, of the Marines, in leading his men to the assault, was mortally wounded. The flotilla now advanced up the river, and at noon the whole force was landed. By this time intelligence was received that the Governor of the Settlement, Gen. Victor Hugues, was approaching from Cayenne with 1000 men; but Capt. Yeo, seeing the necessity of taking two batteries further up

the river, embarked his seamen and marines in boats, and having landed, carried the forts by assault, returning only just in time to support Col. Marques, attacked by Gen. Victor Hugues at Grand Cane. Here, though inferior to their enemy in point of numbers, the British and Portuguese defeated the French, and obliged them to retreat to Cayenne.

1841. Capture of Chuenpee. —A force under Major J. L. Pratt, 26th Cameronians, composed of royal artillery, with a howitzer and two field-pieces, detachments from H. M.'s 26th and 49th regiments, a battalion of royal marines, the 37th regiment Madras N. I., and a detachment of Bengal volunteers, together with a party of seamen from the squadron. The works, which were also bombarded seaward by H. M.'s ships, were gallantly carried by the troops, and the British flag was planted on the upper fort.

January 8.

1781. Descent on New Hampshire. — At Charles City Court-house, 9 miles from Richmond, a detachment of Americans surprised and routed by the English under Lieut.-Col. Simcoe.

1782. Rout of Hyder. — British European and native troops, commanded by Major Abington, sallied from Tellicherry, and routed Hyder Ali's besieging army under Sudder Khan, by storming the camp.

1795. Victory of Beueren. — Action near Beueren, Germany, where the English, commanded by Major-Gen. Lord Cathcart, gained a victory over the French.

1806.—The Dutch army under General Janssens defeated by the English under Major-Gen. Sir David Baird, at Blue Mountains, Cape of Good Hope.

1809. Cayenne. — In the advance of our expedition against Cayenne, already referred to, the governor's country house was held and fortified by the French. Two flags of truce sent by Capt. Yeo, offering to respect private property, having been fired upon, the enemy was driven out at the point of the bayonet, and the whole establishment, with the exception of the slaves' houses, destroyed.

1812. Redoubt of S. Francisco carried. — In the beginning of the year 1812 Wellington had concentrated in the neighbourhood of the devoted fortress of Ciudad Rodrigo a force of some 35,000 men. On the afternoon of the 8th of January, 1812, not a blow had been struck by the besiegers, but the light division of the British army, under command of Maj.-Gen. Crawfurd, with some Portuguese troops, had quietly taken post behind the great Teson. Soon after nightfall, Lieut.-Col. Colborne, of the 52nd regiment, detached with two companies of each of the regiments composing this division, suddenly advanced to the attack of a redoubt on the hill of San Francisco, a work which it was necessary to carry before the first parallel could be commenced. We cannot do better than quote the words of Napier in describing the assault that ensued. "The assailants appeared to be at one and the same time at the ditch, mounting the parapets, fighting on the top of the rampart, and forcing the gorge of the redoubt, where the explosion of one of the French shells had burst the gate

open." A few of the defenders were killed, and the remainder, about 40 in number, made prisoners. The redoubt was no sooner taken than the victors were saluted by a fire of shot and shell from the town; but this stayed not their purpose, for that night 600 yards of the first parallel was sunk, and the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo commenced. The loss of the English in the assault of the 8th January was only 6 men killed, Capt. Mein and Lieut. Woodgate, 52nd regiment, Lieut. Hawkesbury, 95th regiment, and 14 men wounded.

1818. — After Captain Staunton's repulse of the Mahrattas on the 1st January, they continued their retreat uninterruptedly till the 8th, when General Pritzler's field force came up with them, and routed their rear-guard near Sattarah.

January 9.

1753. Action near Trivadi. —In the lingering war between the English and French East India Companies, with their native allies, the contention was who should put a nabob on the Musnud of Arcot. The French had surrendered one army to the British in the preceding year, and one pretender to the nabobship, supported by them, had been put to death. They had now another army in the field and another pretender to fight for—Rajah Saib, the son of their late *protégé*. Commanded by Dupleix, they were encamped at a little distance from the village of Trivadi, then held by the English, on whom they directed their Mahratta allies. Morai Row and a strong body of these wild horsemen, supported by two companies of Topasses, native infantry in his pay, with several guns, advanced and opened a fire upon Trivadi. Major Lawrence and the Nabob Mahomed Ali on the instant got their troops under arms, and the grenadiers and sepoys attacking the enemy, captured the artillery before a second round could be fired. The Mahrattas, however, retired along the plain in good order, Major Lawrence following them up with his infantry and field-pieces. At length, not wishing to be drawn far from his camp, the major commenced his return, when he was suddenly attacked by the enemy. It was a moment of imminent peril to the little band of English and sepoys surrounded by Mahrattas, but the infantry steadily reserved their fire till the horsemen were close to the muzzles of their pieces. The artillery also opened upon them, and Morai Row was repulsed, with the loss of about 100 men, and, repairing to the French camp, he bitterly reproached Dupleix for not coming to his aid.

1779. Surrender of Sunbury, America. — Sunbury, Georgia, North America, surrendered at discretion to Gen. Prevost.

1806. Surrender of Cape of Good Hope.—After the action of Blawberg, Cape of Good Hope, when 700 of the Dutch were either killed or wounded, Sir David Baird's forces took up their ground in the valley for the night. The next day, 9th January, provisions and a battering train having been landed from the squadron, the British soon appeared, refreshed and in full force, before Cape Town. The Gov.-Gen. Janssens, with the remains of his army, had retired into the interior after the battle of Blawberg, and the

second in command surrendered. In the evening the 59th regiment marched into Fort Kuokke, and the formal capitulation of Cape Town was signed on the following day.

January 10.

1781. REPULSE OF HYDER AT VELLORE.—When Hyder Ali, in alliance with the French, was bearding the English even in the strongholds of the Carnatic, one of the first fortresses which he invested was Vellore. Situated at the entrance of the Amboor valley, the commencement of a principal pass into the Mysore country, from Vellore the English could intercept Hyder's convoys, and, to make certain of the fall of the fortress, a large army was sent against it. Col. Lang, at the juncture referred to, held this strong post with a force consisting of 250 Europeans, 500 sepoys, and upwards of 1000 irregular troops belonging to the Nabob of Arcot. To the right of Vellore were three fortified hills. The enemy being in possession of the nearest, after three weeks' work opened a fire upon the fortress, which even its strong walls could not resist. One of the angles of the fort was completely demolished, and on the night of the 10th January, 1781, the Mysoreans in full force advanced to storm the breach. To their astonishment they found it repaired. Col. Lang had, by dint of hard labour, cut off the ruined angle; a deep trench and breastwork filled the breach, and the assailants were met with so determined a fire, that in dense masses they recoiled from the walls, with great loss. The assault was renewed towards morning, as though in sheer desperation; but the result was equally disastrous to the Mysoreans, and their loss was most severe. Hyder Ali, shortly after this, recalled the besieging army, but continued to place a sufficient force in the neighbourhood to produce all the effect of a blockade. On the anniversary of the present affair, in the year 1782, Sir Eyre Coote appeared before Vellore, then in great distress, with a convoy of supplies, which, through a flooded country, and under a cannonade from Hyder's army, he succeeded in lodging the next day within the walls of the fortress.

1781. AMERICANS DEFEATED.—After the success of the British on the 8th of January, the next descent of our troops on the coast of New Hampshire was at Fleur de Hundred. Detached from the army under Gen. Arnold, Lieut.-Col. Simcoe, with 300 men, proceeded to some cross roads where the enemy had taken post. The advance-guard of the British drove in the American pickets on the main body, which opened a heavy fire, occasioning us the loss of 3 killed and 22 wounded. This check was remedied on the instant by Lieut.-Col. Simcoe charging and routing the Americans. The fugitives were followed up, until the darkness of night and the inclemency of the weather put an end to the pursuit.

1818. MAHRATTAS ROUTED.—Major-General Brown, marching from Aurrote, surprised the remains of Mulhar Rao Holkar's infantry and a body of his cavalry, in the town of Rampoora. Holkar had submitted to, and made peace with the British; but some of his chiefs yet kept the field. Two hundred of the enemy were killed or wounded.

January 11.

1757. HOOGLY TAKEN. — The city of Hoogly, on the river of that name, about 23 miles above Calcutta, was taken by a detachment from the fleet and army engaged in the successful expedition against the latter city. The British troops, native and European, under Capt. Eyre Coote, detached for this service, appeared before Hoogly on the 10th January, 1757. By nightfall the fire of the British ships had effected a breach in the fortifications, and before daylight the next morning a false attack was made by a detachment on the main gate, while a strong division under Capt. Coote, accompanied by some sailors of the fleet, mounted the breach and gained the ramparts. The enemy abandoned their posts in every direction, and fled out of a small gate leading into the country. Only 3 Europeans and 10 sepoys were killed in this attack.

1782.— Trincomalee, a well-known port in the Island of Ceylon, was marked for conquest by the British after their capture of Negapatam and other Dutch settlements on the coast of Coromandel. Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Hughes, who commanded this expedition, embarked at Negapatam a battalion of sepoys 500 strong and some European artillerymen. On the 4th Jan., 1782, the fleet appeared before Trincomalee, 3 miles below the fort of that name. The marines of the ships, the artillery, with two 6-pounders and two companies of sepoys, having landed, at once pushed on and secured the the fort. The landing of the stores and munitions of war being completed by the 8th, an eminence was carried by a party of marines and seamen, which commanded Fort Ostenburgh, the principal work protecting the harbour of Trincomalee. This effected, the place was summoned to surrender. We should state that Sir Edward Hughes, with many of his officers and men, had, ere the breaking out of the Dutch war, held the most friendly relations with the garrison and inhabitants of Trincomalee; and the admiral now, in an appeal to their private friendship, urged the governor to surrender, that blood might not be shed; but the latter considered it due to his character as a soldier and the officer entrusted with the command, to resist every entreaty. In the meantime Major Geils, of the Hon. East India Company's Engineers, who conducted the negotiation, had made observations which convinced him that the lower works of Fort Ostenburgh might be carried by assault without a formal siege. The admiral was guided by this opinion, and at daybreak on the 11th January, 1782, a small storming party, leading strong detachments of marines, sepoys, and sailors, entered the lower embrasures of the fort. The enemy, taken by surprise, was driven from the works, and the place gained. The loss of the garrison was inconsiderable. Two officers and 20 men was the extent of our loss in this expedition.

1826. STOCKADE STORMED. — The storming of Ziltaun stockade, one of the most desperate affairs of the Burmese war, either by misadventure or design, occurred during a short period of truce with the king of Ava.

January 12.

1809. Capitulation of Cayenne. — After the affair at the general's house, related on the 8th instant, the English and Portuguese expedition against Cayenne continued its advance towards the capital. Perceiving that the enemy had neglected to occupy an eminence commanding the high-road, on the 9th the assailants suddenly pushed forward and seized the position before the French supposed they were so close at hand. By this bold stroke they were in a position to dictate terms, for the capital was at their mercy. On the 10th, Lieut. Mulcaster, of H. M.'s S. Confiance, and an officer of the Portuguese service were despatched to summon the town to surrender. These officers returned, accompanied by an aide-de-camp of the Commander-in-chief of French Guiana, bearing a proposal for an armistice for twenty-four hours; and this being agreed to, the truce was prolonged until the 12th. Articles of surrender were by that time arranged. Victor Hugues, in acceding to the terms, observed that, although his advanced posts had been carried, he owed it to the valour and good conduct of his troops to declare that he yielded less to the force sent against him than to preserve the settlement from the destructive system pursued by the invaders, — the liberation of all the slaves who joined them, and the burning of the plantations of the colony, as exemplified in the case of his own establishment. In justification of our proceedings, we must observe that when two flags of truce had been fired upon, and a third message, forwarded by one of the general's own slaves, disregarded, surely the British and Portuguese, in self-defence, were justified in dislodging the troops that were firing upon them, and destroying the premises they had made their fortress.

1810. Capture of Booloe Comba. — Booloe Comba, to the south-east of Macassar, then a Dutch settlement and a dependancy of that place, was captured by a small party of troops and seamen landed from H. M.'s S. Cornwallis, led by Capt. Forbes and Lieut. D. Stewart, Madras European regiment, — the expedition being under the direction of Captain Montague, commanding the Cornwallis, 74.

1842. Action near Candahar. — Major-Gen. Nott having provided for the safety of the city of Candahar, on the 12th January marched out and attacked Prince Suftur Jung, in a strong position 5 miles west of Candahar, with a force of 5000 men. The main body of the enemy fled on his approach; but the cavalry made a stand, until overpowered by the charge of our troops, and then the rout became general. Their loss amounted to 153 killed and 200 wounded, whilst the English had only 3 killed and 30 wounded.

January 13.

1558. Sortie from Guisnes. — Lord Grey de Wilton, who held the Castle of Guisnes with a mixed garrison of English and continental troops, made a sally upon the French, then in possession of the town. He surprised his besiegers, many of whom were slain, and he burnt the houses which had afforded them shelter, the English sustaining but little loss in the affair. It was the last brave effort in a desperate cause;

on the 21st, the castle, no longer tenable, was surrendered to the Duke of Guise and an overwhelming force, the little garrison marching out with the honours of war.

1782. Relief of Vellore. — The British army under Sir Eyre Coote, after having relieved Vellore, triumphantly repassed Hyder's forces on the 13th January, complimented by a heavy cannonade, which the British in defiance returned; but Hyder ventured not to oppose his numerous hordes to the gallant little band, which, having fulfilled its mission, returned whence it came.

1782. Surrender of Calicut. — After Major Abington had routed Hyder Ali's army before Tellicherry on the 8th January, he completely demolished the works left by the late besiegers, and on the 12th appeared before the Fortress of Calicut with a detachment of his forces. He immediately opened a fire upon the place, and on the following day a shell having exploded the principal magazine of the fort, making a practicable breach, the Mysoreans waited not the assault but surrendered.

1810. — On the 13th January the captors of Booloe Comba repulsed a furious attack made on them by the natives. During the onset a soldier shot through the leg nearly fell into the hands of the enemy, but Lieut. Stewart stepped out from the ranks, threw the wounded soldier upon his back, and carried him to the rear.

1812. Convent of Santa Cruz. — In the prosecution of the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, by order of Lieut.-Gen. Graham, Capt. Laroche de Starkerfels and the 1st line bat. King's German Legion, forming part of the 1st division of the army under Wellington, attacked and carried the Convent of Santa Cruz, thus securing the right flank of the besieging trenches.

1814. French driven from Merxem. — During a reconnoissance of Antwerp by the Prussians under Bulow and the British commanded by Gen. Sir Thos. Graham, the French were dislodged from the village of Merxem by Colonel M'Leod's brigade. A detachment of the 3rd bat. rifle corps, Capt. Fullarton, the 2nd bat. 78th regt., Lieut.-Colonel Lindsay, the 2nd bat. 25th regt., Major M'Donnell, and the 35th regt., Lieut.-Col. Elphinstone, all share in the honour of the day. A bold charge with the bayonet by the 78th regiment was so effective that, though the French were in great force, they were quickly driven out of the village and into Antwerp, having suffered considerable loss. Col. M'Leod was among the severely wounded in this affair.

1818. Pindarrees defeated. — Two of Holkar's Pindarree chiefs, engaged in plundering and burning villages near Gungrain, were attached by a detachment of the Nagpore subsidiary force commanded by Major Clerke, 5th native cavalry, which regiment surprised and routed the enemy in great force, cutting down nearly 1000 men.

1819. — Major Duncan routed a body of Goands and Pindarrees in a valley near Bubye: these marauders were now nearly extirpated from India.

1849. Battle of Chillianwallah. — The British army under Gen. Lord Gough was about to encamp near the village of Chillianwallah, at noon on 13th January, when the Sikhs in great force came forward in order of battle. Sir Walter Gilbert's di-

vision formed the right, and that of Brigadier Campbell the left, each flanked by brigades of cavalry and horse artillery. The battle raged until night, when the Sikhs were completely routed, with the loss of many guns; and the number of slain was immense, being computed at 3000, and 4000 wounded. On the part of the British, 26 officers and 730 rank and file killed, and 66 officers and 1446 rank and file wounded.

January 14.

1671. — Early in January, Admiral Henry Morgan, with a small fleet, appeared off the river Chagre, having previously secured the castle at the entrance, as will be seen in our columns for Dec. Here several of his ships were wrecked by the violence of the weather; but the crews being saved, he landed a detachment of troops and seamen about 1200 strong on the Isthmus of Darien, to attempt the capture of Panama. Marching first on the little town of Venta Cruz, on 14th January the advance-guard of the daring invaders, under Capt. Thomas Rogers, fell in with a body of Spaniards in a narrow pass within two miles of the town, and completely routed them. On the following day Venta Cruz was occupied without opposition.

1812. — We have already recorded the first success of the British arms before Ciudad Rodrigo, when the redoubt of San Francisco was stormed. From the 8th of January until the 11th the siege went on prosperously, the steady gallantry of the British troops being frequently brought into action by the determined defence of the French. Division after division laboured in the trenches: parallels were sunk and batteries constructed, under an almost continuous storm of shot and shell from the town. Little progress was now made until the night of the 13th, when, as related in the preceding page, the Convent of Santa Cruz was carried and taken possession of. Lord Wellington, on account of the inclement season of the year, and in order to cut short the detail of the siege, now determined to breach with his counter-batteries, and storm without blowing in the counterscarp; he consequently armed his works with 28 heavy guns, and then continued his approaches by the flying safe. A sally of the besieged, which penetrated very nearly to the batteries before it was effectually repulsed, together with the heavy fire of the town, preventing the breaching-pieces from opening until late on the 14th. The scene of terrible warfare at this period of the siege cannot be more forcibly described than in the words of Napier:—"Then was beheld a spectacle, at once fearful and sublime; the enemy replied to their assailants' fire with more than 50 pieces; the bellowing of more than 80 large guns shook the ground far and wide; the smoke rushed in heavy volumes upon the battlements of the place, or curled in light wreaths about the numerous spires; — the shells hissing through the air, seemed fiery serpents leaping from the darkness; the walls crashed to the stroke of the bullet, and the distant mountains faintly returning the sound appeared to moan over the falling city; and when night put an end to this turmoil the quick clatter of musketry was heard like the pattering of hail after a peal of thunder, — for the 40th regiment, forming part of the 4th division, then under com-

mand of the Hon. C. Colville, assaulted and carried the Convent of San Francisco, and established itself in the suburb on the left of the attack."

January 15.

1706. Action near St. Estevan. — Colonel Wills, with English and Dutch troops of the confederate army, attacked by a far superior force near St. Estevan, Spain, commanded by the Chevalier D'Asfield, being the advanced guard of the French army. The enemy was repulsed and driven back upon the main body in great confusion.

1761. Surrender of Pondicherry.—Pondicherry had been invested since September of the preceding year, and latterly the siege was vigorously pushed by Col. Eyre Coote. On the night of the 30th of December, the elements had for a brief space of time suspended the operations of the siege; a fearful hurricane drove several of the English blockading ships on shore and the rest to sea, flooding the country, ruining the field-works, and undermining the batteries. On the 5th of January the redoubt of St. Thomas, mounting four 28-pounders, which was of great importance to the enemy, was attacked and carried without loss. It did not, however, remain long in our possession; for at daybreak on the following morning the post was retaken by 300 grenadiers. By the 12th the ten-gun battery was repaired, and kept up a brisk fire, which seriously damaged the counter-guard and bastion, and breached the curtain. By the morning of the 15th, a battery of eleven guns and one of ten opened with such success that by eight o'clock the enemy's fire was silenced. Nevertheless, in order to effect the more speedy demolition of the demi-bastion and ravelin of the Madras gate, Col. Coote commenced a trench to contain the royal mortars and three guns. Pondicherry might have still held out for a month longer, had not famine been within the walls. The British squadron, under Adm. Stevens, being again in the offing, no supplies could be thrown into the devoted city; no relief was expected, all that remained of the French army was contained in that garrison. Lally was playing for the last stake of his country in India, and he knew that he had lost it. Battery after battery was silenced by the British fire; his starving soldiers could hardly stand to their guns. It being therefore useless to prolong the struggle, Pondicherry surrendered at discretion on the 15th of January, 1761. On the following day the wreck of the French forces, little more than 1000 veterans, worn by long marches, disease, and privations, grounded their arms at the feet of a generous enemy, who knew well how to honour the brave. The unhappy French general, returning to France, fell the victim of the wounded pride of his countrymen. He was made the scapegoat of an unpopular ministry, and died the death of a common felon.

1761. Mogul Army defeated. — Major Carnac, with English and native forces, defeated the Mogul's army under Shah Zadda, supported by a small French force, near Gyah Maunpore.

1821. Capture of Buggree, a fort held by Meenah's plunderers, Rajpoolunah country, Col. Maxwell commanding the Nizam's forces.

1821. Major Macdowall, Sillidar horse, routed Pindarrees near Oomurg, which village they had plundered.

January 16.

1705. Attack on Gibraltar repulsed.—An attack by the Spanish besiegers on Gibraltar on the 11th of January having failed, the Round Tower was stormed by the enemy in the night of the 16th. This post was held but a short time; for Col. Moncol, of Lord Barrymore's regiment, coming to the rescue with 500 men, charged the Spaniards sword in hand, and repulsed them with loss.

1706. St. Estevan.—Lieut.-Gen. Cunningham having reinforced Col. Wills after his success on the 15th of January, and taken the command, the Chev. D'Asfield returned to the attack on the 16th, with the whole of his disposable force. The French met with a signal defeat; but Cunningham fell mortally wounded.

1761. Fort of Gurdersberg surrendered to the Marquis of Granby.

1809. Battle of Coruña.—During the night of the 15th of January, Soult made preparation for giving battle, and with some difficulty established a battery of eleven guns on the rocks that formed the left of his position, which was not above 1200 yards from the right of the British line; and, midway, the village of Elvina was held by our pickets. The enemy remaining quiet on the morning of the 16th, Moore made every preparation for embarking the army as soon as darkness would permit the troops to retire unperceived; but about 2 o'clock in the afternoon a general movement along the French line gave intimation of the approaching battle. The British infantry, 14,500 strong, occupied the inferior range of hills, Baird's division forming the right. That under General Hope, crossing the main road, prolonged the line on the right, and occupied strong ground on the bank of the Mero river. The reserve was drawn up near the village of Airis, in the rear of the centre, whilst Fraser's division remained on the heights close to Coruña. The French force is estimated at 20,000 men. Soult, having made his arrangements, opened a heavy fire from his battery on the left, and descended to the attack with three solid masses, preceded by a cloud of skirmishers. The British pickets were driven back in disorder, and the village of Elvina carried by the leading column; which dividing, one part fell on Baird's division in front, the other turned his right by the valley. The second column bore upon the centre, whilst the third attacked the left by the village of Palavio Abaxo. The weight of Soult's guns overmatched the English 6-pounders, and their shot swept the position to the centre. Sir John Moore, observing that the enemy did not show any infantry beyond that which outflanked Baird's right, ordered Gen. Paget, with the reserve, to turn the left of the French, and menace the great battery. Then, directing Fraser's division to support Paget, he threw back the 4th regiment, which formed the right of Baird's division, and with the 50th and 42nd regiments met the enemy, breaking through Elvina. The French were driven back with great loss, closely followed by the 50th, which pursued them beyond the village; but the enemy being reinforced, renewed

the fight in repassing the village. At this period Major Charles Napier, commanding the 50th, was wounded and taken prisoner, and Elvina became the scene of a second struggle. The 42nd regiment, which from some misapprehension had fallen back, now returned to the attack; and Gen. Paget, with the reserve, descending the valley, vigorously checked the advance of the enemy in that quarter, whilst the 4th regiment galled their flank. The centre and left also became engaged; Sir David Baird was severely wounded; and a furious action ensued along the line, in the valley, and on the hills. Whilst Sir John Moore was earnestly watching the result of the conflict about Elvina, he was struck in the left breast by a cannon-shot, and thrown with violence from his horse. He rose in a sitting posture, his eye still fixed upon the troops engaged; but in a few moments, when satisfied the British were gaining ground, he suffered himself to be taken to the rear; and the wound being considered fatal, the general consented to be conveyed to Coruña. In the meanwhile the British were rapidly gaining ground. The reserve turned the enemy's left, and had even approached their great battery. On their right some companies of the 14th regiment, under Col. Nicholls, carried the village of Palavio Abaxo, and in the centre the obstinately-contested village of Elvina was finally held by our troops; so that, as the day closed, their line was considerably advanced beyond the original position of the morning, and the French were falling back in confusion. Sir John Hope, on whom the command had devolved, judged it prudent to pursue the original plan of embarking the army during the night; and this operation was effected without delay. The pickets, kindling a number of fires, covered the retreat of the columns, and were themselves withdrawn at daybreak under the protection of Hill's brigade, posted near the ramparts of the town. The loss of the British amounted to 900 men killed and wounded; that of the French to above 2000.

January 17.

1671. Capture of Panama.—Having on the 14th inst. introduced this expedition to the reader, it may be expected that an excuse should be offered for making mention of the exploits of Morgan the Buccaneer in the Calendar of Victory. In the 17th century, and especially in the American seas, war was a rude and most unlicensed game, and every nation in turn might be accused of foul-play. Morgan the Buccaneer, forgotten in "Panama Morgan," was knighted by Charles II., and was allowed to act as Lieut.-Governor of Jamaica. He was once sent for to England, that he might explain away certain charges against him, but the matter was never legally investigated, and so there is no plea for declaring that Morgan was not an accredited servant of the British crown. The Admiral, with Major-Gen. Morris, who commanded the troops of the expedition, with a little army 1200 strong, appeared before Panama on the 16th of January. On the morning of the 17th they took up position on very advantageous ground, and shortly after being charged by 600 Spanish horse, repulsed them. The enemy's

cavalry wheeling off to the right and left in some disorder, a body of infantry about 2000 strong advanced upon the little British phalanx, and were gallantly withstood. This last attack was, according to one account, aided by extraordinary auxiliaries : — two droves of oxen, each 1500 strong, were driven on the flanks of the British rear; but men and cattle were all routed, and the whole army, seized with panic, fled toward the city, the streets of which were barricaded, and had 32 brass guns commanding the principal thoroughfares. Fortunately, the governor only thought of firing the town, that it might not become the spoil of the enemy, and blowing up the chief fort. The English speedily rushed into Panama, and gained possession of the market-place. Here they met with some resistance, and by the fire of the artillery lost 4 men, and had 5 wounded; but by three o'clock in the afternoon Morgan had *quiet* possession of the town, — a writer in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1740 quaintly adds, "although on fire." The city burnt till midnight, despite the endeavours of the English to stop its progress; the suburbs alone were saved from the conflagration. Less treasure was discovered here then might have been expected, much silver and gold having been shipped for Lima before the arrival of the invaders.

1818. Action near Malasunky. — By order of Brigadier-General Pitzler, Major Doveton, E.C.S., with a squadron of H.M.'s 22nd dragoons, two squadrons of the 7th Madras light cavalry, aided by a brigade of galloper-guns, under Major Cleaveland, did good service against the troops of the Ex-Peishwa Bajee Row. Some brilliant charges were made upon three large bodies of Mahrattas, which were utterly routed,—several thousands of the enemy flying so rapidly before 280 British swords that only fifty were slain. The pursuit led our troops nearly six miles from camp.

January 18.

1806. Surrender of Cape of Good Hope. — The Batavian army under General Janssens, together with the whole settlement of the Cape of Good Hope, surrendered to Brigadier-Gen. Beresford and the British army, under Major-General Sir David Baird, at Hottentot Hollands Kloof.

1826. Storm of Bhurtpore. — On the 10th December, 1825, Lord Combermere appeared before the walls of Bhurtpore with 20,000 men. The city stands in a plain begirt by an extensive forest; a wall runs round the town, flanked at intervals by towers and bastions, but the curtains are low, while the bastions, by their circular form, stand exposed to the fire of a besieging artillery. The whole is surrounded by a wide ditch To save the women and children from the horrors of a bombardment and of a siege, Lord Combermere proposed to Doorjan Sab safe conduct for them through the British camp, but this humane proposal was not accepted by the usurper. On the 23rd the besiegers completed their first parallel at the distance of 800 yards from the fort, at the north-east angle of the works. On the 24th and the 25th batteries were brought to bear, and they having advanced to within 250 yards, the defences on the east side were in great

measure destroyed. The remainder of December was employed in strengthening the advances, a constant fire being kept up against the town. By the 3rd January, 1826, the curtains were breached; but such, however, was the tenacity of the tough mud walls, that they resisted shot better than masonry: recourse was therefore had to mining. Several mines were sprung without effect until the 16th, when it proved so successful that a breach was soon reported practicable. Early on the morning of the 18th the storming party established themselves in the advanced trenches. The left breach was to be mounted by the brigade under General Nicholls, headed by the 59th regiment; that on the right by Gen. Reynell's brigade, headed by the 14th regiment. At 8 o'clock the mine under the north-east angle was exploded with terrific effect; the whole of the salient angle and part of the stone cavalier in the rear were lifted into the air. The troops immediately mounted to the assault, and, spite of a determined opposition, carried the breaches—the grenadiers moving up resolutely without drawing a trigger. For some time the enemy defended the breach, but, being at length compelled to give way, were closely pursued. In two hours the rampart surrounding the town, although defended at every gateway and bastion, and also the command of the gates of the citadel, were in possession of the assailants; and in the afternoon the citadel itself surrendered. Brigadier-Gen. Sleigh, commanding the cavalry, being entrusted with a force to prevent the escape of the enemy, succeeded in securing Doorjan Sab, who, with his wife and two sons, escorted by 150 chosen horse, attempted to force a passage through the 8th light cavalry. The loss of the enemy is computed at 4000 killed. All the stores, arms, and ammunition fell into the possession of the victors. The fortifications were demolished. The Fulleh Bourg, or "Bastion of Victory," built, as the Bhurtporeans vaunted, with the bones and blood of British soldiers who fell in the assault under Lord Lake, was laid low. The fort was in a complete state of ruin, open on every direction, and would require as much expense to render it formidable as would raise another in a new position. All the other fortresses in the rajah's dominions immediately surrendered; the inhabitants returned to their abodes, and the rajah was reinstated in his authority.

January 19.

1419. Surrender of Rouen. —Beleaguered since the beginning of September, and reduced to great straits, Rouen surrendered to Henry V. of England, who entered the city in triumph this day.

1809.—Major Hewitt, with 1st battalion 17th regiment native infantry, and a few soldiers of H. M.'s 12th regiment, infantry, attacked on all sides of Cochin Travanese by large bodies of the enemy, gallantly repulsed them.

1812. Capture of Ciudad Rodrigo.—The siege of this fortress had only lasted twelve days, when, on the 19th January, both breaches were declared practicable. The assault being determined upon, that operation, confided to the third and light divisions and Pack's Portuguese, was organised in four parts. The right attack; the centre, or assault of the great

breach; the left, which was to connect the left and centre attacks, whilst a storming party attempted the small breach; and a fourth corps, consisting of Pack's Portuguese, was to make a false attack, by an escalade on the St. Iago gate at the opposite side of the town. Five hundred volunteers, commanded by Major Manners of the 74th, with a forlorn hope under Lieut. Mackie, composed the storming party of the third division. Three hundred volunteers, led by Major George Napier of the 52nd, with a forlorn hope of 25 men under Lieut. Gurwood, formed the storming party of the light division. All the troops gained their stations unperceived by the enemy; and the moment the attack on the right had commenced it was taken up along the whole line. The storming parties of the third division jumped out of the parallel when the first shout arose, but, before they could reach the ditch, Ridge, Dunkin, and Campbell, with the 5th, 77th, and 94th regiments, were pushing up the great breach amidst the bursting of shells and showers of grape; and although the French were driven, they rallied behind the retrenchments. Meanwhile the stormers of the light division, running swiftly to the glacis without waiting for the hay-bags, jumped down the scarp, a depth of 11 feet, and rushed up the *fausse braye* under a heavy fire; and as they gained the breach, Major Napier, though severely wounded, calling to his men to trust to their bayonets, all the officers simultaneously sprang to the front, the charge was renewed with a furious shout, and the entrance was gained. The supporting regiments coming up in sections, reached the rampart; the 52nd wheeled to the right, the 43rd to the left, and the place was won. During the contest, which only lasted a few minutes, after the *fausse braye* was passed, the fighting had continued at the great breach with unabated violence, but on the arrival of the 43rd and the stormers of the light division, the French gave way, and at that moment, just as three wall magazines exploded, the third division broke through the retrenchments. The garrison still fought in the streets, but finally fled to the castle, where Lieut. Gurwood, who, though wounded, had been amongst the foremost at the lesser breach, received the governor's sword. The assailants now entered the town from all sides, and the regiments throwing off all restraint of discipline, committed frightful excesses. Three hundred French had fallen, and 1500 were made prisoners; and, besides the immense stores of ammunition, above 150 pieces of artillery were captured in the place. The whole loss of the allies was about 90 officers and 1200 rank and file; and of these above 60 officers and 650 men had fallen at the breaches. Gens. Crawfurd and Mackinnon were killed; Gen. Vandeleur and Col. Colborne were among the wounded. Unhappily, the slaughter did not end with the battle; for the next day, as the prisoners and their escort were marching out by the breach, an explosion took place, and numbers were blown into the air.

1818.—A large body of Pindarrees collected in the village of Mandapee, flying at the approach of a force under Major-Gen. Sir W. E. Keir, their rear was overtaken and many slain.

1826. STOCKADES AT MALLOONE CARRIED. — Negotiations for peace, opened on the 1st inst., having failed, the British troops

embarked in boats on the Irrawaddy, this day, under cover of a heavy cannonade, to attack Malloone. H. M.'s 13th and 38th regiments, forming the 1st Bengal brigade, carried by the current to its appointed landing-place before the other brigades, landed steadily, formed, and, without waiting for support, took the principal stockades by escalade. Sale, the hero of Jellalabad, was wounded in the boats, and Lieut.-Col. Prith, second in command, led the brigade. This discomfiture of nearly 15,000 men by two British regiments was completed by the other brigades falling on the enemy in their retreat.

1839. Reduction of Aden.—The fortress of Aden at the mouth of the Red Sea was taken by a conjoint expedition: the Indian army, native and European, commanded by Major Bailie, the squadron by Capt. Henry Smith (a.) H. M.'s S. Volage. The Arab defenders showed some fight, but were overcome by the steady gallantry of our countrymen.

January 20.

1690. Attack on St. Martin's.—The English and French colonists in the West Indies had anticipated the declaration of war by the mother countries for more than a twelvemonth, but the landing of our countrymen on the Island of St. Martin was a legalised procedure, war having been declared in 1689. On 20th January, in the following year, Major-Gen. Sir Timothy Thornhill, in command of an expedition fitted out from the Island of St. Bartholomew, under cover of a false attack on the weather side of the island, landed to leeward without opposition. After marching about two miles into the country, the English came in sight of a strong force, drawn up in order of battle; but the Frenchmen who composed it were not in a fighting humour, for they retreated before the invaders, throwing salt and tobacco into the tanks to render the water unfit for use. Sir Timothy Thornhill did not follow upon their rear, but made dispositions to occupy the plain which the enemy had abandoned. A discharge of musketry from some wooded heights near at hand attracting his attention, he directed Major John Stanley, with a scouring party, to dislodge the enemy. This he accomplished, driving the French from two strong breastworks among the hills. The position of his little army being thus secured, the major-general encamped for the night.

1807. Capture of Monte Video.—A squadron under Rear-Adm. Stirling, conveying troops under Brigadier-General Auchmuty, having anchored in the river De la Plata, the expedition landed unopposed on the 18th January, in a small bay about nine miles from the town. Here a strong position was taken up, slightly cannonaded by the enemy that evening. The next day the British force advanced towards Monte Video, and was received by a heavy fire from the Spaniards, who appeared in great strength, till obliged to retreat by the light battalion under Lieut.-Col. Brownrigg. The invaders then took up a position about two miles from the citadel, and the next morning, the 20th, the whole force of the enemy, 6000 strong, approached from the town to oppose little more than 4000 English. The attack was made by the Spanish army in two columns. The first of

these, composed of infantry, being a little in advance, pressed severely upon an out-picket; but being speedily supported by some companies of the 40th regiment under Major Campbell, they attacked the enemy with such resolution that they were compelled to give way with a heavy loss of men, and were finally routed by the British light infantry. The other column, consisting of cavalry, instead of coming to the rescue of their comrades, retired from the field with the utmost despatch. The English were thus enabled, without further opposition, to commence the siege of the city of Monte Video.

1818. The strong fortress of Kurnella, India, was taken possession of by Lieut.-Col. D. Prother.

January 21.

1759. Sortie from Madras. — During the siege of Madras by the French under Lally, the English made frequent sorties from the garrison: one of the most daring took place on the 21st January. At six o'clock in the evening, on that day, a sergeant and ten men went out of a sallyport in the east curtain, and an officer with 20 men by the barrier on the north-east angle of the covered way, followed by the same number of pioneers. These parties made a simultaneous dash at the second crotchet of the besiegers, about 30 yards from the foot of the glacis, took its defenders by surprise, and drove them out of the work. This the British retained possession of full ten minutes, during which time they destroyed the gabions and all the materials collected for raising a battery. They then slowly retired under cover of a tremendous fire from the batteries of the fort, and re-entered the town.

1781. Carrangooly stormed. — After the battle of Conjeveram, when the wreck of the heroic little band of native and European troops under Col. Baillie surrendered prisoners of war to Hyder Ali and his French allies, Gen. Sir Hector Munro withdrew his army into the neighbourhood of Madras, while Hyder ravaged the country, took Arcot from our ally the Nabob, and many other of his fortresses; but now the tyrant of Mysore trembled for his conquests. Sir Eyre Coote, sent to the succour of the Madras presidency from Calcutta, was in the field; and though his army, as compared in numbers to Hyder Ali's countless hordes, was as the hunter to the wild beasts of the forest, confidence in their general gave strength and courage to his ranks, and the career of victory speedily commenced. Sir Eyre Coote advancing to the relief of Wandewash, then besieged by Hyder Ali, detached, on the night of the 20th January, a force 1000 strong, to attack Carrangooly; and on the morning of the 21st the place was gallantly carried by storm.

1818. The fort of Soony, to the south of Hoosingabad, held by insurgents, having been bombarded by a force under Major M'Pherson, during the 21st, towards nightfall, the enemy began to abandon it in detached parties. One of these was charged upon and routed by a body of horse, under Lieut. Macqueen, while the fort was taken possession of by Major M'Pherson.

1819. Action under the Walls of Omeerkan, India.— Captain St. Leger, with a small detachment, attacked and defeated Nowsajee Naik and nearly

2000 followers, horse and foot, under the walls of Omeerkan.

January 22.

1760. Battle of Wandewash. —Colonel Eyre Coote, at Outremaloor, on 21st January, receiving advice that the French army under General Lally had effected a practicable breach in the fort of Wandewash, resolved to make an effort to raise the siege on the following day. At 6 o'clock on the 22nd, the whole army, consisting of 1700 Europeans, inclusive of artillery and cavalry, and 3500 Madagascar Caffre troops, was in motion. About 7, the advanced pickets were engaged. The cavalry having formed in order of battle, supported by 5 companies of sepoys and 2 guns, Colonel Coote advanced with 2 companies of sepoys, compelling the enemy to fall back on their main body of horse, consisting of 200 Europeans, with 3000 Mahrattas on the left. The enemy retreated in pretty good order, until a fire was opened by our artillery, which did such execution that they fled with great precipitation. Coote having brought up his whole force, the two armies advanced with much gallantry. Finding that the enemy's cavalry were making dispositions to attack his left, the British commander placed 2 pieces of cannon, supported by some companies of sepoys, in rear of his horse. By this means, when their cavalry advanced resolutely, the English opened to the right and left, thus exposing the enemy to the fire of grape, while their flank was galled with musketry. Our horse then charged them in front with such impetuosity that they were thrown back in confusion, pursued by our whole force. This French army, consisting of 2200 Europeans, 300 Caffres, and above 9000 black troops, with 25 pieces of cannon, formed in order of battle, became generally engaged with the British about 1 o'clock, when 5 of their guns were disabled by the explosion of a tumbril. Major Brereton, commanding Draper's regiment, availing himself of this accident, charged their left flank with such resolution that did him honour, and paved the way to victory, which declared in our favour about 2 o'clock. The enemy's whole army then gave way, leaving all their artillery, except 3 small field-pieces, in the hands of the victors. The French had 800 killed and wounded, and 240 were made prisoners. On the part of the English, only 52 were killed, and 141 wounded, including among the latter the gallant Major Brereton, mortally.

1813. Action at Rivière au Raisin. — Brigadier-Gen. Winchester, with the right wing of General Harrison's army, above 1000 strong, on the march to attack fort Détroit, took possession of French Town, on the Rivière au Raisin, from a small militia force, which did its best to defend the post. Col. Proctor, commanding the Michigan Territory, immediately marched with a sort of military *posse comitatus*, gathered on the approach of the Americans, consisting of detachments of the 10th veterans and 41st regiment, with about 600 Indians; altogether a force 1100 strong. The Americans were attacked at break of day, on the 22nd of January, in the enclosures of French Town, which they bravely defended, the action being well maintained on both

sides. Twenty-four non-commissioned officers, privates, and seamen of the British were killed, 12 officers and 146 non-commissioned officers, privates, and seamen wounded. The loss of the Americans was far more severe, and at length about one half of their force surrendered. The remainder, while attempting to effect their retreat, were almost exterminated by the Indians. Brigadier-Gen. Winchester, taken by a Wyandot chief, was surrendered to Col. Proctor, together with such of the enemy as had received quarter from the Indians.

January 23.

1597. Action of Turnhout. —This action, in which the English were highly instrumental in aiding the Dutch in its successful result, arose out of the inveterate hatred of the Romish Church in Spain against protestant England. Whenever Philip II. considered himself sufficiently powerful for the undertaking, he was planning an expedition against this country, and it was Queen Elizabeth's policy to aid any power that would oppose him and overthrow his machinations. In the year 1585 the Queen of England, though she refused the sovereignty of the confederate provinces of the Netherlands, had agreed to assist them in throwing off the yoke of Spain, but she was to be repaid all expenses at the end of the war; and, from the landing of the Earl of Leicester's expedition in 1586 up to the present date, English troops were always engaged with the Dutch against the Spaniards. A strong body of English infantry under Sir F. Vere, and about 100 horse commanded by Sir Robert Sydney, were with the Flemish troops, which, led by Prince Maurice of Nassau, advanced from Gertree Denburg towards Turnhout, a town of Brabant, near Antwerp, then held by the Spaniards. The advance, which was intended as a surprise, took place early in the morning of the 23rd; but the Spaniards had heard of the proposed attack, and were in full retreat. Their rear-guard was overtaken by the van of the allies, consisting of Prince Maurice's guards and the English carabiniers, who immediately engaged the enemy in a narrow road, through which they drove them, until both parties debouched on an open heath, the rear-guard of the Spaniards now forming a support for the main body. Prince Maurice, with considerable reinforcement, had also come up, and the action became general, ending in the utter discomfiture of the Spaniards and their Neapolitan allies. The number slain of the enemy was very great, and 3000 prisoners and many stands of colours were taken. The English so eminently distinguished themselves as to call forth the praise of Prince Maurice, and it is generally understood that to their determined gallantry the success of the day was chiefly owing.

1690. — The English, whose landing at St. Martin's we have already related among our victories for the 20th inst., gained possession of the principal inland fortress of the island on the 23rd, and carried a breastwork on the coast. They might now fairly have considered themselves in possession of the island, for their march in every direction was unopposed. Thus matters remained until the arrival of a squadron under Du Casse, which anchored to windward on the 20th, and that night landed troops to the

assistance of the inhabitants, and changed the face of affairs; but Thornhill remained perfectly self-possessed in this strait. He meant not to keep possession of the island, for he had already, on the appearance of Du Casse, sent to Antigua for ships, to make good his departure with the plunder he had collected; and he now fortified his camp the best way he could, and without fear awaited the result.

January 24.

1759. Landing at Bassterre. — The expedition under Major-General Hopson against Guadaloupe, already referred to in the Naval page of 23rd January, effected a landing on the 24th, and took possession of the burning town, which the garrison, composed of French and armed negroes, had abandoned; but the latter still holding a post about a mile from the place, it was gallantly carried by the 3rd regt. The general learning from a deserter that a train was laid to the magazine in the citadel, which a negro, properly instructed, was about to fire, the train was cut off, and the magazine secured.

1762. Assault of Morne Tortenson. — In our Calendar for the 16th instant will be found briefly recorded the landing of the British forces at Martinique. The expedition had arrived off the coast early in the month, and several attempts to land and maintain a footing on the island had been unsuccessful until the above-mentioned date. On the 16th, the debarcation was effected at Cas de Navire. The British fleet having silenced the batteries and covered the landing, it was now necessary to carry the strongly fortified heights of Tortenson and Garnier. General Monckton's first care was to throw up works for the protection and support of his men; and when these were completed, under fire of their guns the troops advanced to the attack of Morne Tortenson, at daylight on the 24th January. The grenadiers under Brigadier-Gen. Grant first encountered the enemy, driving in the outposts. The brigade of Gen. Rufane, strengthened by the marines, carried the redoubts along the coast, whilst the brigade of Gen. Walsh, supported by the light infantry under Lieut.-Col. Scott, succeeded in outflanking the enemy's left. The enemy's works were now successively attacked, and by 9 o'clock our troops were in possession of all their posts, and the strong position of Morne Tortenson. The French retired in the greatest confusion to the town of Fort Royal and to Morne Garnier, the latter situated on a hill higher than the Morne Tortenson, and separated from it by a deep ravine. Meanwhile the brigade of Gen. Haviland, and two battalions of Highlanders with a corps of light infantry under Major Leland, crossed the ravine, and drove the enemy from the several opposite heights. On the cannon-mounted redoubts of Morne Tortenson, the crags, ravines, and gullies, which were in themselves fortifications, now waved the flag of England.

1817. Pindarrees routed. — Capt. Caulfield, with a squadron of 5th regt. native cavalry, came up with a large body of Pindarrees, proceeding toward Cowreeah on their route to the country about Rainpoor. He attacked the enemy so vigorously that 400 were killed and wounded, and secured plunder to the amount of 6000 rupees.

January 25.

1759. Sortie from Madras. — This sortie was one of the most successful during the siege of Madras by Lally. The sallying party held possession of a portion of the besiegers' works for twenty minutes, destroying their gabions and other materials for carrying on the siege; and then steadily retired, receiving and returning fire. They had 4 men killed; Capt. Black, who commanded, and Lieut. Fitzpatrick, and 6 men wounded.

1783. Ghurry Ghaut. — In our record, 5th January, we mentioned the first important success of Gen. Mathews, on the Malabar coast in 1783 — the taking of Onore. We enter not into party questions of the last century, whether Gen. Mathews was properly supported by the then governor and council, to effect the conquests which he gained, or whether, after having obtained those successes, he had fair-play shown him in being superseded, upon an *exparte* statement made against him. With a force numerically inadequate to the service, having a wretchedly supplied commissariat, and lacking ammunition till he won it from the enemy at the point of the bayonet, he fought his way, from the coast at Cundapoor to the summit of the Hussenghurry Ghaut, and thence compelled Bednore to capitulate. We merely observe that, on the 25th of January, during the approach of Gen. Mathews from the coast to this very strong position, with an army of 12,000 Europeans, eight battalions of sepoys, and artillery, he was harassed by a much larger force of the enemy, which, fortunately for the general, had not the courage to place themselves between the British troops and the ghaut. Their opposition to his march only showed itself in a series of attacks on his rear and flanks, that led to repeated skirmishes, in which the British were uniformly successful; and they steadily, but slowly, advanced towards the foot of the mountain.

1818. Attack on Pindarrees. — The treaty of peace between Mulkar Rao Holkar and the British at the commencement of this year did not, as a necessary consequence, give peace to the Deccan. Among the wild spirits that had to be tamed were the Pindarrees. A strong party of these Oriental brigands was attacked by Col. Heath at Kurroad, with 800 men, detachments from the Madras European regiment, 7th native infantry, and other corps, aided by the Silidar horse. The Pindarree chief Cheetoo was here completelyrouted, abandoning his elephants, camels, and horses to the victors.

1838.—The Thakoor of Goora having plundered the village of Kehrana in Shekawuttee, then under British protection, Major Forster, E. I. C. Service, with a small native force, commanded by British officers, attacked the stronghold of the chief in Toorwuttee. Its defenders being driven from every fastness, the citadel of the fortress was at length stormed; and the garrison being utterly dispersed, Major Forster took possession of one of the strongest hill forts in that district.

January 26.

1563. Skirmish near Mondeuille.—This engagement was one of those affairs in which the French protestants were success-

fully assisted by the English against the troops of the Duke de Guise, commanding for the Queen Regent of France. Six thousand English foot-soldiers of Elizabeth had landed the September of the previous year in Normandy: one division, under Sir Adrian Poynings, had added to the strength of Dieppe garrison, then held by the Huguenots; the other, under the immediate command of the Earl of Warwick, general of the whole force, garrisoned Havre de Grace, of which strong seaport the earl was made governor, according to Elizabeth's treaty with the Huguenots. It would appear that the English did not entirely confine themselves to these fortresses, as they shared in several of the encounters between the Huguenot and Roman Catholic French troops, previous to the death of the Duke de Guise. These ungrateful co-religionists of Protestant England during this year made peace for themselves with Charles IX. of France, and then aided him in bringing the English garrison of Havre de Grace into subjection.

1793. Action at Ghurry Ghauts. — Continuously as the march of the British forces towards the Hussenghurry Ghauts had been disputed, as already related in our record for Jan. 25th, when they drew near these fastnesses the enemy had resolved upon more determined resistance. On the 26th the advance of Gen. Mathews was opposed by two breastworks, within a few paces of each other, formed by felled trees, and defended by full 2000 men. The brushwood on either side the road was also occupied by the enemy, who, feeling secure in their position, seemed to await our attack with considerable boldness. The 42nd regiment of Highlanders, however, supported by a battalion of sepoys, gallantly carried these works at the point of the bayonet. The defenders were not prepared for the sudden dash of our troops, who were among them before they had time to deliver their fire. Those that did not immediately fly were bayoneted, while the fugitives were pursued by the Highlanders, who fought hand to hand with them in the jungle. The claymore did fearful havoc, and the clansmen of the bold 42nd did not spare their antagonists. The wildness of the warfare was congenial to them, and, after slaying several hundreds in the assault and pursuit, they chased the remainder to the foot of the ghauts. Here they took shelter from their pursuers behind a formidable looking work, which had the appearance of a regular fort. It mounted 15 guns, had flanking walls, and promised to give the British general some trouble. The main body of the army soon reached this new obstacle to further advance to the ghaut, and during the night preparations were made to attack the fort on the morrow. It was then discovered that the supposed fortress was a battery entirely open in the rear, and that it had been abandoned during the night by the enemy; so that nothing now opposed the march of the British army into the mountains.

January 27.

1762. Morne Garnier taken. —After the success of the 24th January, Gen. Monckton began to erect batteries on Morne Tortenson, for the reduction of the citadel of Fort Royal; but the ground occupied by the En-

glish being much exposed to the fire of Morne Garnier, the working parties were greatly annoyed, and some lives lost. Thus situated, the general commenced batteries facing those of the enemy, and the ravine between the two heights became equally commanded by the guns of both. The French, anticipating that an attack was now intended upon Morne Garnier, attempted, by a sudden and desperate assault, on the evening of the 27th, to storm the newly erected batteries, while they were yet in an unfinished state. Rushing down into the ravine, they mounted the opposite side, under cover of a heavy fire from their works, and threw themselves, with more energy than discipline, upon Gen. Haviland's brigade, which, strengthened by two corps of light infantry, held the new batteries. Here they were received with the utmost steadiness, and vigorously repulsed. Their confused retreat was closely followed up, and the contending parties crossed the ravine in desperate conflict. The English stopped not here, but ascended even to the enemy's batteries, of which they took possession, the French never attempting to rally in their own works. Quickly reinforced by General Walsh's brigade and the British grenadiers, who had marched to his support, Brigadier-General Haviland took up a permanent position upon the heights so happily gained. And to complete the good fortune of the night, for the sun had now set, a corps of light infantry moving up to the left of Morne Garnier, finding no resistance to its progress, seized upon the grand redoubt which the enemy in alarm had abandoned, with the exception of a few grenadiers who were taken prisoners. The regular troops having made the best of their way into the town of Fort Royal, the militia-men had at once disbanded themselves, and dispersed into the country. A loaded mortar, nine unspiked guns, and a plentiful supply of provision, both for the mouths of the cannon and the absconded bombardiers, which no attempt had been made to destroy, proved the hurry of their flight. The next morning the guns of Morne Garnier were turned by the victorious party against Fort Royal.

1783. Assault of Hyderghur.—The British forces under Gen. Mathews continued their successful career in the Hussenghurry Ghauts. Having taken possession of the first battery, or armed barrier, a similar one near it was found equally undefended; but, after advancing two miles further up the hills, it was discovered that the retreating enemy had rallied, and held possession of a strong work, behind which a succession of barriers and batteries reached to the principal fort at the summit of the ghaut, called Hyderghur. From this post, defended by 25 pieces of cannon, General Mathews with his little army succeeded in driving the enemy, and finally carried Hyderghur by assault, the whole day's fighting only costing him 50 men in killed and wounded.

January 28.

1846. Battle of Aliwal.—Major-Gen. Sir Harry Smith was detached in the early part of January, to reduce Dhurmkote, and keep open the communication for supplies and ammunition from our rear, and being reinforced, his army amounted to 7000

men and 24 guns. Dhurmkote was evacuated on the approach of the British, and Sir Harry moved into Loodiana, where, after sustaining the loss of a great portion of the baggage, the troops arrived much harassed. The Sirdar Runjoor Singh had strongly intrenched himself at Aliwal, about eight miles to the westward of Loodiana, with 15,000 men and 56 guns, and on the 26th he received a reinforcement of 12 guns and 4000 regular troops; their right rested on Bundree, and their left on Aliwal. Sir Harry then moved forward to give battle with a force not exceeding 12,000 men and 32 guns. On arriving within the distance of 150 yards, the enemy opened a fierce cannonade from right to left. The line having halted a short time, Brigadier-Generals Godby and Hicks made a rapid and decisive charge, carried the village of Aliwal, and captured 2 guns. The whole of the British then moved forward, and, after various skilful manœuvres, compelled the Sikhs to retire upon the Sutledge. Here they were gallantly followed, and a large body of infantry driven at the point of the bayonet, by the 53rd regiment, out of the village of Bundree. So ably were the orders of attack conducted, each column arriving at its destination to the very moment, that the enemy were soon driven in great confusion back over the river, and all the Sikh guns were captured or destroyed. Only one gun was carried by the Sikhs to the opposite bank, and there it was spiked by Lieut. Holmes of the irregular cavalry. The victory was now complete: all the forts on the left bank surrendered, camp-carriages, munitions of war, and in fact all that Runjoor Singh had brought with him, fell into our hands. The total loss of the British in these successful operations amounted to 151 killed and 413 wounded. The Sikhs lost nearly 6000 killed or drowned in attempting to cross the Sutledge.

1753. Attack on Convoy repulsed.—On 28th January, a body of Mahratta horsemen made some desperate charges upon the British troops proceeding from Fort St. David's to the army; but so vigorously were they repulsed, that on the return of the convoy with the supplies they had not the temerity to dispute the way.

1783. Surrender of Bednore. — The triumph of the British arms in storming the Hussenghurry Ghauts was this day crowned by the surrender of the capital of the province. When Hyderghur was carried the preceding day, Gen. Mathews had yet the principal object of the expedition to effect; Hydernugur or Bednore, about fourteen miles distant, was still to be won. Against this fortress a division of the forces, not more than 360 Europeans and 600 sepoys, advanced, the main body of the army being still in the ghauts. The general undauntedly led on his men, though they had not even a single field-piece to support them, and only six rounds of ammunition in their pouches. The discomfited chief, Hyat Saheb, when the ghauts were in the possession of the English, had retired upon Bednore, determined to make a bold stand against his invaders. He here found himself abandoned by the greater portion of the numerous army, which had before surrendered to him. Panic-struck by the daring gallantry of the British, his warriors cared not again to face such antagonists.

He had only 1500 men to shut up with him in Bednore, and of these 350 could little be depended upon, having been once in the British service—sepoys taken by Hyder Ali in the Coromandel, and forced into his ranks. Thus situated, Hyat Saheb struck off the irons of an English prisoner, Capt. Donald Campbell, and despatched him to treat for terms, offering the surrender of the whole province to the East India Company, only praying he might retain his government. With these conditions Gen. Mathews complied, and on the 28th January, 1783, the British troops marched into Bednore, having achieved an important conquest under circumstances of extraordinary difficulty.

January 29.

1760. Surrender of Chittapett.—After the decisive action at Wandewash, Col. Coote waited but to secure his conquest of that city, by strengthening its fortifications, and then moved forward to the town of Chittapett, through which the French had passed in great disorder on their route to Pondicherry. On the 28th of January this fortress was invested and a battery erected, which, opening its fire at daybreak the next morning, had before noon nearly effected a breach in the walls of the town. The Chevalier de Tilly, who commanded the garrison, considering that he had saved his honour by this resistance, beat parley and surrendered. Four officers, 127 Europeans, and 300 sepoys, were made prisoners, many of whom were in the hospitals, being wounded men left behind in the retreat of the French army. Nine guns, 300 stand of arms, and a large quantity of ammunition, also fell into the hands of the captors.

1813. Capitulation of Lagosta. — Lieut.-Col. Robertson, commanding the Island of Lissa, in the Gulf of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia, then in possession of the English, on receiving information that several merchant vessels had been captured and carried into port at the neighbouring island of Lagosta, which was held by the French, embarked 300 men in H. M.'s frigate Apollo, Captain Taylor, and on the 21st of January effected a landing on that island. With his little force, consisting of detachments of the 35th regiment, Calabrese free corps, marines, and seamen, he immediately marched to attack the enemy's principal fort, and was received by a well-directed fire of shot and shell. Considering it not practicable to carry the place by a *coup de main*, the lieut.-col., placing his men out of danger, commenced preparations for a siege. Between this period and the 29th little was done except spiking the guns of one of the enemy's lower batteries and the destruction of a magazine of provisions within musket shot of the fort, by a detachment under the command of Capt. May, 35th regiment, the seamen being led by Lieut. Bowen, 1st Lieut. of H.M's.S. Apollo. On the 29th, information having reached that a French force from the port of Ragusa was about to reinforce Lagosta, favourable terms were proposed to the garrison, which being readily accepted, the fort and island surrendered to the British.

1818. Storm of Juwud.—Capt. Caulfield, detached from a field force with a party of European and native troops, being in search

of certain chiefs, allies of the Pindarrees sheltered in Juwud, was fired upon from that fortress. He immediately drove a body of the enemy assembled under the walls into the fort. Then, blowing open the gates, entered the town, and, being fired upon, he carried the place by storm, slaying nearly 1000 of the enemy, with but little loss on our side.

January 30.

1760. WANDEWASH. — After the battle of Wandewash, Capt. Smith, with a detachment of the 1st (Madras European) regiment, was sent to cut off any straggling parties of the French which might be endeavouring to make their way to and from the fortresses yet in their possession. It was not until he commenced his return that he met with any success. He then intercepted a small detachment, consisting of 10 Europeans and 50 sepoys, with two brass 8-pounder field-pieces, under the command of a captain of the Lorrain regiment, from Arcot, proceeding to Gingee. They were taken completely by surprise, and, making but a slight resistance, they speedily surrendered. On the following day Captain Smith, with his prisoners, rejoined Col. Coote at Arnee.

1809. LANDING AT MARTINIQUE.—A proclamation having been previously sent on shore, advising the inhabitants of the Island of Martinique to save themselves, by immediate submission, from the disasters that might arise from fruitless resistance, a British army of 10,000 men, under Major-General Beckwith, landed from a fleet under the command of Rear-Admiral Alexander Cochrane, on the 30th of January. The first division, under the Commander-in-chief, disembarked in Bay Robert, and the second division, under Major-Gen. Maitland, at St. Lucie. Meanwhile 600 men of the Royal York Rangers, under Major Henderson, pushed on shore at Point Soloman, and occupied the commanding posts for the investment of Pigeon Island. Thus successfully commenced an enterprise that terminated in the complete subjugation of Martinique.

1842. JELLALABAD. — Lieut. Mayne, of the Shah Soojah's cavalry, is honourably mentioned in General Sale's despatches, as having, in the successful command of a foraging party on the 30th and 31st of January, made gallant captures of cattle and sheep for the relief of the garrison of Jellalabad, in the midst of the numerous hordes of Affghans which surrounded that apparently devoted fortress. These captives of his own good sword were far more welcome to the garrison than if he had brought in a hundred of the enemy. Only those situated as the general's little force then was — ill provisioned, cut off from succour, and holding a few half-ruined walls in the midst of an enemy's country — can justly estimate the value of the service rendered by Lieut. Mayne in the face of many thousands of Affghans.

January 31.

1690. ISLAND OF ST. MARTIN. —In relating the success of the British at St. Martin's on the 23rd of January, we incidentally mentioned the position in which the appearance of a French squadron had afterwards placed the hitherto victorious expedition. Major-Gen. Sir Timothy Thorn-

hill remained from that date to the present undisturbed in his encampment; for, though the enemy's squadron, reinforced since its first appearance, had landed a body of troops, which made the French numerically strong enough to compete with the English, they dared not assault the major-general's position. On the 30th the expected succour appeared in the offing, which proved to be a British squadron from Antigua. Upon this the French quitted the anchorage, and, keeping at a respectful distance, watched the proceedings they had failed in preventing, whilst the English ships stood into the bay. The major-general immediately embarked his plunder, artillery, and military stores, and, leisurely withdrawing his outposts, was about to abandon his position on the plains, when the French, taking courage, vigorously attacked him. Although deprived of his field-pieces, his brave troops nobly repelled their assailants, driving them completely out of the plain into the woods with great slaughter. The English lost but 10 men, killed, and had 3 taken prisoners. After this complete discomfiture of the enemy, the British general marched his little army in triumph to the beach, and embarked without the slightest molestation.

1819. Storm of Fort Nowah.—Major Pitman, commanding the Nizam's regular cavalry, was ordered to proceed against the fortress of Nowah, belonging to a notorious predatory chief in Berar. The siege proceeded from the 8th to the 31st of January. On that day, at 3 o'clock p. m., a mine was sprung, which blew in the counter-scarp; and a storming party, under Captain Hare, rushed to the assault, and speedily carried the fortress. Most of the troops in the garrison were Arabs, a great number of whom made a desperate sally to gain the open country. For this the besiegers were prepared; and a detachment of the Nizam's horse charged the flying enemy, with great slaughter. The defenders of Nowah had often refused to treat, though fair terms were offered to them; and as they had slain many of our men in their sorties, little mercy was shown them. Not a British officer was killed during the siege, but several were wounded.

February 1.

1760. Surrender of Timery. — On the 1st of February the French surrendered Timery to the English, it having been invested since the 29th ultimo. This was one of the many successes of the British arms which followed the battle of Wandewash.

1781. M'Cowan's Ford. — The Americans under General Morgan having retired on the northern fork and occupied the fords of the Catawba river, the British, under Gen. Lord Cornwallis, collected all their force on the southern branch. Putting themselves in light marching order, they destroyed the greater portion of the enemy's baggage, and all their waggons, except those carrying hospital stores, salt, and ammunition, reserving four only for their wounded and sick. These preparations completed for an active campaign, on the morning of the 1st of Feb. the British army advanced towards the passage of the river northward. A demonstration was made by a division under

Lieut.-Col. Webster, as though his intention was to pass the river at Beattie's Ford, six miles above M'Cowan's, the one least defended, and which was the real object of attack. Lord Cornwallis, commanding the other division of the army in person, advanced on Cowan's Ford before daylight. The morning was dark and rainy, and the way through woods and swamps. In one of these was lost a field-piece; and this casualty delaying the artillerymen, when the head of the British column reached the banks of the river at dawn of day the only remaining gun was without men to serve it. The brigade of guards under Brig.-Gen. O'Hara were now ordered to advance upon the enemy, who commanded the whole breadth of the ford, which was 500 feet wide, and opened a determined fire on our troops, who were frequently up to their middle in water. Still they moved forward without firing a single shot until the opposite bank was gained. The light infantry then forming, and being well supported by grenadiers and battalion companies, they amply made up for their former silence. The enemy fled in every direction, the passage of the river was effected, and Lieut.-Col. Webster, about the same time, changed his demonstration into a real passage of the stream. The Americans in no place stood their ground; and Colonel Tarleton hearing, while he was in pursuit of the enemy, that three or four hundred militia were to assemble at Tarrank's House, about four miles from the ford, pushed forward with a body of cavalry, and entirely routed them.

1809. Action of Surirey.—At the reduction of Martinique, the army being under the command of Lieut.-Gen. Beckwith, the French were attacked on the 1st February by the British troops under the immediate direction of Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Prevost. The action commenced in an advance upon the enemy, strongly posted at Morne Brun, where the principal success of our arms was gained. The enemy were driven hence, suffering great loss, as Gen. Beckwith states in orders, "even to the heights of Surirey." Here, it would appear, they made a stand, and the next day repulsed our troops in two impetuous attacks; but, unable to withstand the determined gallantry of the British, and apprehending another attack at daybreak, they evacuated the works during the night of the 2nd inst.

February 2.

1794.—The island of St. Domingo speedily reaped the fruits of the French Revolution. The mulattoes, claiming fraternity with the whites, who had obtained colonial representation, rose in arms, and although overpowered, they succeeded in obtaining their asserted rights from the Republican Government. This act of the mother country the whites refusing to ratify, the mulattoes again had recourse to arms, and were now aided by a revolt of the negroes. Thus civil war was raging in St. Domingo, covertly encouraged by the government at home, which, though it speedily rescinded its act of grace to the mulattoes, rejoiced to see them vent their rage on the royalist whites, supposed to be attached to England, then at war with France. Such was the state of affairs when the British squadron, under Commodore Ford,

conveying troops commanded by Col. Whitelock, appeared before St. Domingo. The town of Jeremie, on the south peninsula of the island, surrendered on summons, as did Cape St. Nicholas Mole. On the evening of the 2nd of February the expedition approached Cape Tiberon, and anchored near the shore. The guns of the ships having cleared the beach of a body of mulattoes, who it was thought would not make any further resistance, the flank companies of the 13th and 20th regiments at once landed to take possession of a house near the beach, to protect the general debarcation. The mulatto force, however, returned, formed line, and disputed the landing of our men; but one gallant charge settled the affair. The post was won, and held till the following morning, when the whole of the troops disembarked.

1814. MEREXEM TAKEN.—In an advance movement of the British and Prussians to destroy the French shipping in the port of Antwerp, the troops of the 1st and 2nd divisions of the army, having collected at Braeschat the previous day, on the 2nd February an attack was made on the village of Merexem. This post, which commanded the port, was gallantly carried. Gen. Sir Thomas Graham, in his despatch, mentions with great praise Major-Gen. Gebb, then commanding the 2nd division, Major-Gen. Taylor, and Lieut.-Col. Herries, as conducting the attack. He also gives great credit to Lieut.-Col. Cameron, commanding detachments of the 95th, Lieut.-Col. Hompesch, 25th regiment, Major A. Kelly, 54th regiment, Lieut.-Col. Brown, 65th regiment, and Major Kelly, 73rd regiment, for their attack on the left and centre of the village, forcing the enemy from a very strong hold, and storming the mill battery. Two pieces of cannon and many prisoners fell into our hands.

1839. CAPTURE OF FORT MUNHARA.—On the 2nd of February, H. M.'s S. Wellesley, with the 40th regiment, in company with H. M.'s S. Algerine, and also the Berenice, with the 2nd grenadiers and native troops on board, appeared before the fortress of Munhara, province of Scinde. A flag of truce was sent to this fort, with terms for its surrender, which being rejected, the walls soon crumbled beneath the heavy cannonade of the ships. The troops having landed, the British flag was planted on the fortress by Lieut. Jenkins of the Indian navy, and the 40th regiment took possession of the fort. The town of Kurrachee surrendered on the following day without resistance.

February 3.

1759. ACTION AT ST. THOME.—During the siege of Madras by the French Gen. Lally, Capt. Preston, commanding some irregular native troops and a few English, in a strong position between the Mount, a fortified post held by the British, and the village of St. Thome, was attacked by Lally with 300 Europeans, 600 sepoys, and 6 field-pieces. Aided by the vantage ground which it held, the very inferior force of Capt. Preston gallantly repulsed the French, who, after suffering considerable loss, made good their retreat.

1780. ATTACK ON YOUNG'S HOUSE.—During the severe winter of 1779, a detachment from the British forces in New York, made an attack upon "Young's

House," a post in the neighbourhood of White Plains, which intercepted supplies for the city. The infantry commenced their advance in sleighs, but these they were obliged to abandon; and the entire force, Hessians, provincial cavalry, and infantry, with two 3-pounders, the whole under Lieut.-Col. Norton of the guards, —four companies of his regiment also accompanying him,—finished a harassing night's march by a determined attack upon the American post. The enemy behaved most gallantly, and "made the best of their strong position at Young's House;" but Lieut.-Col. Pennington, with a part of the second company of grenadier guards, coming up to the aid of Lieut.-Colonel Norton, the place was carried. Forty of the enemy were found killed, and 97 made prisoners; among the latter the Colonel commanding the district. The British had but 2 killed, and 23 wounded.

1781. Reduction of Eustatia. —St. Eustatia, and its dependency Saba, West India islands belonging to the Dutch, this day surrendered to England upon summons. The fleet of the combined expedition was commanded by Sir G. Rodney, and the army by Major-Gen. Vaughan.

1781.—The American General Morgan's army were retiring before Lord Cornwallis, to form a junction with Gen. Green, when the British came up with the rearguard. After the main body had passed the Catawba river, the enemy were routed, and some baggage waggons fell into our hands.

1807. Storm of Monte Video. —In the Calendar for January we related that the expedition under Rear-Adm. Stirling and Brig.-Gen. Auchmuty effected a landing at Monte Video. The harbour not admitting the near approach of the larger ships of the fleet to bombard the town, the place was regularly invested by the army from the 23rd January to the 2nd February. A breach being now considered practicable, on the morning of the 3rd the British mounted to the assault; but the enemy having barricadoed the breach with hides, it offered such resistance that the assailants were under fire upwards of a quarter of an hour before they found their way into the place. Here they were further opposed by cannon planted in the principal streets, pouring forth a destructive fire, which only ceased as the troops gained possession of the guns. The town was thus soon won, and the citadel shortly after surrendered. Six officers, and 112 non-commissioned officers and men, fell in the assault. Seventeen officers were wounded, with nearly 400 non-commissioned officers and men of the 11th, 38th, 40th, 72nd, 87th, and 95th regiments.

1813. Reduction of Curzola. —The expedition under the orders of Capt. B. W. Taylor, in the Apollo frigate, conveying detachments of 35th regiment and artillery under Lieut.-Col. Robertson, with a party of seamen and marines, after subjugating the island of Lagosta on 29th of January, effected a landing on Curzola on the 3rd of February. The enemy made a sharp resistance; but after a short time, British valour overcame every obstacle, and the island surrendered.

February 4.

1757. Defeat of Suraj ad Dowla. — Suraj ad Dowla, enraged at the retaking of Calcutta and the destruction of Hoogly,

spurned all attempts on the part of the English to treat with him, aware that their new spirit of accommodation had its rise in the declaration of war in Europe between England and France. Looking to the French for assistance, he marched towards Calcutta, and on the 3rd of February encamped before that city. Col. Clive, commanding the British forces, not waiting to be attacked within its walls, obtained from Adm. Watson 569 seamen and marines of the fleet; and adding to these about 150 Europeans, with some artillery, and 800 sepoys, marched at dawn on the 4th to attack upwards of 20,000 men. This little army, making their way in a fog, suddenly received the charge of a large body of Persian horse, which they gallantly repulsed, and within a few moments the British were in the encampment of the enemy. Six hundred men, many distinguished officers, 500 horses, and several elephants and camels belonging to the enemy, fell, killed or wounded, in this desperate onslaught. The loss on our side was 39 Europeans, including 3 officers and 18 sepoys, killed; 82 Europeans, and 35 sepoys, wounded. The fog prevented the troops from pursuing their success, but the alarm which seized the Nabob, on finding his camp invaded by the foe he thought shut up within Calcutta, induced him to accept the terms offered him to evacuate the Company's territory.

1762. Surrender of Fort Royal.—In the expedition against Martinique, made mention of on the 16th, 24th, and 27th of Jan., two batteries raised upon Morne Tortenson not having been found to do much damage to Fort Royal, a movement was made to transport their guns and mortars to Morne Capuchin, 400 yards from the fort. This brought the besieged to terms, and on the 4th of February they surrendered the gate of the citadel. Their killed and wounded amounted to 150 men, out of a garrison nearly a thousand strong: the loss of the British was 96 killed, including 7 officers, and 389 wounded; among the latter the number of officers was considerably more than the usual proportion.

1804. Surrender of Gwalior. — In December of the last year, Gwalior, and all lands situated northward of that fortress, held by the native chief Ambajee Inglia, having been ceded to the British government, some troops under Lieut.-Col. White were sent to take possession. Ambajee had not been sincere in his treaty, or his commandant in the fortress disobeyed orders, for it would not surrender. Lieut.-Col. White, now strengthened by European and regular troops, bringing battering pieces and mortars, threw up works, and opened a determined fire upon the fort. A breach was effected by the 4th of February, and during the ensuing night Gwalior, one of the most formidable fortresses in Hindostan, surrendered.

1819. Defeat of Arabs. — On the 4th of February Capt. J. Jones, with a troop of the 7th Bengal Cavalry and two companies of the 15th N. I., routed 600 Arabs near Borda'ee. The enemy, taking advantage of some broken ground, rallied, but Lieut. Isaac of the 15th N. I., who was wounded in leading on his men, drove them forth from the jungle at the point of the bayonet, and the cavalry completed their discomfiture, with the loss of many prisoners.

February 5.

1781. Surrender of St. Martin.—In the progress of the successful expedition in the West Indies, under Adm. Sir G. Bridges Rodney and Major-Gen. Vaughan, the Island of St. Martin was surrendered on this day upon summons to Lieut.-Col. Edhouse, 13th regiment.

1794. Martinique invaded. —An expedition under Adm. Sir John Jervis, and the army, commanded by Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles Grey, left Barbadoes on the 3rd of February. The troops effected a landing on the Island of Martinique on the 5th, — the first division, commanded by Major-Gen. Dundas, planting the flag of England at La Trinité.

1796. The transports for the expedition against Colombo, Ceylon, assembling eighteen miles to the northward off the fort of Negombo, which the Dutch had evacuated, the English took possession; and the troops under Col. Stuart having disembarked, led to the subjugation of the settlement without opposition.

1804. Action near Mankaiseer. — Some predatory chiefs collectively commanding a large force, not having complied with the terms offered by Major-Gen. Sir Arthur Wellesley to lay down their arms and come into the British camp, a division of the Indian army commanded by the major-gen. marched to compel their submission. It consisted of H. M.'s 19th light dragoons ; the 4th, 5th, and 7th regiments; and 47th regiment native infantry ; a battalion of the 8th, with some Mysore and Mahratta cavalry, and detachments of other British and native troops. At first the marauders were said to be about eighty miles distant, but, breaking up their camp, they unconsciously drew near to the approaching enemy. The lieut.-gen. hurried on his troops, despite the unfavourable state of the roads, and, just as the chiefs had been advised of his approach by their spies, he came up with the rear of their forces, then in full retreat near Mankaiseer. A running fight now commenced, and the enemy was pursued from height to height, with great success. Many were slain, and the whole of their guns, ammunition, baggage, &c., fell into the hands of the British.

1810. Surrender of Guadaloupe.—The expedition against Guadaloupe, which landed on the 28th Jan., advanced into the country without opposition; and, on the morning of the 4th of Feb., Major Henderson and the Royal York Rangers, by order of Brigadier-Gen. Wale, crossing the river De la Père, under a heavy fire from the French, climbed the heights they occupied, turned their flank, and drove them from their position. Although the British paid dearly for their victory, having sustained a loss of 52 killed, 250 wounded, and 7 missing, the result produced a general panic among the enemy, and the surrender of Guadaloupe on the following day.

February 6.

1545. French routed near Boulogne. — A French force 14,000 strong, under Marshal de Diez, had been encamped beyond the haven of Boulogne, then held by the British, since the 26th of Jan. Early in the morning of the 6th of Feb. the Lord High Adm. De Lisle, the governor ; the Earl of Hertford, the Lord

Grey de Wilton, and Sir Thomas Poynings, with only 4000 foot and 700 horse, salied forth to attack the enemy. Three hundred of this force passed the haven at low water, and alarmed the enemy, who decamped, marching towards Hardilo in two divisions. The English horse made hot pursuit, routing 500 Dutch cavalry in their way, and, forming in order of battle on the hill of St. Etienne, about three miles from Hardilo sands, came up with the French. The British flung themselves between the two divisions of the enemy with desperate onslaught,—overthrowing carriages, and slaying horse and foot. In vain the Marshal de Diez rallied a portion of his troops; a second charge of the British overthrew them, and by this time the infantry from Boulogne having come to the support of the cavalry, the French made no further defence, but continued their retreat, placing their men-at-arms in the rear. Taking up a strong position on the Hardilo sands, they sent heralds to the English, offering them battle, but the lord high admiral, not wishing further to hazard his 4000 against 14,000, contented himself with setting the villages around him in a blaze; and, laden with spoil, consisting of 7 pieces of artillery, tents, plate, and even some of the armour of the French marshal, the British returned to Boulogne.

1792. SERINGAPATAM. — This action was a successful preliminary to the siege of Seringapatam. Tippoo Saib's army, supported by his French allies, was well posted under the walls of the fortress, within strongly fortified lines. On the night of the 6th of Feb. these were stormed by the British forces commanded by Gen. Lord Cornwallis, who led one of the three columns of attack, the others being under the command of Lieut.-Gen. Meadows and Col. Maxwell. The enemy, in great force, were in redoubts mounting very heavy guns, and a vigorous resistance was offered to our troops; but soon after midnight their strongest posts were in our possession. Among other advantages a footing was gained on the island formed by the winding of the river Cavery, upon a part of which Seringapatam is built, thus enabling Lord Cornwallis to commence the investment of that fortress.

1794. MORNE LE BRUN. — After the landing of the troops at Martinique on the 5th Feb., Major-Gen. Dundas pushed on with the 1st battalion of light infantry, and the 9th and 70th regiments of foot, commanded by Col. Campbell, and Lieut.-Col. Coote. On the 6th he attacked Morne Le Brun; and although the troops were received by a heavy fire of musketry, they carried the works by assault. Fort La Trinité was taken possession of on the same day. That night, the leader of the Mulattoes, Bellegarde, evacuating a fort in the neighbourhood, set fire to the town of La Trinité; and but for the great exertions of the British soldiers and sailors to extinguish the flames, the whole town would have been destroyed.

February 7.

1602. PORTO BELLO TAKEN. — A company of adventurers fitted out three small privateers for the Spanish main, commanded by Capt. William Parker of Plymouth. This expedition, consisting of a ship of 100 tons and

130 men, a shallop of 60 tons and 60 men, and a pinnace of 20 tons and 18 men, sailed from Plymouth in November, 1601. With this insignificant force they ascended the river of Porto Bello on the 7th February, 1602. Leaving the vessels anchored under Fort St. Philip, Parker, with 30 men, in two boats, landed at Triana, set that town on fire, and dashed at once into the rich town of Porto Bello. He here found himself opposed by 250 soldiers before his second detachment had come up to his assistance; but, being reinforced by 120 men, the enemy were defeated after a sharp contest. He then seized the treasury of the town, making the Spanish governor prisoner; but Parker, admiring the Spaniard's gallantry, had sufficient chivalry, after dressing his wounds, to release him without ransom. He laid Porto Bello under heavy contribution, seized upon two vessels lying at anchor above the town, and at night, running the gauntlet of the defences on the banks of the river, returned with his spoil to the entrance of the harbour.

1792. Siege of Seringapatam.— This fortress, invested by Lord Cornwallis on 5th February, is situated on an island formed by two branches of the river Cavery, which, after separating to a distance of about a mile and a half, again unite about four miles below the place of their separation. The fortress, erected on the eastern part, was defended by redoubts and batteries, connected by a strong intrenchment and ditch. The fort and outworks mounted 300 pieces of cannon, and formed a second line, on which Tippoo could retire if driven from his fortified camp, which was protected in front by a canal, and further secured by six redoubts mounting more than 100 pieces of heavy artillery. The Sultan's army consisted of 6000 cavalry and 50,000 infantry, commanded by Tippoo in person. At 8 o'clock on the evening of 6th February the army moved forward to the assault in three columns. Two of the strongest redoubts were carried, and the routed, troops driven in confusion across the river into the island, pursued thither by the assailants. Several of their batteries were stormed, and a defensible position secured in the island before the morning dawned on the 7th. The conflict was then renewed, the guns of the forts opening a tremendous fire on the redoubts, of which the English had gained possession, and desperate attacks were made on every part of their position. Tippoo's soldiers were, however, defeated at every point, and on the evening of the 7th the battle was at an end. The English loss amounted to 535, killed and wounded, whilst more than 4000 of the Mysoreans had fallen.

1794. Landing in Corsica.— On the 7th of February the British expedition against the island of Corsica, consisting of the 2nd battalion of the 1st royals, the 11th, 25th, 30th, 50th, 51st, and 69th regiments, under Lieut.-Gen. Dundas, effected a landing without opposition.

1794. Success at Martinique. — Brigadier-Gen. White, with a battalion of light infantry commanded by Lieut.-Col. Close, during the reduction of Martinique, dispersed on 7th February 150 mulattoes, and took 2 pieces of artillery, whilst on their way to summon forts Soloman and Bourges; which surrendered at discretion on the same day. The fort of Gros Morne also fell

into our possession during the night.

February 8.

1803. Landing at Cas de Navire. — One of the divisions of the army commanded by Col. Sir Charles Gordon, engaged in the expedition against Martinique, this day effected a landing at Cas de Navire, to the leeward of the island.

1801. Cullyanellore. — A detachment, consisting of native infantry, subsidiary cavalry 900 strong, a detachment of Bengal artillery, with two 6- and two 4-pounders, the whole under European officers, encamping on a march, were attacked by about 1200 Poligars. The precaution had been taken to occupy the village of Cullyanellore, and they here made several attacks upon our troops; but in each they were repulsed and compelled to retreat, leaving 40 dead, and carrying off their wounded. During the night an unsuccessful attempt was made to surprise the village.

1803. Pettah of Sasnee. — Sasnee, a strong fortification in the district of Furruckabad, ceded to the East India Company in 1802, was held by a refractory zemindar named Bugwunt Sing, who, holding another fortress called Bidgaghur, and having an army of 20,000 men, was an enemy not to despised. A body of cavalry and infantry, under Lieut.-Col. Blair, being reinforced, and the command being now given to Col. Hon. J. St. John, he was, after a further reinforcement of sufficient strength, to conduct the siege. The approaches were pushed as close to the works as prudence would justify by the 8th of February, when the pettah of the fortress was carried by assault, the enemy offering but little resistance; and though the garrison within the fort made a desperate attempt to dispossess the besiegers during the following night, they still maintained their ground.

1809. Fort Edward taken. — Adm. Villaret, Capt.-Gen. of Martinique, having most imprudently abandoned Fort Edward, thinking that, as it was commanded by Fort Bourbon, the English would not dare to occupy it, Capt. Henderson, Royal York Rangers, took possession. He found there four 13-inch mortars, and 38 heavy guns spiked; but in a few days these were rendered fit for service, and, firing upon Fort Bourbon, were instrumental to the fall of that fortress.

1812. Callinghur. — An unsuccessful attempt was made on Callinghur, in the province of Bundlecund, by the British on the 2nd of this month: but the desperate gallantry of our troops was not without its effect; the garrison of Callinghur, dreading such another attack, surrendered on the 7th.

1818. Surrender of Pallee. — A hill fort of the Southern Concan, called Pallee or Surrusghur (Fort of Excellence), was deemed impregnable by the natives. The field force under Col. Prother, having sat down before it on the 6th inst., on the 7th raised batteries, which on the 8th opened their fire from a 10-inch, two 8-inch mortars, and a 5½-inch howitzer, when the houses within the fortified hill were soon in a blaze. After two hours' bombardment, the fortress surrendered. Some of the garrison afterwards declared they could not hide themselves from the shells; wherever they went, they were found out by these missives of destruction.

1830. Pindarrees Routed.—A detachment of the 18th regiment Madras native infantry, under Lieut. Cowie, attacked a large body of Pindarrees, and completely routed them, killing 10 of their number, and taking 80 prisoners.

February 9.

1781. B'hore Pass forced.—Gen. Goddard, with an English and native force, making an advance upon Poonah, arrived at the foot of the B'hore Ghaut Pass on the 8th of February, driving before him a large force of the Mahrattas. The whole Poonah army was assembled near the top of the Ghauts; but, nothing daunted, the general resolved to proceed. A strong column, formed by the 1st Madras and the Bombay European regiments, under command of Capt. Parker, at midnight commenced the ascent of the pass, driving the enemy from their fastnesses. The main body speedily followed, and by 5 o'clock on the morning of the 9th the summit was gained; and so great was the panic of the Mahrattas that they proposed to negotiate for a cessation of hostilities.

1794. Reduction of Martinique.—The seizure of the post of Mount Mathurin, commanding Pigeon Island, Martinique, also the posts of Morne Brun, Fort Matilde, and La Chappelle, on this day were easy conquests. Morne Pied, which fell to the lot of the 70th regiment, led by Lieut.-Col. Johnson, with two howitzers, Adj.-Gen. Dundas commanding, was not so readily gained; but the charge of the gallant 70th carried all before them, and the enemy's work was occupied by our troops on the morning of the 9th.

1822. Burdgong.—A detachment of the E. I. C. Service, with a train of artillery, under Major Faithful, came before the fortified village of Burdgong, district of Ackbarpoor, Oude, on the morning of the 9th of February. A cannonade was so well directed, that by sunset the village was in flames. The fire of the enemy soon ceased, and in course of the night the place was evacuated.

1826. Pagahm-mew.—On this day a force under Major-Gen. Sir A. Campbell, scarcely 2000 fighting men, defeated 16,000 Burmese, commanded by Nee Woon Breen. Encountering their skirmishers in the jungle, our troops drove them back, until, coming into open country, their main body appeared drawn up in form of a crescent. Their centre broken by the impetuous attack of the British, the Burmese fled to a line of redoubts, under the walls of Pagahm-mew. Before they had time to rally, our troops were upon them, and their rout was complete. Many were slain, hundreds perished in the river, and but two or three thousand men remained together of the last army brought against us in this war.

February 10.

1760. Arcot Surrenders.—Arcot surrendered to Col. Coote, after having been invested since the 1st of February, and was taken possession of by the British.

1711. Surrender of Mahe.—This place surrendered on the 10th of February, to Major, afterwards Sir Hector Munro.

1794. In defence of Fort Matilde, Martinique, the English suffered much loss, and Capt. M'Kerven, of the 38th grenadiers, was among the slain; but

a charge by the 9th regiment, led on by Lieut.-Col. Craddock, routed the enemy.

1794. Corsica.—After the landing of our troops on this island, Fort Mortella, after a severe bombardment, surrendered this day to Lieut.-Col. Moore, commanding the royals and 51st regiments, with artillery.

1809. Storm of Arambuli.—In the Travancore war the troops being under the command of the Hon. Lieut.-Col. St. Leger, Major Welsh, 3rd native infantry, volunteered to carry the strongly fortified lines of Arambuli by a *coup de main*. The storming party, consisting of a picket of H.M's. 69th regiment, commanded by Capt. Syms, and some companies of the 3rd native infantry, under Major Lucas, were to escalade the southern redoubt, which commanded the lines to the gate of the fortress. Major Welsh commenced his gallant enterprise on the night of the 9th; and, after six hours' scrambling, up a height so apparently inaccessible that the enemy dreamed not the most desperate would attempt it, our noble fellows carried the redoubt. Reinforced by a company of H.M.'s 69th regiment and companies of the 1st and 2nd battalions of the 13th native infantry under Captain Hodgson, the enemy was routed in every direction, and all the lines carried. A well filled arsenal, a number of guns, and many valuable stores fell into the hands of the captors. Our loss was only 2 killed and 11 wounded.

1846. Battle of Sobraon.—From the 14th January until the early part of February, the Sikhs, busily employed in constructing and strengthening their defences, adding to their guns on their *tête de point* and in their intrenched position, seemed confident they could prevent our passage up the river. Their force, consisting of 34,000 men with 70 pieces of artillery, was united by a good bridge to a reserve of 20,000 on the opposite bank. The forces under Sir Hugh Gough consisted of 6533 Europeans, 9691 natives, making a total of 16,224 rank and file, and 99 guns. At half-past 3 o'clock on the morning of 10th February the troops marched to their destination. It had been intended that a cannonade should have commenced at daybreak from the artillery in position, in an extended semicircle; but the mist hung so heavily over the plain and river that it was nearly seven, before our whole fire was developed; and then there was one continued roar of guns and mortars, to which the Sikh guns responded, but with little execution. At 9 o'clock, Gen. Stacey's brigade, with artillery, supported by Wilkinson's brigade, moved to the attack. For a moment they were checked by the tremendous fire of the enemy's batteries; but persevering gallantry soon triumphed, every impediment was cleared, and the intrenchments passed. H.M.'s 10th, 53rd, and 80th regiments, with 33rd, 43rd, 59th, and 63rd, N.I., moving steadily forward, never fired a shot until they had passed the barriers opposed to them; but their gallant leader, Major-Gen. Sir Robert Dick, was killed as he entered the intrenchment. The second division, under Major-Gen. Gilbert, now rapidly advancing, entered their fortified position after a severe struggle. The first division, under Sir Harry Smith, dashed against the enemy's left; yet it was not until the 3rd dragoons, led by Major-Gen. Thackwell, had ridden through the

openings of the intrenchments and cut down the obstinate defenders, that the weight of three divisions of infantry, with artillery, turned the scale, and victory declared in favour of the British. The flying enemy suffered a terrible carnage from our artillery as they pressed on the bridge of boats to reach the opposite bank. Their loss in the field, together with those that perished in the river, amounted to above 10,000. In the brief space of two hours this sanguinary conflict had terminated. Sixty-seven guns and 200 camel swivels were captured. The loss of the British was 320 killed, 2063 wounded.

February 11.

1794. Pigeon Island surrenders. — The rapid career of the English since their landing on the Island of Martinique was for a few hours arrested at Pigeon Island. Here, though threatened by the batteries raised on mount Maturin during the day and night of the 10th-11th, — the enemy, being determined to resist every effort to dislodge them from this post, — a tremendous and incessant fire was so well directed that the garrison shortly surrendered. In about two hours, the enemy had 15 killed and 25 wounded, out of a garrison of 203 rank and file. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles Grey, commander-in-chief of the expedition, in his despatches speaks in the highest terms of all the officers, soldiers, and sailors engaged during this short but arduous siege.

1794. Colon defended. — In the same campaign as the preceding, the village of Colon was gained by the British during the night of the 10th February, by Col. Campbell, who had advanced and taken possession of the fortified post of Lemaitre. The 65th regiment, left to defend this post, very gallantly repulsed three several attacks made by the enemy during the night of the 11th.

1803. Sasnee taken. — This long contested fortress was on the evening of the 11th of Feb. abandoned by the enemy, and taken possession of by the British force, which had besieged it since the 12th of December, under Lieut.-Col. Blair and Major-Gen. the Hon. H. St. John. A detachment of cavalry, immediately sent forth to cut off the retreat of the enemy to the fortress of Bidgaghur, came up with and dispersed some straggling parties; but the main body escaped.

1815. Surrender of Fort Bowyer. — It had been determined by Vice-Adm. Sir Alexander Cochrane and Major-Gen. Lambert, that operations against the Americans should be carried on towards Mobile in West Florida. Accordingly, the 4th, 21st, and 44th regiments, some royal artillery commanded by Lieut.-Col. Dickson, together with engineer officers and sappers and miners, under Lieut.-Col. Burgoyne, were embarked in a squadron commanded by Capt. Ricketts, in the Vengeur, 74, for the purpose of taking Fort Bowyer, situated on the eastern point of the entrance to Mobile Bay. The troops landed on the 8th without opposition, and as they advanced towards the point of attack the enemy retired. A siege being resolved upon, our engineers broke ground the same night, and in a few hours a firing party was advanced within 100 yards of the fort. Such despatch was used that, on the morning of the 11th, our batteries, mounting

four 18- and two 6-pounders, two 8-inch mortars, and 8 cohorns, were ready to open fire; but, in answer to our summons, the fort surrendered.

February 12.

1429. Battle of Herrings. — Orleans was besieged by the Earl of Suffolk, who, with a mixed army of English and French, favourable to our Sixth Henry's claim to the French throne, beleaguered that city, then held for Charles VII. of France. The Earl of Salisbury, and many English knights and commoners, had already fallen, but the siege was still boldly maintained. The Duke of Bedford, the British Regent of France, to provide the besiegers with fish during Lent, sent a large supply of this commodity salted — especially Herrings—from Paris, together with other stores and provisions, under convoy of Sir John Fastolfe, and 1700 men. The Count de Clermont set upon them with a force of 3000 troops from Orleans, but Sir John, making barricades of his fish waggons, bravely beat off the assailants. He then sallied forth and charged the French so briskly that he routed them with great slaughter. No less than 120 nobles, knights, and captains of renown, are said to have fallen on their side.

1794. Heights of Bouchain. — During many of the successes of the last few days at Martinique but small bodies of the enemy had been fallen in with, its forces being much divided; but on this day, the 15th regiment, led by Capt. Paumier, Major Lyon commanding, surprised a body of the enemy, consisting of several hundreds who were very strongly posted on the heights of Bouchain; when the whole were routed, after sustaining great loss. Col. Myers, also, on this day took possession of several batteries between Cas de Navire and Fort Royal, the enemy flying before him in every direction.

1796. Dutch defeated. — Col. Stuart, with a small English and Anglo-Indian force, while on the march to besiege Colombo, a strongly fortified town in the Island of Ceylon, was attacked by the Dutch and Malays, who suddenly threw themselves on his flank companies. These gallant troops, before any assistance could be rendered them by the main body, effectually repulsed the enemy, who lost about 170 in killed and wounded, while we had but 10 grenadiers killed and 11 wounded in the affair.

1835. The Caffres having made murderous predatory inroads on the British settlers, Col. Smith, with the 72nd and 75th regiments and Cape mounted riflemen, attacked and dispersed a large body of the enemy collected on the heights beyond Fish River.

February 13.

1756. Surrender of Geriah. —In the combined attack of Rear-Adm. Watson and Col. Clive upon the piratical fortress of Geriah, after a terrific bombardment the previous day, the garrison, refusing to yield, was again under fire, and at length surrendered on the 13th of February, when Captains Forbes and Buchanan, with 60 men, took possession.

1759. Fort Louis stormed. — The squadron of the expedition against Guadaloupe having arrived before Grand Terre, Fort Louis was bombarded for six

hours; after which detachments of marines and of the regiment of highlanders landed, and drove the enemy from their works at the point of the bayonet.

1760. Early in February a strong force of French Canadians, with some Indians, assembled near the church at Point Levi, on the banks of the river St. Lawrence, the opposite side to Quebec, and sent a written cartel to the officers of the British garrison, asking them to favour them with their company to have their "hair dressed"—literally, to be scalped by the Indians. On the 13th, before day break, this invitation was accepted. Major Dalling, with field-pieces and light infantry, crossed the river on the ice, and marched towards the church and heights of Point Levi. On landing, the enemy made a show of resistance; but a few rounds of grape and canister dispersed the first party, who fled to strengthen the reserve, which soon opened a fire upon the British from the church and the priest's house. Heaping up the snow to command the windows, our troops quickly beat them out of their defences. The enemy then retired in what order they could preserve to the heights. Again routed, they reached the post of the "Rock Guard," formerly occupied by the British, hoping, from its commanding elevation, to make a stand. Perceiving, however, that our troops were surrounding them, the rout became general. Twelve men were found dead; a lieutenant and 15 men were made prisoners; and the church, priest's house, and every height they occupied, taken possession of, together with a large store of provisions. One sergeant killed, an officer and 20 men wounded, made up our loss in the morning's work.

1792. CAVALRY REPULSED.—In the evening, the whole of Tippoo Saib's cavalry made a demonstration against the British before Seringapatam; but an encounter with a strong division of English and sepoy battalions convinced them that we were on the alert, and made them retire even more speedily than they had advanced.

1805. The force recorded in a previous page as proceeding from Komona to Paanaghur, their rear and baggage protected by Skinner's horse and some infantry, when about half way, was fired upon from a mud fort belonging to Doondiah Khan, chief of Komona. A company of sepoys, under the direction of Col. Grueber, having blown open the gate, after a severe conflict, took possession. One European officer was killed, and several sepoys wounded.

1809. The fortress of Ajaygerh surrendered to Col. Martindale, commanding a British and native force.

1819. RAIREE STORMED.—Major-Gen. Sir W. G. Kerr having invested Rairee, belonging to Sawnut Warree, the lines before this fortress were gallantly stormed and carried, 350 grenadiers leading the assault under the command of Lieut.-Col. Clifford, H. M.'s 89th regiment.

February 14.

1761. PONDICHERRY SURRENDERS.—On the 14th of February the brave but unfortunate Lally surrendered Pondicherry to the British force under Coote. The town and fortifications were speedily levelled to the ground by order of the Council of Madras.

1783. Ananpore, held in behalf of Tippoo Saib, was taken by storm by the troops under the command of General Mathews. The garrison having fired on two flags of truce, received little mercy at the hands of the captors.

1814. HELLETTE. — This action was the commencement of Wellington's operations to effect the passage of the Adour, drive the French from its banks, and invest Bayonne. On the 14th of February, a hard frost having prepared the ground for their march, Lieut.-Gen. Hill, with a large force, proceeded against Gen. Harispe, who had only about 5000 newly-raised men under his command, on the left of the French lines, at the base of the mountain towards the road to St. Jean Pied de Port. For this purpose, while one column of the army drove in the pickets on the river Joyeuse, another attacked Harispe at Hellette. Hill having dislodged the enemy from their position, made them retire, by St. Martin's d'Aberone, upon Garris. We lost but 5 men in this action; and the French, after the first onset, did not wait to swell their list of slain.

1818. Howaporra, held by a Mahratta sirdar, was taken by escalade, Lieut. Cates, 3rd regiment, Bombay native infantry, leading on the escalading party, while Major Kennett, in command of the Berar field force engaged in the affair, made a false attack to divert the attention of the enemy. The ladders being too short for their work, the escaladers pulled themselves up by a small bush growing from the walls. Our loss was but trifling. The enemy had 2 killed and 14 wounded.

1818. Boorup, a fortified ghaut in the Southern Concan, was taken after twenty-four hours' bombardment, by a field force under Lieut.-Col. Prother.

1819. The pettah and lines of Kairee having been carried by storm on the 13th, the fortress was this day surrendered to Major-Gen. Sir W. Grant Kerr.

1819. PINDARREES ROUTED.— Lieut.-Col. Smith, of the Madras establishment, with artillery, cavalry, and infantry, detached against the ex-Rajah of Nagpore and Chittos Pindarry, ordered two columns of horse under Major Skinner to push forward to attack some encampments of the enemy, said to be near Asseer, the main body advancing to support his movements. As no camp was perceptible in the place pointed out, leaving the auxiliary force far in the rear, Major Skinner with his cavalry still moved on and discovered, at the foot of some hills, a dell nearly 200 feet in depth, where about 300 of the enemy had taken refuge. A path was with difficulty found, by which, in single file, the major made his descent. The panic-struck enemy—Arabs and natives of Hindostan — were speedily routed, and a squadron of cavalry pursued them even to the gates of Asseer.

February 15.

1780. STORM OF AHMEDABAD. — The city of Ahmedabad, the capital of Guzerat, held by a chief favourable to the Mahrattas, with whom we were at war, was beleaguered by Gen. Goddard, with an army of British and native troops; and on the 10th of Feb. the batteries were opened against its walls. On the 15th, a breach being practicable, a storming party, led by Capt. Gough, sup-

ported by a column under Lieut.-Col. Hartley, advanced to the attack, the whole army being on the move. After surmounting considerable opposition, the place was carried.

1813.— Capt. Hill, commanding the Sicilian flotilla, embarked Major Stewart, with four companies of the 75th regiment, on the night of the 14th of February, to destroy some new works erected by the French at Pietra Nera, on the coast of Calabria. At daybreak on the 15th the troops effected a landing, and immediately stormed the heights, routing the French force prepared to receive them; while the boats engaged the batteries, which ultimately were successively carried by Lieut. Le Hunte and a party of seamen. The enemy's loss was severe, whilst ours, although comparatively trifling, included Major Stuart among the slain.

1814. Combat of Garris.— Continuing his retreat, General Harispe, on the 15th February, took up a position with 4000 men in advance of the Bidouze, on the Garris Mountain, his rear being closely followed by the light troops of the 2nd division; and upon a parallel ridge the corps of Gen. Hill was immediately established. The evening was now closing, when Wellington arrived. Anxious to turn the Bidouze before Soult could strengthen himself there, he ordered the corps of Morillo to move towards St. Palais, and, menacing the centre with Cor's Portuguese division, he directed the 28th and 39th regiments forming Pringle's brigade to advance, energetically observing, "You must take the hill before dark." The expression, repeated by Col. O'Callaghan, as he and Gen. Pringle placed themselves at the head of the 39th, followed by the 28th, caught the attention of the troops, who, with loud and prolonged cheers, rushed into the ravine. In spite of the violent fire of the French, they gained the summit of the Garris Mountain to the right of the enemy, who, recovering from their apprehension that a large force was coming against them, came back at a charging pace and fought courageously. But Harispe, seeing that the remainder of the 2nd division was ready to advance, Le Cor's Portuguese moving against the centre and the Spaniards towards St. Palais, retreated to that town, and, ordering Gen. Paris to join him, broke down the bridges over the Bidouze. His loss on this day was about 500 men, of whom 200 were taken prisoners. On the part of the allies the killed and wounded did not exceed 150, including among the latter Gen. Pringle and Col. O'Callaghan.

1818.—Muddonghur and Jambah, besides their more immediate fortifications, having the protection of stockades, after a short bombardment were taken by assault by a force under the command of Lieut.-Col. Kennedy.

February 16.

1418. Falaise Castle. — After the surrender of the town of Falaise in Normandy, on 2nd Jan., the castle still held out against the English under Henry VI., who, closely beleaguering it, allowed the garrison little rest day or night. At length Sir Oliver de Manny, on the 1st of the present month, seeing that his soldiers were worn out by fatigue, beat a parley, and agreed to surrender the castle on the

16th, if he were not relieved by that time. No succour having arrived, the gallant captain submitted; but an article in the capitulation stipulated that the garrison were to be held prisoners until the damages done to the castle during its obstinate defence were repaired. Sir Henry Fitz Hugh, appointed governor by Henry, saw these conditions fulfilled, and then honourably dismissed De Manny and his gallant band.

1762. Surrender of Martinique. — In January, and on the 4th inst., we recorded the landing and successes on the Island of Martinique; the result was the surrender of St. Pierre to Gen. Monckton, on the 16th, and capitulation of the island.

1796. — Amboyna and its dependencies were delivered up to Rear-Adm. P. Rainier this day, the Dutch making no defence.

1796. Reduction of Ceylon. — On the 5th instant we made mention of the landing on the Island of Ceylon, and also recorded an action gained by our troops on the 12th. These successes were followed by an uninterrupted advance on Colombo. A flag of truce appeared on the 14th, which produced a cessation of hostilities, and the surrender of the Island of Ceylon, on the 16th. to Col. Stuart.

1810. — Amboyna, in which is the capital of the Spice Islands, was captured by an expedition embarked in H.M.'s ships Cornwallis, Dover, and Samarang. Detachments of Madras artillery, Madras European regiment, marines and seamen from the squadron, in all 404 men, landed without opposition to the left of the town and fort of Victoria. They advanced to the attack in two columns, Lieut. Stewart, Madras artillery, leading the storming party, under command of Capt. Philips, Madras regiment. The strong position of Wannetto, a battery on the summit of a small hill, although obstinately defended by 300 men, was carried by assault. This fort gained, another battery commanded by it, was quickly reduced; but fort Batto-Gantong, on an eminence looking down on Wannetto, was attacked by Capt. Forbes, with the 2nd column, who, after a fatiguing march, about sunset gained this last work, when the enemy abandoned their guns and fled. The squadron in the meantime had proceeded up the harbour, keeping up an incessant cannonade; but the wind dying away, it was well for the ships that the successes on shore enabled them to anchor without danger from the forts silenced and taken.

February 17.

1794. Lines of Fornelli. — Convention Redoubt, the key of of the fortified lines of Fornelli, Corsica, was for two days bombarded, — cannon having been dragged up to a commanding position by the sailors of the fleet. On the 17th, it having been determined to carry the redoubt by assault, three columns at night advanced to the attack; Lieut.-Col. Moore on the right, with the 2nd battalion of the royals, and the 51st regiment; Lieut.-Col. Wauchop, with the 50th, on the centre; and Capt. Stewart, with the 25th, keeping towards the seashore on its left. The assailants under a heavy fire reached the redoubt, and the three divisions at the same moment rushing into the works, drove the enemy at the point of the bayonet down

the steep hill in the rear. Abandoning their lines about midnight, the enemy crossed over to Fiorenzo.

1809. After the storming of the Arambooly lines on the 10th Feb., the British force halted till the 17th, when it commenced its march unto the interior, the advance-guard commanded by Lieut.-Col. M'Leod. When three miles from the main body, this detachment found the enemy strongly posted in a village, with field-pieces commanding the high road. Our men moved rapidly forward, and although exposed to a destructive fire, the enemy were routed with considerable loss. Our loss was 50 killed and wounded. Here was the last shot fired in the Travancore war.

1814. ACTION AT ARRIVERIETE. — On the morning of the 17th Feb. the division of Gen. Hill, together with the 3rd division, moved upon Gen. Paris, who was in position at Arriveriete to defend the Soissons above its confluence with the Gave d'Oléron. The French troops were driven across the river, and Gén. Paris, attempting to destroy the bridge at Arriveriete, was prevented by the 92nd regiment, under command of Col. Cameron. Fording the river above the bridge, supported by the fire of Capt. Bean's troop of horse artillery, he attacked two battalions of French infantry posted in the village on the opposite side, and before they had time to effect their work of destruction, drove them to follow the retiring army of the enemy, which that night crossed the Gave d'Oléron.

1843. BATTLE OF MEEANEE. — On retiring from the banks of the Indus, Sir Charles Napier found that a considerable force was gathering in his rear, while the rest retained their position at Meeanee in his front. With an army now reduced to 2600 men, he found himself opposed to 30,000 infantry, with 15 guns, and 5000 cavalry, — their wings resting on large woods extending on each side the plain, with a natural ravine in front of their position. Notwithstanding all these advantages on the part of the enemy, Napier, with his diminutive strength, fell upon them impetuously, despite the heavy fire from the Beloochee cannon and musketry. Having crossed the ravine the assailants, moved at a rapid pace that deceived their aim, and our loss was not considerable. The next moment the 22nd regiment rushed to the top of the bank, thinking to bear all before them, but they were staggered by the forest of swords waving in their front. The Beloochees filled the broad deep bed of the ravine, clustering on both banks, and covered the plain beyond. Guarding their heads with their large dark shields, they rushed forward with terrific shouts. Nothing appalled, the Irish soldiers, cheering as loudly, met them with the bayonet, and sent their foremost ranks rolling back; until the Beloochees gathering strength, their dense masses closed, and again a rolling fire of musketry and the rush of the swordsmen were heard and seen along the whole line. The scene of sanguinary strife that then ensued is almost unparalleled ; nor could the sweeping discharges of grape from guns planted in one fearful mass on the right, drive those daring warriors back. When nearly all the leading European officers had been killed or wounded, and when the sepoys, wanting leaders, had several times receded, a charge made on the enemy's right by our

entire, but small body of horse, under Col. Pattle, completed the glory of this victorious day. And now, the defeated Beloochees, after three hours' contest, began to retreat in masses, with their broad shields slung over their backs. Six European officers and 60 men were killed, 14 officers and 200 men wounded: Col. Pennefather, Majors Teesdale and Jackson, and Lieut. M'Murdogh, among the former. The loss of the enemy is computed at 6000. The whole of their artillery, stores, &c., were taken.

February 18.

1792. Night Attack. — The preliminary steps to the investment of Seringapatam have already been mentioned this month. General Abercromby arrived with a large force to strengthen Lord Cornwallis on the 16th; and on the 18th it was resolved to open the trenches. As a diversion to occupy the attention of Tippoo's army, a detachment consisting of H. M.'s 71st and the 13th regiment of Bengal native infantry, under Major Dalrymple, left the island whereon the fortress stands, and taking a circuit of some miles over rice-fields, approached the camp of Tippoo on the south of the river. About midnight Capt. Robertson, with a party of the 71st regiment, having made his way into the camp undiscovered, bayoneted 100 troopers, and about as many horses. The whole detachment then fired several volleys, to create general alarm; and, when they saw torches flaring in every direction, and their object gained, they leisurely retreated, unopposed by the enemy, who feared to fire in the dark, not knowing friend from foe. This night attack was effected without losing a man, or having a single straggler from the ranks in search of plunder. In the meantime, the trenching party on the opposite side of Seringapatam broke ground, and pushed a parallel within 800 yards of the walls.

1794. Sourier carried. — In the expedition against Martinique, Bellegarde, with his mulattoes and blacks, still holding possession of the heights of Sourier, it was determined by Gen. Sir Charles Grey, then before fort Bourbon, to drive him thence. But that chief, anticipating the movement, descended the heights on the 18th, and attacked the British camp. While thus engaged with one division of our army, another, under Lieut.-Col. Buckeridge and Lieut.-Cols. Coote and Blundell, with grenadiers and light infantry, assaulted his camp on the heights; which they carried, but with considerable loss on our side.

1818. Lieut.-Col. M'Morrice, commanding to the 1st brigade of the Nagpore subsidiary forces, hearing that an armed party from Chowraghur had approached his camp at Jytone and opened a fire of matchlocks, ordered out the pickets under Lieut. Campbell, supported by a company of the 1st battalion 10th regiment of native infantry, under Lieut. Bowie, on a hill in a strong position, and leaving 14 dead on the hill.

1818. The fortress of Badaumy was taken by the reserve of the army of the Deccan, under Gen. Munro. H. M.'s 22nd dragoons, dismounted as volunteers, received the thanks of the brigadier-general for the determination and gallantry they displayed. Capt.

Rose commanding the forlorn hope of the storming party, the breach of the lower fort was carried by the bayonet; and the troops bravely pushed on to the walls of the upper fortress or citadel, which waited not for their assault, but surrendered.

February 19.

1792. SERINGAPATAM. — After the opening of the trenches before Seringapatam to the northward on the 18th, the Bombay army, commanded by Gen. Abercromby, on the morning of the 19th crossed the river to the southward, drove the enemy within the fortress, and completed the successes of the day by storming and taking a redoubt. The British encamped that night on the south side of the river, thus establishing the investment of the fortress in that direction.

1803. CEYLON. — During the war in Ceylon this year, Major-Gen. Hay M'Dowall commanding the forces, on the 19th of Feb. Lieut.-Col. Logan, of the 51st regiment, attacked and carried the strong posts of Galle Gederah and Girio Gamme. No resistance was made to our troops in the attack upon the first, but in assaulting the second-named fortress a heavy fire was kept up upon the 19th grenadiers, under Capt. Honner, which regiment led the column of attack, till the assailants were close upon the battery, when the defenders fled from their guns. The same day, on the approach of a detachment under Lieut.-Col. Barrut to the great Candian river, it was fired upon from the opposite bank by a large force occupying the village of Wallapooloa and the neighbouring hills. Two mortars and a 6-pounder being opened upon them, the whole of the Candians soon fled; and the following morning the detachment, having crossed the river, occupied Wallapooloa.

1810. SURRENDER OF AMBOYNA. — After the success of the 16th February at Amboyna, the following day the spiked guns of Fort Butto Gautong, having been rendered fit for service, opened on the town and fort of Victoria, their fire being returned from the enemy's works. But when the besieged saw the British squadron making preparations for another bombardment, a flag of truce was displayed, and, after a long negotiation, Amboyna surrendered on the 19th. On that day the Dutch and Malay soldiers and sailors,—the crews of vessels taken in the bay,—in number about 2000 men, laid down their arms before our little detachment hardly 400 strong: the utmost firmness was required to carry out the terms of capitulation. Capt. Tucker, R. N., H. M.'s S. Dover, and Capt. Henry Court, E. I. Comp. artillery, commanded this successful expedition. Upwards of 200 pieces of ordnance were found in the works.

1825. — In the campaign of the Burmese war a strong division of the army under Brigadier-Gen. Cotton was despatched up the Panglang river in an armed flotilla of 60 boats. Here, on the 19th of February, coming upon two stockades, after some resistance both were taken, and the enemy routed.

February 20.

1794. ST. DOMINGO. — During the expedition against this island, Lieut.-Col. Whitelock marched a colonial and British force, with artillery, through a mountain road towards the post of L'Acul. Dis-

appointed in the landing of an auxiliary force, which had been despatched in two transports to approach the fort from seaward, he determined to carry the post by assault. On the evening of the 20th, causing a diversion to be made in the rear of the work, he gallantly advanced in the front, under a sharp fire, stormed the hill on which it was situated, and drove the mulattoes, amounting to 600 men, from their defences. Our loss amounted to 5 killed, including Capt. Morshead, 1st battalion of royals, and 32 wounded; among the latter were 5 officers. In this affair the royals, 13th, 20th, and 49th regiments, royal artillery, and engineers were engaged.

1803. CEYLON. — In consequence of the capture of the forts on the preceding day, and the defeat of the Candian forces at Wallapooloa, Candy, the capital of the province of that name in the Island of Ceylon, was occupied without opposition.

1813. — An unsuccessful attempt of the French, under Gen. Foy, having been made to surprise the English post at Bejar, the 50th regiment and the 6th caçadores, commanded by Col. Harrison, bravely repulsed the enemy.

1818. — Brigadier-Gen. Smith defeated a large body of Mahratta horse under Sirdah Bapoo Golka, near Ashta, Poonah, and gained a complete victory. Two squadrons of H. M.'s 22nd dragoons were engaged under Major Dawes, and their charge penetrated whole masses of the enemy. The 2nd and 7th Madras light cavalry also behaved with great gallantry under command of Majors Walker and Doveton. Bapoo Golka fell early in the action, amid a host of slain. Twelve elephants, 50 camels, and other spoil were captured, and the routed enemy pursued eight miles.

1841. FORT NAPANEE TAKEN. —Major Vivian, proceeding with a detachment and battering-train to reduce the fort of Napanee, in the south Mahratta country, held by some refractory Arabs, arrived before that fortress on the 19th February, and encamped. Having ascertained that the pettah, which was to the eastward, ran close up to the only gateway of the fort, outside which the enemy had taken a position in a battery of 3 guns on the crest of the glacis, the major ordered the light company of H. M.'s 4th regiment, Capt. Faunce, a company of the 26th rifles, Capt. Bayley, and of the 18th regiment N. I., Lieut. Stevens, with a 9-pounder under Capt. Burgoyne, to the attack. On the 20th the battery was carried at daybreak, and its late defenders driven into the pettah. The British force having gained possession of a portion of that work, put the 9-pounder in position, and opened a brisk fire upon the works, until the enemy's guns were silenced.

February 21.

1586. WERLE TAKEN. — Martin Schenck, said to have been a native of Guelderland, who in the course of this year was knighted by the Earl of Leicester, then Governor-Gen. of the Netherlands, at an early period identified himself with the war of England in support of the Huguenots against the Prince of Palma. His name is among the first mentioned with praise in the despatches of the earl, as having done good service against the common foe; and during the latter part of the month of January, Schenck seem-

ed to have been in communication with, and under the orders of Leicester. With respect to this particular affair, in a letter preserved in the Harl. MSS. dated the xxvi. of Febʳʸ, the earl says, "Coronell Schenkes hath ageyn donn a notable pece of servyce. He hath taken a toun and castle of great importance for impeching the enemy in those partes. A place we have bynn busye about this good while to gett, and now by his dyllygence and dyscrete handling brought to effect. Hit ys a toun in Westfalia, the principall toun of all that province called Werle . . . . This good fortune, God be thankyd, is now com to us." The Lansdown MS. says that Schenck used "a prety polycie to surprice the toun," bringing his soldiers within the gates in covered carts, giving out that they contained salt. He then, forming his men within the town, fell on the garrison, and, making great slaughter, took the place, all but the citadel. The accounts we have seen are at issue whether this citadel did or did not surrender; but, after some days' stay, he abandoned his conquest, carrying much spoil from the town, and fighting his way through the country.

1841. Surrender of Napanee. — Major Vivian having secured the pettah and outer defences of Napanee, as mentioned in the preceding page, this short siege was on this day brought to a satisfactory result. After the success of Capt. Faunce's detachment, the major established his mortars in a good position on the north-east of the fort, at about 700 yards' range. The entrance of the fortress was now completely in his power; and, shifting his camp a short distance to the rear, for the protection of his camp-followers, the shell practice commenced, and continued with little intermission during the 20th. The fire of the enemy, which had in the early part of the morning answered the guns of the British with great energy, grew weaker and weaker, and in the evening, there being a disposition shown on the part of the besieged to treat, our fire was suspended. But their refusing on the 21st to surrender at discretion, the mortar and guns again opened, and continued the cannonade until one o'clock A. M., when the besieged made an unconditional surrender of the fortress. We had but 4 killed and 17 wounded; a trifling amount of loss, which may be attributed to the admirable arrangements of Major Vivian. Fifty-six pieces of ordnance of all kinds were captured, and 350 prisoners taken. The enemy had about 20 men killed and 30 wounded.

1849. Battle of Goojerat. — The Sikhs under Shere Sing being joined by the forces of Chuttur Sing and 3000 Affghans under Dost Mohammed, the united strength amounted to 60,000 men, with 60 pieces of artillery; and on the 20th of February this army was encamped around the town of Goojerat. The British, amounting to 25,000 men, commanded by Lord Gough, being joined by the Bombay column, attacked the enemy at half-past 7 on the morning of the 21st. After a well sustained cannonade on both sides, and an obstinate resistance, the Sikhs were compelled to retire. The attack, which had been exclusively one of artillery, soon became general; foreseeing their retreat, Lord Gough advanced his whole force, and drove them out of their

camp. They fled in the utmost disorder, leaving baggage, stores, and 50 guns to the victors. From midday until dark the pursuit of the enemy was continued. Many of the fugitives threw away their arms and dispersed, while others fled to Jhelum, and saved themselves by taking all the ferry boats to the right bank. The loss of the British was 5 officers, and 92 rank and file, killed; 23 officers, and 682 rank and file, wounded.

February 22.

1760. Action near Patria. — Col. Calliaud, with a force consisting of 300 Europeans, chiefly composed of a detachment of the 1st Madras European regiment, and 50 artillery, with 6 field-pieces, together with 1000 sepoys, having joined the army of Meer Jaffier, Subahdur of Bengal, amounting to 15,000 men, attacked the invading troops of Shah Zada, an Indian ally of the Dutch. A few miles from Patria, Jaffier's army, under the command of his son Meeram, was nearly discomfited by the superior force opposed to it, when Col. Calliaud's sepoys, by two well directed volleys and a determined charge, checked their career of success; and then Jaffier's horse, dashing in, completely routed them. Col. Calliaud urged Meeram to follow the track of the enemy; but the pleasures of Patria detained him till the golden opportunity was lost.

1813. To punish the Americans posted at Ogdensburgh, for nocturnal attacks upon British property and militia posts on the Prescott side of the river, Major M'Donald, Glengarry light infantry fencibles, proceeded on the morning of the 22nd Feb. across the frozen St. Lawrence, with two columns, consisting of detachments of the King's regiment, the Glengarry fencibles. and militia, with some field-pieces. Both columns, impeded in their advance by the deep snow, suffered from the cross fire of the enemy's batteries; but the left column under Major M'Donald moving forward, turned the right flank of the Americans, and drove them at the point of the bayonet through the town into the woods, — many taking shelter in the fort beyond the Black River, while some sharpshooters that galled the troops from the houses of the town were dislodged by the fire of our field-pieces. The right column failed in an assault upon a battery of 7 guns. Capt. Jenkins, of the Glengarry fencibles, who commanded, being wounded in both hands, Lieut. M'Auley gallantly continued the charge; but, unsupported by his reserve, still toiling through the snow, the assault was abandoned. Another attack by Major M'Donald proved more successful. That officer having summoned the fort, and, getting no immediate answer, carried the eastern battery; then turning the captured guns on the other part of the works, he silenced the re-opening fire. Capt. Eustace, with his company of the highland light infantry, then dashed into the fort in time to see its late defenders escaping into the woods beyond. Our loss amounted to 1 sergeant, and 7 rank and file, killed; 1 field officer, 2 captains, 5 subalterns, 4 sergeants, and 40 rank and file, wounded. The enemy, who had 500 men engaged, suffered severely.

1818. While Brigadier-General Smith was engaged with the Mahrattas near Ashta, as shown on the 20th inst., Col. Deacon pro-

ceeded to invest Chacun, a hill fort not far from Poonah. Having been joined by a breaching battery from that city, before the arrival of which he had already subjugated two forts on his march, he entered upon the siege of Chacun, and opened his batteries on the 22nd, on which day the enemy surrendered at discretion.

February 23.

1814. Crossing the Adour. — The force under Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Hope, assembled on the banks of the Adour, on the 22nd of February, amounted to 28,000 men, with 20 pieces of artillery. During the night, the 1st division, with six 18-pounders, moved towards the river; and at daybreak on the 23rd, having driven in the French pickets, the pontoon train and field artillery were brought down to the Adour opposite the village of Boucaut, and the 18-pounders placed in battery. The arrival of the flotilla intended to co-operate being prevented by adverse winds, Sir John Hope resolved to attempt the passage with the army alone. The French gunboats and corvette opened fire on our columns about 9 o'clock; but these were so severely handled by our artillery and rockets, that at about 1 o'clock they took refuge higher up the river. Meanwhile 60 men of the guards were rowed on a pontoon across the mouth of the river, in face of a French picket, who, seemingly scared by their audacity, retired without firing. The pontoon bridge being fixed, 600 of the guards, with the 60th regiment, and part of the rocket battery under Col. Stopford, passed slowly across. Gen. Thouvenot, under the impression that the light division was with Hope, and that 15,000 men were embarked at St. Jean de Luz, to land between Cape Breton and the Adour, detached only two battalions under Gen. Mocomble, to ascertain the state of affairs. This force making an attempt upon Stopford, was so discomfited by the discharge of rockets that they fled amazed, and with a loss of 30 wounded. Had Thouvenot placed a strong battery on the right bank, the British could not have passed the river in pontoons, nor could any vessels have crossed the bar. This error was fatal to the French. The British continued to pass all night, and until 12 o'clock on the 24th, when the flotilla was seen under a press of sail, making, with a strong breeze, for the entrance of the river. This desperate passage of the bar will be found detailed in our Naval columns.

While these events were in progress, Gen. Beresford held the line of the Bidouze down to its confluence with the Adour; and, to distract the enemy, apparently made preparations for passing the river, until late on the 23rd, when he moved forward and drove Foy's posts from the works at Oeyergave and Hastingues, into the intrenchments of the bridge-head at Peyrehorade. The allies lost 50 men, principally Portuguese; but Soult's right and centre were thus held in check, for Beresford having the 4th and 7th divisions and Vivian's cavalry, was strong enough for Foy at Peyrehorade and Taupin at the Bastide of Bearn.

1818. Lieut.-Col. M'Morrice, commanding Nagpore subsidiary forces, detached Major A. Richards, on the 23rd of February, with 200 N. I. and 60 horse, to attack a party of matchlock-men from the fortress of Ghowraghur,

who had taken position in the village of Gopaulgunge, in the hills, for the purpose of plundering the country. Having driven in the pickets of the enemy at the entrance of the ghaut early in the morning, he stormed a hill on which the marauders were posted, drove them across the Sunkermuddy, and then dislodged them from the opposite banks, with a loss to the enemy of 100 men, killed or wounded, and 18 prisoners.

February 24.

1760. Action near the River Etchemin.—The French, having collected 800 men at St. Michel, made a breastwork of felled trees at Burton's redoubt, on the south side of the river, and on the 24th approached the priest's house and church at Point Levi, but were driven back by a force under Major Dalling. Whereupon Brigadier-Gen. Murray made a rapid march to the mouth of the river Etchemin; and here an action ensued for about three quarters of an hour, when the French, entirely routed, with great loss, fled by a road over the hills to the southward.

1797. Invasion of Wales. — A body of 1200 French convicts, under Brigadier Tate, were landed at Fishguard, South Wales, from two frigates, a corvette, and a lugger, their object being to burn the neighbouring towns and ravage the coast. This disaster was happily averted by the spirited loyalty of the peasantry, who, uniting with the militia and volunteers under Lord Cawdor, the invaders were compelled to surrender at discretion.

1814. Passage of the Gave d'Oléron. — On this day, a force under Morillo was placed to menace the fords of the Gave at Doguen, in order to draw the attention of the garrison of Navarrens from the ford of Ville Nave, about three miles below Doguen, which was the point where Wellington designed to pass. A great concentric movement of the different corps now took place to effect this object; and thus the whole of the French front was menaced on a line of twenty-five miles, but the principal force was above Sauveterre. Soult, alarmed by Picton opening a cannonade against the bridge-head of Sauveterre, and by the vigour of that general's demonstrations, abandoned his works on the left bank, and destroyed the bridge. Meanwhile the 6th division passed without opposition at Montfort, above Sauveterre, and at the same time the great body of the other troops coming down upon the ford of Ville Nave, crossed with trifling opposition. The heads of the columns immediately pushed forward, and the right of the allies was established near Loubeing, and the left towards Sauveterre, whence the divisions of Villatte and Berton had been withdrawn by Clauzel. Taupin and Foy, being directed by Soult to retire from the lower parts of the Gave of Oléron towards the bridge of Bereux on the Gave of Pau, march upon Orthes, and break down all the bridges as they passed, the French divisions took a position to cover that movement. When the night fell, Harispe's corps moved also over the bridge of Orthes, and D'Erlon was already established in that town; but Clauzel remained at Orion until the morning of the 25th.

1841. Nazian Valley. — It being necessary to coerce a refractory tribe inhabiting the Nazian

valley, Affghanistan, in behalf of our ally, the Shah Soojah, a detachment, under Brigadier Skelton, on the morning of the 24th entered the Sarobi Pass. The Shah's troops, supported by companies of H. M.'s 44th regiment and the 27th N. I., under Capts. Swayne and Scott, moved along the heights, to the right and left, with artillery wherever it was possible to drag a gun, while the main body proceeded up the centre of the valley. The success of this movement was complete. Capt. Ferris, commanding the Shah's troops, encountering the refractory tribe on the rising ground to the left of their position, pursued and dislodged them from almost inaccessible fastnesses. Two forts that offered opposition were taken by assault; the gates being blown open by Lieut. Pigou of the engineers, who was killed by the explosion. By the continued success from daybreak till 1 o'clock P. M., about eight miles of the Nazian valley, studded with forts on either side, was taken possession of by our troops.

February 25.

1809. REDUCTION OF MARTINIQUE.—On this day the important island of Martinique surrendered. The fire of the besiegers opened on the 19th, not only from the newly-raised batteries, but from the captured Fort Edward. A steady and spirited return was made for some hours, which gradually slackened till a few guns fired at intervals. The seamen and marines of the fleet were yet busy in getting cannon, howitzers, and mortars up to Mount Sourier, and advanced batteries were to be ready for opening on the 26th; but on the 23rd the French sent a flag of truce to Lieut.-Gen. Beckwith and Rear-Adm. the Hon. Sir Alexander Cochrane, the chiefs of the combined expedition. The proposals being refused, the batteries on both sides again opened their fire. On the morning of the 24th one of the magazines in the enemy's fortress blew up, and shortly afterwards three flags of truce were shown by the garrison; yet it was not until nearly midnight that the commissioners who were to arrange the capitulation could agree upon terms. On the 25th a detachment of British troops was put in formal possession of Martinique.

1820. A British force in the Northern Guzerat, under Colonel Barclay, when passing the town of Nuggar, was fired upon, notwithstanding that Vakeels had previously arrived in the British camp imploring our clemency. Our artillery having opened upon the enemy, a battalion under Capt. Gilchrist, supported by detachments under Lieut. Spencer and Lieut. W. Reynolds, drove them from the town into the passes of the hills of Callunja. At noon a large body of their matchlockmen returned, and having fired upon our troops in the town, the detachment gallantly stormed the height, and completely routed them in fastnesses where they had never yet been conquered. We had but 2 killed and 20 wounded; the loss of the enemy was considerable.

1841. The successes of the 24th of February were crowned by further conquest in the Nazian valley. At the upper part this valley contracts into a narrow defile with precipitous crags on either side, many parts being defended by forts. On the morning of the 25th, Brigadier Skelton

having ordered an advance into this ravine, the enemy retired, firing occasionally upon our column. After a march of three miles, the valley again opened into a sort of plain—the heights on either side crowned with forts, which were soon gained by the valour of our troops. Other defiles and plains of this remarkable valley now presented themselves, until at length having surmounted every difficulty, about twelve miles of extent and eighty-four forts of the valley of Nazian were in our possession. Our loss in the two days was comparatively small, being 18 killed and 34 wounded; among the former, Capt. Douglas, assistant adjutant-general.

February 26.

1813. Surrender of Ponza. —The Island of Ponza, on the coast of Naples, was this day taken by a combined naval and military force. The 2nd battalion of the 10th regiment, under Lieut.-Col. Coffin, with the marines of the squadron, having effected a landing, covered by the guns of the ships, as detailed in our Naval columns, the enemy retired into the citadel; but soon afterwards a flag of truce was held out, and the island surrendered at discretion.

1814. Passage of the Gave. —Beresford, finding that Foy had abandoned the works at Peyrehorade, passed the Gave, partly by a pontoon bridge, partly by a ford. The French, rallying upon their reserves, turned and beat back the foremost of the pursuers; but they did not await the coming up of the main body commanded by Beresford in person. In this affair, Major Sewell, an officer of the staff, who had frequently distinguished himself by his personal prowess, happening to be without a sword, pulled a stake from a hedge, and with that weapon overthrew two hussars in succession, and only relinquished the combat when a third had cut his club in twain. A detachment was then placed at Habas, on the left, to intercept the enemy's communication with Dax; and Wellington caused the cavalry of Lord E. Somerset and the third division to cross the Gave by fords below the broken bridge of Bereux. Then, directing Beresford to take a position on some heights near the village of Baïghts, he threw a pontoon bridge at Bereux; and thus, after a circuitous march of more than fifty miles with his right wing, he again united it with his centre, and secured a direct communication with Gen. Hope.

1841. Capture of Wangtong. — It having been determined by Commodore Sir Gordon Bremer to reduce North Wangtong and Anunghoy, a battery raised during the night of the 25th of February on the island of South Wangtong opened its fire early on the morning of the 26th; and before noon the advancing squadron joined in the cannonade. It might have been expected that North Wangtong—one continued battery of heavy guns, with an intrenched camp and 2000 defenders—would have made a serious resistance; but the Chinese were instantly driven from their defences. The troops were then landed, consisting of the 26th Cameronians, detachments of the 49th regiment, 37th regiment N. I., Bengal volunteers, and marines. The batteries of Anunghoy being also silenced, it was taken possession of by the

marines and seamen under the direction of Capt. Senhouse of the Blenheim 74, Melville 74, and Queen steamer.

February 27.

1814. Battle of Orthes.—Wellington, disposing his force in three columns, determined to attack Soult's position at Orthes, which was on a ridge of hills partly wooded. Gen. Reille, having under him the divisions of Taupin, Roguet, and Paris, commanded on the right, occupying all the ground from St. Boës to the centre. Count d'Erlon, with Foy's and D'Armagnac's divisions, was on the left of Reille, while Harispe and Villatte's troops were under Clauzel, and occupied Orthes. Twelve guns were attached to the corps of Harispe, and 12 upon the round hill in the centre sweeping the ground beyond St. Boës, and 16 were in reserve on the Dax road. About 8 in the morning of the 27th February the 6th and light divisions crossed the Adour by a bridge of boats. Hill remained with the 2nd British and Le Cor's Portuguese divisions, menacing the bridge of Orthes and the ford of Souars. Beresford, with the 4th and 7th divisions and Vivian's cavalry brigade, were ordered to carry the village of Boës on the right, and to assault the hill above it. Picton, with the 3rd and 6th divisions and a brigade of cavalry under Lord Edward Somerset, was to march on the centre and left, whilst the light division under Baron Alten advanced up a ravine between these columns, to give support where required. Hill was to cross the river with his corps by a ford two miles above Orthes, to gain a point in the enemy's rear, and thus cut off his communication with the town of Pau. About 9 o'clock, after some skirmishing on both sides, Wellington commenced the real attack. The 3rd and 6th divisions won without difficulty the lower part of the ridges opposed to them, extending their left along the enemy's front; but the main battle was on the other flank. There Gen. Cole, with Ross's brigade and Vasconcello's Portuguese, assailed St. Boës; but it was in vain that the allies, with desperate valour, struggled time after time to spread a front beyond the village. The combat had continued with unabated fury on the side of St. Boës for nearly three hours, when the British troops retreated with some difficulty. At this moment a detachment on Picton's left being repulsed, Soult put all his reserves in movement, to complete the success. But Wellington, supporting Ross with Anson's brigade, backed by the 7th division and Vivian's cavalry, ordered the 3rd and 6th divisions to fall upon Foy's left flank, and the 52nd regiment to cross the marsh in front, mount the ridge beyond, and assail the flank and rear of the troops engaged with the 4th division at St. Boës. This gallant regiment, headed by Col. Colborne, with a mighty shout dashed forwards between Foy and Taupin, scattering a French battalion in their course. This sudden burst from a quarter where no attack was expected threw the enemy into confusion; and the disorder spreading to Reille's wing, he also was obliged to fall back. The narrow pass behind St. Boës being thus opened, Wellington thrust the 4th and 7th divisions, Vivian's cavalry, and two batteries through. Thus the

victory was secured; for the 3rd and 6th divisions had now won D'Armagnac's position, and planted a battery on a knoll, whence the shot bore with destructive effect upon the French masses from one flank to another. These divisions continued to advance, and the wings of the army were united. Soult made strong efforts to cover the re-formation of Foy's disordered troops; but only two-thirds of the allies had yet been engaged. When Wellington changed his plan of attack, Hill, with 12,000 men, forded the river above Souars, and seized the heights above, cut off the French from the road to Pau, and turned the town of Orthes, thus menacing Soult's only line of retreat by Salespice to St. Sever, at the very moment the 52nd, having opened the defile of St. Boës, effected the junction of the wings of the allies. Up to this moment the French yielded step by step without confusion, the allies advancing with incessant musketry and cannonade; but now the danger of being cut off becoming imminent, the French ranks dispersed, and such a rush was made to gain the fords that the whole country was covered with the fugitives. Somerset and Cotton's hussars then breaking in, sabred above 200 men, and the 7th hussars cut off about 2000; yet, from some confusion, their greater part escaped, and the pursuit ceased at the Luy de Bearn. The French army was not so much disordered as it appeared to be, for Soult passed the river with the loss of only 6 guns and less than 4000 men killed and wounded. The loss of the allies was 2300, of which 50, with 3 officers, were taken prisoners; but among the wounded were Lord Wellington, by a musket ball, just above the thigh, Gens. Walker and Ross, and the Duke of Richmond, then Lord March.

1818.—The fortress of Talmain was taken by assault by the 1st division of the Deccan army, under Sir Thomas Hislop; and, in consequence of the treachery on the part of the killidar in command, the garrison were put to the sword. Major Gordon, H. M.'s Royal Scots, and 3 grenadiers, were killed, and Lieut.-Col. Murray, D. A. G., wounded.

February 28.

1752. Surrender of Conjeveram.—The defences of Conjeveram pagoda had been ruined by the English on their capture of that fortress the preceding year; but soon after the forces returned into Madras the French and their Indian allies again occupied their old post. The English under Clive once more appearing before Conjeveram, those of its defenders who did not abandon it, surrendered on 28th Feb., and consented to be taken into British pay.

1794.—Bellegarde, the popular leader of the mulattoes and negroes at Martinique, after Sir George Grey had forced him from his position at Sourier, dislodged from all fortified posts, surrendered on 28th February, with 300 of his followers.

1816. Action near Muckwampore.—During our war with the Rajah of Nepaul, in the early part of this year, one of its first successes was the action obtained by Major-Gen. Ochterlony, with a British and native infantry force. On the 27th February, in the evening, he took up his position on a plain immediately to the southward of the hills covering the fortified heights and de-

fences of Muckwampore; whilst a neighbouring height, on the left flank of our army, was occupied by a detachment of H. M.'s 87th regt. and other troops on the morning of the 28th, the enemy having abandoned it soon after the English reached the plain. The rajah's troops still held a post on the same ridge of hills which threatened our right, though there was for some time no demonstration of attack; but soon after noon, large bodies of the enemy were in motion. One of these made a desperate attack upon a reconnoitring party escorted by a detachment of the 87th regiment, and obliged it to fall back; while the whole force of the enemy, advancing in four divisions, concentrated their attack upon a village occupied by a small detachment of the 2nd battalion of 25th native infantry under Lieut. Terrell of the marine regiment. Bearing the brunt of this attack for some time, that officer nobly fell, and the defence was ably carried on by Lieut. Kerr, of the 12th regiment, until a battalion of the 25th and the light company of the 87th arrived to his support. The enemy, now reinforced by fresh troops, showed a good front, Their guns did much execution, while our artillery was with difficulty brought into play,—one 6-pounder only reaching the summit of the hill. For two hours did our troops gallantly maintain the contest without gaining ground; but the timely arrival of the 8th N. I. soon decided the battle. Col. Miller ordered a charge in the direction of the enemy's guns, which was executed with such spirit, that the Nepaulese were totally routed, and, destroying their magazines, they made a hurried retreat to Muckwampore. Some hundreds were killed and wounded, and many made prisoners.

February 29.

1752. Action at Coverpank. — Chunda Saib, the ally of France, recommencing his incursions on the English district, after abandoning Conjeveram, was reinforced by 400 French troops and 2000 sepoys, with artillery. With this force he proceeded to Arcot, and, failing to obtain possession of that place by treachery, they decamped from the pettah. Clive in the meantime was searching for them with 380 Europeans, 2300 sepoys, and 6 field-pieces. On the evening of the 29th of February, while on the road to Arcot, our troops were suddenly fired upon by 9 guns, from a grove of Mango trees, within the distance of 250 yards. The main body immediately found shelter in a dry watercourse,—the baggage being sent into the rear, with a gun to protect it; and another detachment, with two guns, despatched to oppose the cavalry of Chunda Saib, appearing on the plain 2500 strong, the three remaining field-pieces returned the fire of the French. As the moon rose, the French infantry attacked the British in the watercourse. The opposing columns met in this narrow defile, and for two hours were sharply engaged, when Clive, ascertaining that their rear was unprotected, detached a force, under Lieut. Keene, to make a circuit and then assail the enemy in that quarter. Having discovered a way into the grove unperceived by the enemy, and opening his fire when close upon them, the effect was astounding. The French were routed, and

abandoned their guns; while some of the fugitives, reaching the watercourse, spread the alarm, and they fled in all directions,—the cavalry of their allies, on the plain, following their example. Our loss amounted to 40 Europeans and 30 sepoys killed, and many wounded; whilst that of the enemy was very great.

1760. — Trinomalee, a fortress held by a French and native garrison, surrendered to a force sent against it by Col. Coote,—Capt. Smith, 1st Madras European regiment, with a detachment of that corps and some sepoys. Making but little defence, the garrison surrendered at discretion.

March 1.

1664. — The 1st, or "Royal regiment of dragoons," then only a troop of horse, forming part of the garrison of Tangier, held by the Earl of Teviot for Charles II. of England, made a gallant sally upon the Moors before that fortress, routed a large body of the enemy, and captured a standard.

1816. Action on the Height of Hurriarpore. — A British force under Col. Kelly despatched towards the fortress Hurriarpore, consisting of H. M.'s 24th regt., the 18th native infantry, 2nd battalion of the 21st native infantry, and the Chumparun light infantry, the whole under command of Lieut.-Col. O'Halloran, marched before daybreak on the 1st of March, and at 6 o'clock dislodged the enemy's picket from its advantageous position. No sooner was the loss of the height perceived by the garrison than a desperate attempt was made for its recovery. Opening a fire from a gun in the stockade for a short time, while they were collecting their forces, a horde of Goorkahs sallied forth, and an uninterrupted fire of musketry continued for some hours. At length some guns and howitzers were brought up, and the British were soon in undisputed possession of their conquest. The utmost exertions were now used to get guns up to the height for the purpose of reducing the fortress; but the next day the stockade and fort of Hurriarpore were abandoned, and the British troops took immediate possession. Our loss amounted to 8 men, killed; Brevet-Major Hughes, Capt. Smith, and Lieut. O'Leary of H. M.'s 24th regt., foot, Capt. Lindsay, artillery, and Lieut. De Vaux, Chumparun light infantry, with 46 non-commissioned officers and men, wounded. The slaughter of the enemy showed the recklessness of their attack: — the luckless Goorkahs lay in heaps around the height they attempted to regain, and some two or three hundred prisoners brought in, were, for the most part, wounded.

March 2.

1781. Lieut.-Col. Tarleton, with the light company of guards and 150 men of Lieut.-Col. Webster's brigade, detached from the British army under Lord Cornwallis, then encamped at Allamance Creek, routed a large body of Americans commanded by Col. Preston, and captured many prisoners.

1805. Meer Khan, pursued since the 8th of February by Major-Gen. Smith with the 8th, 27th, and 29th light dragoons, and 1st, 3rd, and 6th regiments of native cavalry, strengthened by Skinner's horse, was at length come up with, on the 2nd of March, near Afzulghur, posted

under some hills. 1400 of our regular cavalry and Skinner's horse, having forded the river Ramgonga in their front, were advancing, when an ambuscade of infantry sprang suddenly upon them from a nullah. A charge from the 8th light dragoons, however, soon routed the enemy with heavy loss; and their discomfiture was now complete. The loss of the British amounted to 9 killed and 30 wounded: among the latter, Major Carden and Capt. Burke, 29th regiment; Capt. Gore and Lieut. Bunce, 27th dragoons.

1814. Combat of Aire.—Whilst the main body of the British army remained on the right bank of the Adour until the bridges were repaired, Gen. Hill, who was on the left bank, moved in two columns from St. Savin and St. Gillies, on the 2nd of March, to seize the magazines at Aire. Reaching his destination at 3 o'clock, with two divisions of infantry, a brigade of cavalry, and a battery of horse artillery, he was surprised to find that Gen. Clauzel had arrived in the morning, and was in order of battle, covering the town with Villatte's and Harispe's divisions,—posted on a steep ridge overlooking the river on the right, but merging into a plain on the left, over which the great road led to Pau. Hill immediately commenced the attack, by Gen. Stewart with two British brigades assailing the French right; a Portuguese brigade moved upon their centre; and the other brigades followed in columns of march. The Portuguese were met by Harispe on the summit of the height with such firmness that they gave way in flight. The rear columns of the allies being still in march, the fate of the battle seemed endangered; but Gen. Stewart, having won the heights on the French right, instantly detached Gen. Barnes with the 50th and 92nd regiments to the aid of the Portuguese. The gallant charge of these troops turned the tide of affairs: the French were broken and thrown back upon their reserves; yet they rallied and came forward again courageously, fighting with determination until Byng's British brigade arrived, when Harispe was driven towards the river Lees, and Villatte beyond the town of Aire. The French lost many men; and among the wounded were Gens. Dauture and Gasquet. The British had 150 killed and wounded. Gen. Barnes was wounded, and Col. Hood killed.

1818. Singhur, a strong hill fort near Poonah, surrendered to Brigadier-General Pritzler, commanding a division of the army of the Deccan.

1821. An expedition under Major-Gen. Sir Lionel Smith, sent against the pirates in the Persian Gulf, in an advance upon the tribe of Beni Boo Ali, captured the whole of the fortified positions. The brunt of the action fell upon a part of the 65th regiment, the 1st battalion of the 7th N. I., and the brigade under Lieut.-Col. Warren.

March 3.

1759. Fort Concale.—Capt. Macleane was detached from the British army under Col. Forde, on the 3rd of March, to attempt the capture of the small fort of Concale, in which the French had left 13 Europeans, with two companies of sepoys, for its defence. The garrison, expecting succour, made a determined re-

sistance, and twice repelled every attempt to force the wicket. Two guns being brought up from the camp, the gates were beaten in, and the place speedily carried by assault.

1779. Action near Brier's Creek. — The American Generals Lincoln and Ashe were anxious to shut in the English forces at Brier Creek, on the Savannah, where they had retreated from Augusta; but Lieut.-Col. Prevost, in command of the British army, determined not to have his communication with the frontier settlements interrupted. Gen. Ashe, with 1500 militia and some regulars, having approached within a day's march, the colonel, taking the grenadier companies of the 60th regiment, 2nd battalion of the 71st regiment, Sir James Baird's light infantry, some provincial light dragoons, in all 900 men, crossed the river about thirteen miles above Hudson's Ferry, and got in the rear of Ashe's encampment unperceived. Major Macpherson at the same time approached the enemy with the 1st battalion of the 71st regiment, some irregular troops, and two field-pieces. Immediately that Col. Prevost found that the enemy's attention was engaged in this quarter, he threw the whole strength of the troops upon the rear of the Americans, and completely routed them: 150 fell in the action and pursuit; and numbers were drowned in their attempts to escape across the river. Several stands of colours, 7 pieces of cannon, and all their baggage fell into our hands. Two hundred men, including 27 officers and Brigadier-Gen. Elbert (second in command), were made prisoners. The Americans were so completely dispersed that many of the militia returned to their homes. Thus, out of a force estimated at 2000 men, Gen. Ashe brought back about 450 to Gen. Lincoln. Our loss was only 5 men killed, 1 officer and 10 privates wounded.

March 4.

1759. Surrender of Surat. —On the 9th of Feb., a force embarked on board some armed vessels belonging to the East India Company at Bombay, consisting of 850 European infantry, including artillery, and 1500 sepoys, under command of Capt. Richard Maitland, Royal Artillery, to proceed against the city and citadel of Surat, held by the Seydees, under Moyen-ud-Deen. The British forces landed at Dentilowry, nine miles from their point of attack, and encamped for several days to refresh the troops. This delay, however, made the enemy fully prepared by the time the expedition reached Surat. It was late in Feb. before Capt. Maitland, having driven the garrison within the walls, had established his batteries against the outer town. But little impression being made on the walls after a cannonade of three days, it was determined to attack by sea and land. Accordingly the Company's grabs and bomb-ketches warped up the river,—at night anchoring off the town. At daybreak, having opened a fire, the troops, which had been re-embarked for the purpose, were landed in the heart of one of the enemy's outworks, where they gallantly routed the Seydees. In this attack, Capt. Robert Inglis, of the Company's infantry, fell, mortally wounded. The outer works of the town thus gained, a battery of one 13- and two 10-inch mortars was speedily established, and

bore upon the inner town and citadel with such effect, that the garrison proposed to open the gates of the town if the firing ceased. This being acceded to, Capt. Maitland marched into Surat with drums beating and colours flying, and the city and citadel were surrendered to the British on the 4th March, 1795. Our casualties in the expedition were 2 captains, 2 subalterns, and about 146 non-commissioned officers and privates, killed; and 60, including some officers, wounded. It appears that Capt. Maitland, who so ably conducted the expedition, died in India in the year 1763.

1791. Defeat near Bangalore.—The British army, commanded by Lord Cornwallis, on the march in the Mysore country to undertake the siege of Bangalore, having deceived Tippoo Saib, by the celerity of its movements, had advanced a considerable distance towards its point of attack before the enemy appeared in any strength. On the 4th of March the cavalry of Tippoo made an unsuccessful attack on the baggage, then within a few miles of Bangalore, but being determinedly met, were completely foiled in their attempt. Their attack was renewed on the following day; but the English held their own, and having suffered but few casualties, arrived with their baggage and all the material of war before Bangalore.

March 5.

1760. Permacoil, a strongly fortified rock and pettah, situated about seventy-two miles from Madras, having admitted a French garrison within its walls, the killidar, after the success of the English at Wandewash, sent to Col. Coote, requesting his aid to rid them of the French, who had possessed themselves of the fort by a surprise. Coote appeared with his army before Permacoil by the latter part of Feb., seized upon the pettah, and drove the intruders into the lower fort. Some days afterwards he possessed himself of the lower works; but pushing the advantage he had gained to the walls of the upper fort, he had an officer and some men killed, and was himself, with many others, wounded. On the following day, the 3rd March, the fire of the garrison slackened from want of ammunition; and on the 5th of March, after some negotiation, Permacoil surrendered.

1762. The Island of Grenada, in the West Indies, surrendered without opposition to the troops under Brigadier-Gen. Walsh and a squadron under Commodore Swanton. With this island the cluster of the Grenadillas also fell into our possession.

1811. Battle of Barosa.—While Marshal Victor, with 16,000 men, invested Cadiz, a British and Portuguese force, about 4000 strong, commanded by Lieut.-Gen. Graham, sailed from that port on the 21st of Feb., with the intention of falling on the rear of the blockading army. Finding it impracticable to effect a landing nearer than Algesiras, Graham disembarked his troops at that place; and, marching thence, was reinforced at Tarifa by 7000 Spaniards, under Gen. La Peña, who now took the command. After an arduous march across the mountains, and traversing the Lake of Junda, reinforced by an additional 1600, the allied force now amounted to 11,200 foot, and 800 horse, with 24 pieces of artillery. Victor finding his left menaced by a body of Spa-

niards under De Zayas, concentrated all his troops near Chiclana. On the morning of the 5th of March the allies reached the low ridge of Barosa, about four miles from the entrance of the Santi Petri river. La Peña moved with the main body of his troops to the heights of Bermeja, whilst Graham marched along the coast in a parallel direction. In a short time a French division appeared on his right flank, and another, under Victor in person, ascended the Barosa ridge, which the British had just quitted, and where they had left only a weak rearguard. Instantly countermarching his small force, Graham directed Gen. Dilkes, with the right brigade, against the height, whilst the left, under Col. Wheatley, attacked the division beyond the wood upon the plain. Ten guns, under Major Duncan, having opened upon this corps, which was commanded by Leval, the infantry soon became closely engaged. The first line of the French, by the gallant charge of the 87th regiment and some companies of the Coldstream, was driven upon the second in great confusion, leaving an eagle in possession of the 87th. Meanwhile Dilkes was met on the brow of the hill by the troops under Gen. Ruffin ; and, after a sharp struggle, the French were driven from the eminence, leaving 3 guns, and many slain. The retiring divisions, as they met, attempted a new formation, but the British artillery did such execution on this column that they crowded away in tumult and disorder, followed by a small body of cavalry under Col. Hon. Fred. Ponsonby, who succeeded in capturing two howitzers. The exhausted state of our troops rendered pursuit impossible, and they were halted for several hours on the eastern face of the ridge which they had so valiantly won. The results of the victory were, the capture of six pieces of artillery and about 500 prisoners, including Gens. Ruffin and Rousseau, who both died of their wounds. The French lost more than 3000 in killed, wounded, and prisoners; while the British, out of 4000 men, had 202 killed, including 7 officers, and 1040, including 55 officers, wounded. During this critical engagement Gen. Graham received no support from the Spaniards, nor did La Peña make any effort to cut off Victor's retreat. This he could have effectually accomplished, had he pushed boldly toward Chiclana; and then he would have completed the object of the expedition — raising the siege of Cadiz.

March 6.

1696. The town of Givet was bombarded by the English under Lord Athlone, destroying stores laid up by the French for the coming campaign.

1743. The Spaniards formed a camp at St. Augustine, with the intention of preparing a second expedition against the English settlement of Georgia. Gen. Oglethorpe, receiving intimation of their intention, landed a force on the 6th March at St. Mathew, on St. John's river, and proceeded directly to St. Augustine. The Spaniards, abandoning their camp, retired with precipitation into the town, and were pursued with success to the very walls. The troops employed in this enterprise consisted of detachments of his own regiment, the highlanders, the rangers, and a large body of Indians.

1799. Action at Seedasseer. —Gen. Stuart, with the Malabar army, on his way to join Gen. Harris, then moving upon Seringapatam, was attacked by Tippoo Saib with about 15,000 of his best troops, while the English had not 6000 men, and only about 1600 of these Europeans, to oppose him. On the 6th March Gen. Hartley was sent forward to reconnoitre; but before the haze of the morning had cleared away, the advance of the British was attacked by the enemy in force. Three battalions of native infantry, under Col. Montresor, for some time bore the brunt of the action, and for more than six hours the advance had to contend with several thousands of the enemy. Gen. Stuart, after defeating a division of Tippoo's troops which intercepted his advance, at length came up with the main body, who, being sharply attacked, retired through the jungle to their camp at Periapatam, leaving upwards of 1000 men slain; while our killed, wounded, and missing, only amounted to 143 men.

1813. French driven from Alcoy. — Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Murray, at Alicant with the Anglo-Sicilian army and some Spanish troops, as a preliminary step toward driving the French from a mountain in his front, resolved upon the surprise of about 1500 men at Alcoy. To effect this, the allied troops, on 6th March, moved in four columns to the attack, each by a different route. The French retired, followed by the 2nd battalion of the 27th regiment, led by Gen. Donkin, till it joined Habert's division. The French had now concentrated beyond Alcoy, where they drew up in order of battle. Lord Fred. Bentinck, with one column of the attacking force, turned the enemy's right, and the 58th regiment coming up, the whole of the French retreated. Thus the allied army occupied Alcoy with but little loss, which chiefly fell upon the 27th regiment.

March 7.

1791. Bangalore Pettah stormed.—The British army under Lord Cornwallis having arrived before Bangalore on the 4th of March, attacked the pettah of the fortress, comprising a large walled town, which was carried by assault. The ladders required by the assailants to storm the place proving of inefficient length, the troops had to wait until the gate of the town was blown open by artillery. Among the slain at the gate was Lieut.-Col. Moorehouse, who rose from the ranks to be so esteemed for his scientific attainments, gallantry, and noble bearing, that a monument at the public expense was raised to his memory in the church of Madras. Tippoo, now making a feigned attack on Cornwallis's right, threw his whole strength upon the pettah; but, after a short interchange of musketry, the enemy were driven at the point of the bayonet from street to street, and finally out of the town, with the loss of upwards of 2000 men. Our casualties during the whole day were about 131 of all ranks.

1825. Pagoda stormed. — That division of our army engaged in the Burmese war under command of Brigadier-Gen. Cotton, after taking the stockades at Panglang, proceeded up the river; but it was not till the 7th March that a landing was effected, the British flotilla being then close to the stockaded works of

the Burmese around Donabew. A force, consisting of H. M.'s 47th and 89th regiments, with the 1st Madras European regiment, having landed to attack a stockade, the defence of a white pagoda, the troops advancing in two columns commanded by Col. O'Donoghue and Major Basden, almost simultaneously stormed and carried it,—Sergeant Gwyn, followed by Capt. Roy, being the first to enter the work. Two hundred and thirty men were killed in the stockade, and 374 taken prisoners. Three guns and much ammunition were captured. An attack on two other stockades, extending along the river, proving unsuccessful, in which Capts. Rose and Cannon gallantly fell, our troops were re-embarked during that night.

March 8.

1748. Reduction of St. Domingo.—Rear-Adm. Knowles, in H.M.S. Canterbury, with a small fleet, sailed from Jamaica about the middle of February, accompanied by Governor Trelawney, with the intention of attacking St. Iago de Cuba. Being baffled by contrary winds, he abandoned his original design, and on the 8th of March appeared before Port Louis, Island of St. Domingo, which was well fortified, mounted 78 guns, and had a garrison of 600 men. The fleet anchored close to the walls; while some fire-ships sent out by the enemy were towed harmlessly away. About three hours from the time the ships opened their fire, the French were driven from their guns. An offer was then made to surrender on terms, and after some negotiation, it was agreed that the troops in garrison should march out with the honours of war. Major Scott, with the troops and the marines of the fleet, took possession the same night. Our loss amounted to 19 killed and 60 wounded; that of the French to 126 killed, and a considerable number wounded.

1796. The Dutch island of Banda, East Indies, and its dependencies surrendered to a squadron under Rear-Admiral Rainier.

1801. Landing in Egypt.—The expedition under Lieut.-Gen. Abercromby, on board the fleet, commanded by Adm. Lord Keith, which left Marmorice Bay on 23rd February, anchored in Aboukir Bay on 2nd March. During the succeeding five days the state of the weather prevented the debarkation; but on the evening of the 7th it became moderate. Early on the morning of the 8th, the troops forming the first division of the army, consisting of the flank companies of the 40th and the 23rd regiment, under Major-Gen. Moore, on the right, of the 28th, 42nd, and 58th, under Major.-Gen. Coote, in the centre, of the brigade of guards, the Corsican rangers, the royals, and the 54th regiment, under the Hon. Major-Gen. Ludlow, on the left, got into the boats; and at 3 o'clock, the whole, amounting to 5230 men, proceeded to rendezvous alongside a sloop of war, just out of reach of gunshot of the shore; but it was not until after 8 that the arrangements were completed. About 9 o'clock, the signal being made to advance, the line moved steadily forward in admirable order, the soldiers sitting with their unloaded muskets between their knees. In a short time, a fire opened upon them from fifteen guns planted on the sand-hills, and from the artillery in Aboukir Castle. No-

thing daunted, the boats were impelled onwards with increased ardour amidst enthusiastic cheers, until they reached the strand; when the troops, leaping into the water, were rapidly formed, though under an incessant discharge of musketry from above 2000 men. Having loaded, they pushed forward with an intrepidity scarcely paralleled, and although the force that first ascended the sand-hills only consisted of the 23rd regiment and flank companies of the 40th under Col. Spencer, they, by a furious charge, drove the enemy from their position, leaving 7 field-pieces and a number of horses in the hands of the assailants. Their gallant bearing was warmly eulogised by the Commander-in-chief, who also commended the good order in which the 28th and 42nd regiments landed. While the right thus carried all before it, the guards were charged by two squadrons of horse, which they soon put to flight by a well directed volley; and a corps of infantry endeavouring to sustain the broken horsemen, was driven back by the steady bearing of the 58th regiment. At this moment the royals and 54th reaching the the shore, attacked 600 infantry, advancing through a hollow upon the flank of the guards; and after an exchange of volleys, the enemy fled in confusion. The debarkation of the first division was now complete, and the battle won; for the enemy had abandoned their position, and were in full retreat towards Alexandria, covered by a cloud of tirailleurs.

The boats immediately returned for the second division; and before night the whole army, with trifling exceptions, had landed and advanced towards the enemy.

March 9.

1741. Landing at Carthagena.—On the 9th of March commenced the attack upon, and landing at Carthagena, the fleet under Adms. Vernon and Ogle, the army commanded by Gen. Wentworth.

1783. Bednore taken. — Gen. Mathews being in possession of Bednore, sent two battalions of sepoys to take the pettah and invest the fort; which duty they gallantly performed, but suffered considerably by the explosion of a mine which blew up 80 men. The killidar being now driven into his citadel, which was too strong to be taken without artillery, General Mathews moved from Bednore with a requisite force, and regularly sat down before the place. Batteries were thrown up and opened with such good effect, that though sufficient time was hardly allowed them to make a practicable breach in the walls, the garrison capitulated on the 9th of March, after sustaining a cannonade of thirty hours' duration.

1818. Pindarrees routed at Hurala.— Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. Stanhope, being in pursuit of Cheetoo, the chief of the Pindarrees, on learning that he was with three or four hundred followers at Tee, situated in a valley to the southward of Sudore, marched on the instant with 170 men of the 17th dragoons, under Capt. Adams, in the hope of taking the renowned Cheetoo by surprise. On arriving at Tee, he found that the Pindarrees and their chief had taken alarm and fled; but overtaking them at Hurala in the same valley, he completely routed them, and then pursued the fugitives between fourteen and fifteen miles, until they dispersed into the jungle.

1842. Lieut.-Col. G. P. Wymer, with the 6th and 38th regiments of Bengal native infantry and some troops of horse, was detached by Major-Gen. Nott, commanding at Candahar, to protect the villagers on the left bank of the Urgundab river, against marauders of the rebel army of Prince Suftur Jung and other Affghan chiefs. When preparing to encamp within sight of the enemy's force on the opposite side of the river, he learnt that a large body of troops was closing him in, by occupying a pass in his rear. He immediately strengthened his rear-guard, and, with the 38th regiment, 4 guns under Lieut. Turner, a party of Skinner's horse under Lieut. Travers, and other troops, effectually cleared the pass. Then, with two companies of the 38th regiment, he scoured the heights so completely as to disperse the enemy in that quarter. Lieut.-Col. Maclaren who was left in charge of the main body and convoy of provisions, had in the meantime dislodged a party of the enemy from a village in his front with a detachment of the 6th regiment and some cavalry.

March 10.

1805. Defeat near Amrooh. — During the pursuit of Amir Khan by Gen. Smith, Captain Murray, sent by Col. Brown with a party of horse to escort treasure from Morandabad to camp, being surrounded by the Amir's troops, took refuge in a village near Amrooh. On the 10th March the enemy attacked in great force; but he succeeded in defeating them, with the loss of their chief in command. A movement made by Col. Brown to Capt. Murray's relief having caused Amir Khan to retreat toward Chandpore, his baggage-guard was attacked at night by Capt. Murray, who killed or wounded about 500, and captured all the baggage of the fugitive Amir Khan.

1825. Major Thomas, acting against Dungurpore, with a squadron of 1st light cavalry and a detachment of infantry, hearing that the Cheboodrah, a strong building in the centre of the town, commanding the only well from which the place could be supplied with water, was without a garrison, determined to make a dash to gain possession of it. While Capt. Hunter, with the cavalry and some sepoys, made a demonstration outside the walls to the south of the town, a party of 150 men and some irregular troops under Major Irwin crept in by a broken wicket unperceived, and Lieut. Crackton, with 30 men, escaladed a bastion on the western face. By these movements a party was thrown into the Cheboodrah under Lieutenant Darke, which the enemy in vain tried to dislodge. The consequence was the evacuation of the fort and pettah by the insurgents, and the capture of the rajah.

1840. By requisition of Capt. Ross, the East India Company's political agent at Jhansi, Capt. Beatson, commanding the Bundlecund legion, with 500 infantry, 250 cavalry, and 2 field-pieces, attacked a force of insurgents, strongly intrenched on a hill, with a fort in their rear. To this fort the rebels were obliged to fly, being driven from their trenches by the artillery and sepoy troops under Capt. Barry and Lieut Wardroper, with Lieut. Prendergast, 44th regiment, who served as a volunteer. The fort was capable of a long defence, but the garrison abandoned it during the night.

1842. Defence of Candahar. — Gen. Nott, having proceeded to the aid of Lieut.-Col. Wymer, engaged on the banks of the Urgundab, left the city of Candahar under charge of Major C. R. W. Lane. Perceiving that bodies of the enemy were gathering round its walls, that officer prepared for an attack. On the night of the 10th, the enemy having managed to set one of the gates on fire, which had been barricaded by bags of grain, they approached close under the works, exchanging a heavy fire with our soldiers on the ramparts. An attack was made upon another gate; but after engaging our troops—Bengal native infantry, detachments of H. M.'s 40th regiment, and artillery—till past midnight, and being repulsed in all quarters, the enemy decamped.

March 11.

1811. Skirmish at Pombal.— Massena, discontinuing his retreat from Portugal, on the morning of 9th March concentrated the 6th and 8th corps and Montbrun's cavalry on a table-land in front of Pombal, where some skirmishing took place with the light division. The enemy showing a disposition to accept battle, Wellington directed Gen. Nightingale, with a brigade of the 1st division and some cavalry, to observe the 2nd corps, while the other divisions, with the exception of the 4th, and the heavy cavalry at Thomar, were assembled around Pombal on the 10th. Massena, in the meanwhile, having sent his baggage over the Soure river during the night, by the bridge of Pombal, suddenly retired through that town, closely followed by the light division. The French army was moving in some confusion by a narrow defile between the mountains and the Soure river, which was fordable; and the British divisions were in rapid motion along the left bank, with the design, by crossing lower down, of cutting off Massena's line of retreat: but darkness coming on, the operation terminated with a sharp skirmish at Pombal; whence the 95th and the 3rd caçadores of the light division drove the French from the castle and town, with such vigour that the latter could not destroy the bridge, though already mined. The loss on either side did not exceed 70 in killed and wounded.

1818. Russaulghur, about forty miles SE. of Fort Victoria, one of the ghaut forts held by a killidar for Bajee Row, the deposed Peishwa of Poonah, surrendered this day to Lieutenant-Colonel Kennedy.

1842. Sortie from Jellalabad. — At daybreak on the 11th March a sortie was made from the Peshawur gate by a force of 800 men of the 13th and 35th regiments, under Col. Dennie, to ascertain if the enemy had driven a mine in that direction. Whilst the attention of the enemy on the plain was engaged by a detachment of cavalry under Capt. Oldfield, Capt. Broadfoot, with the sappers and miners, dislodged a strong picket from a commanding position. Having ascertained that the report was incorrect, the troops slowly retired, surrounded by large bodies of the enemy, who were kept in check by the fire from our works. The sallying party having sustained but trifling loss, now returned within the walls of Jellalabad.

March 12.

1760. Surrender of Alamparvah. — Col. Coote suffering from the effect of his wound received at Parmacoil, Major Monson carried on the siege of Alamparvah, situated twenty-four miles to the north of Pondicherry. The batteries of the besiegers, raised during the nights of the 10th and 11th, opened on the morning of the 12th, and in three hours dismounted most of the guns on the enemy's works. That afternoon the Chevalier Viart, the commandant, surrendered at discretion, with a garrison of 50 Frenchmen and 150 sepoys. Our loss was inconsiderable; but Lieut. Angus, of Col. Coote's regiment, was wounded. The loss of this fort completed the capture of all the defences held by the French to the northward of Pondicherry.

1803. Cutchoura, held by a refractory zemindar in the ceded district of Oude, being invested, the breaching batteries opened on the morning of the 12th March. The garrison, attempting to escape by sallying through the besiegers, were attacked and pursued with great slaughter, and the fortress taken possession of.

1811. Action at Redinha.— It being the object of Wellington to save Coimbra, rather than force an immediate encounter with Massena, he retained the 4th division and the heavy cavalry from the relief of Badajoz, and was thus prepared for any sudden stroke when the occasion offered. At daybreak on the 12th March, both armies were in movement, and some slight skirmishing during a march of eight miles brought the head of the British in a hollow road leading to a high position, in which Ney had disposed 5000 infantry and a few squadrons of cavalry, with some light guns. His right rested on the ravine of the Soure, and his left on the Redinha, which passed round his rear. Behind him stood the village of Redinha, and beyond the stream were some rugged heights occupied by a division of infantry, a regiment of cavalry, and a battery of heavy guns. Sir William Erskine, commanding the light division, being directed to attack the wooded slopes on Ney's right, the 52nd, 95th, and the caçadores, with a company of the 43rd, carried the ascent and cleared the woods; but the French battalions, supported by four guns, opened a heavy fire, whilst a charge of hussars took 14 prisoners. Erskine, whose five battalions and six guns outflanked the enemy's right, was now reinforced by two regiments of dragoons, and Picton had seized the wooded heights protecting the French left. Nevertheless Ney continued boldly to hold his ground. In about an hour, three shots being fired from the British centre, as a signal for a forward movement, 30,000 men, forming three lines of battle, were stretched across the plain, while horsemen and guns, springing forward from the centre and the left wing, charged under a general volley from the French battalions; but when the smoke had cleared away, no enemy was to be seen. Ney, while he opposed Picton's skirmishers with his left, withdrew the remainder of his troops with such rapidity that he gained the village ere the cavalry could reach him. The light troops of the third division, chasing like heated bloodhounds, passed the river almost at the same time with the French, whose reserves cannonaded the bridge from the heights beyond; but a fresh dis-

position of attack being made by Wellington, while the third division continued to press the left, Ney fell back upon the main body, then at Condeixa, ten miles distant. The British had 12 officers and 200 men killed and wounded, and the loss of the enemy was about the same number.

March 13.

1801. Battle of Maadie. — Between the 8th March and the 11th the British army had occasionally some affairs of outposts. On the 12th the French, commanded by Gen. Friant, were drawn up along a ridge of sand-hills reaching from the seaside to the lake of Maadie ; but they retreated on our approach, and encamped at the distance of three miles from our front. Some skirmishing took place during the day, in the course of which the French were reinforced from Cairo by Gen. Lanusse with two half-brigades of infantry and one regiment of cavalry, making their whole force amount to 7000 men, with flying artillery and effective cavalry. All the British cavalry embarked for this campaign numbered only 470, and nearly the whole, for want of horses, did duty as infantry: 1000 seamen under Capt. Sir Sidney Smith, to drag the cannon, with 500 marines under Lieut.-Col. Smith, were landed from the fleet and incorporated with the army. On the following morning, Friday the 13th, the French were still seen in their position, in front of an old Roman camp, with the tower of Mandura, trusting to their superiority in cavalry and the facility of retiring within the walls of Alexandria in case of reverse. At 7 o'clock the British advanced in two lines by the left, with the intention of turning the enemy's right. Our troops had proceeded only a short distance, when the whole of the French cavalry and a considerable body of infantry, with several pieces of cannon, moved down from the heights, with the intention of attacking both of our lines, which were respectively commanded by Major-Gen. Cradock and the Earl of Cavan. Their impetuous attack was, however, repulsed by the coolness and gallantry of the 90th and 92nd regiments. Our first line then formed two divisions to the front of march with promptness and precision; while the second line, with the exception of its first brigade, continuing still in column, turned the right of the French army, and forced it from its position. The British continued thus to advance steadily towards the enemy, driving them from position to position, till they had reached the fortified heights which form the principal defence of the ancient city of Alexandria. The French, however, retreated without disorder or confusion, skirmishing or more seriously engaging throughout the day. Four field-pieces and a quantity of ammunition formed our chief spoils. The French loss amounted to 750 killed and wounded ; whilst that of the British was 186 killed, and 1135 wounded.

1811. Retreat of the French. —Massena, relinquishing the idea of passing the Mondego, determined to retire by the Puente de Murcella, and to ensure his communication with Reynier and Loison, had moved Clauzel's division to the village of Coberta, about five miles on his left. Being here rejoined by Loison, and covering the line of communication with the 2nd corps, while Ney held Condeixa, he considered his

position secure. But Wellington, comprehending the state of affairs, detached the 3rd division over the Sierra de Anciao, to turn the enemy's left. Massena had ordered Ney to fire Condeixa at a certain hour, when all the divisions were simultaneously to concentrate at Casal Nova, in a position perpendicular to their present one, and covering the road to Puente de Murcella. But a 3 o'clock, Picton, with the 3rd division, was seen winding round a mountain about seven miles distant, and was already beyond the French left. Instantly their columns were seen hurrying towards Casal Nova, and a thick smoke arose from the ill-fated town. The British immediately pushed forward; but felled trees and other obstacles impeded their advance, while the flames of Condeixa stopped the artillery. Our skirmishers and some cavalry, however, closed sufficiently to penetrate between the division at Fonte Coberta and the main body, and Massena narrowly escaped capture. Condeixa being thus evacuated, the British cavalry pushed towards Coimbra, opened the communication with Trant, and calling off Montbrun, captured several of his horsemen.

March 14.

1811. Action of Casal Nova. —During the night of the 13th March, the French divisions quitted Fonte Coberta so cautiously that their departure was unperceived by the British light division, whose pickets were planted close to the enemy; and Sir William Erskine, under the impression that the noise of their movement was merely the baggage passing to the rear, put the light division on march at daylight on the 14th. The weather was so thick that nothing could be descried at a distance, but the sound was heard of a great multitude on the hills in front. With this evidence of the French being there in force, Erskine imprudently sent the 52nd forward in column of sections, without further precaution, and even before the pickets had come in from their posts. The riflemen now followed, and the rest of the division was about to descend the valley, when the rattling of musketry, and then the sound of cannon, was heard. The mist slowly rising, discovered the 52nd on the slopes of the opposite mountain, engaged in the midst of the French army. Lord Wellington arriving at this moment, directed the light division to succour the 52nd, and as the enemy's ground was so extensive as to occupy their whole attention, Picton sent the rifles of the 60th to prolong their line. The fight was thus vigorously maintained amidst the numerous enclosures on the mountain side, and the right of the enemy was partially turned; but their main position remained unshaken until Picton and Cole had assailed the left. The 1st, 5th, and 6th divisions, with heavy cavalry and artillery, then moving upon the centre, Ney commenced his retreat, covering his rear with guns and light troops, and retiring with such admirable precision that for a long time there was no confusion, and they suffered but very little loss. Towards the middle of the day, the British guns and skirmishers getting within range of his masses, the retreat became more rapid; yet he finally gained the strong pass of Miranda de Corvo, which had been secured by the main body of the army. Montbrun also ef-

fected a junction, having after a difficult march gained the right bank of the Deuca. The loss of the light division on this day was 11 officers and 150 men killed and wounded. That of the enemy was greater, and about 100 prisoners were taken.

1818. The hill-fort of Roarree, situated on a range of ghauts, commanding the principal pass leading from the Concan, near Jamboolparra, is of considerable strength, covering a circumference of a mile and a half. This fortress was invested on the 11th March by detachments from H. M.'s 89th regiment, the Corygaum regiment, and from several corps of native infantry, Capt. Rose of the 89th commanding. Finding a body of the enemy strongly posted on a height protected by the guns of the fort, the British immediately attacked them with such vigour that they were driven to the very walls of the fortress, despite the heavy fire that covered their retreat. The whole strength of the field force, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Prothers, appeared before Roarree during the 12th. On the morning of the 14th the batteries were opened, and at 7 o'clock that evening the enemy's principal magazine blew up, and the fort surrendered.

March 15.

1781. Battle of Guildford —At daybreak on 15th March, Lord Cornwallis marched to meet the enemy, then reported to be at Guildford; and when about four miles distant from that town, the advance-guard, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Tarleton, drove back a strong detachment. Shortly afterwards, the American army was seen strongly posted about a mile and a half from the court-house of Guildford. After a sharp cannonade on the enemy's centre, Major-Gen. Leslie, with the 1st battalion of guards, the regiment of Bose, and the 71st regiment, opened a destructive fire on the right, while the 23rd and 33rd regiments, supported by the 2nd battalion of guards, under Brigadier-Gen. O'Hara, attacked their left. The enemy's first line was speedily broken, but such was the nature of the country that the operations of the different regiments became independent of each other. The 1st battalion of guards and the regiment of Bose were engaged in front, flank, and rear, while the 71st regiment, with the grenadiers and 2nd battalion of guards, pushing onward, reached the court-house. Here they attacked and routed a corps of Continentals far superior to them in force, taking two 6-pounders; but, pursuing the enemy too eagerly, they were driven back by Col. Washington's dragoons, with the loss of the captured guns. These horsemen were, however, dispersed by the fire of two 3-pounders, which had just reached the ground with the grenadiers of the guards. Other regiments coming up, the cavalry under Lieut.-Col. Tarleton advanced, and, routing the enemy, the long disputed guns once more fell into our possession. The battle was now bravely won over a far superior force, fighting with every advantage of position.

1811. Combat at Fons d'Aronce.—Massena, after setting fire to the town of Miranda, passed the Ceira on the night of 14th March, and concentrated his force between the higher Sierras and the Mondego, directing Ney to cover the passage without risking an action. The marshal,

however, disregarding this order, kept on the left bank ten or twelve battalions, a brigade of cavalry, and some guns. The British columns did not reach the Ceira until 4 o'clock on the evening of the 15th. Wellington, ordering the light division and Pack's brigade to hold the enemy's right in play, moved the third division against the left, and at the same moment, the horse artillery opened with great effect from a rising ground. Ney's left wing was so overthrown by the charge of the third division, that they fled in confusion towards the river, where many were drowned, while others, crowding on the bridge, were crushed to death. On the right the ground was so rugged and close that the action resolved itself into a skirmish ; and when darkness came on, the French troops in their disorder fired upon each other. The loss of the British was only 4 officers and 60 men, but that of the enemy was not less than 500 ; and an eagle was found in the river when the waters subsided.

March 16.

1781. Repulse of a Convoy. —A detachment of the 1st Bombay and 5th Bengal native battalions, commanded by Captain Mackay, escorting a convoy of grain from Panwell to the army of Gen. Goddard, was attacked at the village of Chouke early in the morning of the 16th of March, by Pureshram Bhow's whole force. Captain Mackay's battalions, amounting to 12,000 men, behaved admirably, and beat off the assailants. One company of the Bengal sepoys routed a troop of horse with the bayonet, but, in the eagerness of pursuit, were nearly cut off by the horsemen. After this success, Capt. Mackay remained in position until night set in, when he resumed his march ; and the next morning he safely delivered his convoy at Canpoly headquarters.

1818. Seedghur taken. — Lieut.-Col. Imlach, having failed in an attack upon Seedghur, still remained in the neighbourhood of that fortress, when, some transports with detachments of H. M.'s 19th regiment having put into the port of Malwan, the lieutenant-colonel, availing himself of this reinforcement, renewed the attack. His batteries opened on the 16th of March ; and the same day, a breach having been effected, the 89th was about to storm, when it was discovered that the garrison had abandoned the place by the rear, and immediate possession was taken of the fortress.

1820. Bhujah Sing, a predatory chief, for full eighteen years had supported himself in the jungles on the north-east frontier of the Barelly and Shahjuhaupoor district, making inroads on the villages, was this day routed by Lieut. Chitty, with a party of sepoys from Shahjuhaupoor and a detachment of the 1st Rohilla horse, in all only 60 men. Hearing that the rebel chief was encamped in a thick jungle on the banks of the Chooka Nullah, the lieutenant marched against him early in the morning of the 16th of March. Pickets of 18 men each were placed at equal distances on the road to their encampment ; but Lieut. Chitty before daylight silently extended his men in the jungle so as to command the main body without disturbing their outposts ; then, commencing independent firing,

closed upon the enemy, who immediately retreated along the banks of the nullah, returning the fire until their ammunition was expended, when they fled, with the loss of 19 killed. Bhujah Sing was himself wounded, and his brother, one of his principal officers, among the slain. Such had been the judicious disposition made by Lieut. Chitty of the small force under his command, that the loss on our side was but trifling.

March 17.

1781. The French island of Bartholomew this day surrendered, on summons, to an expedition consisting of a detachment of troops commanded by Lieut.-Col. Ferguson, under convoy of the Sylph sloop, Capt. Lawrence Græme.

1823. On the 17th of March, Brigadier-Gen. Knox, with the 1st battalion of the 18th N. I., flank company of the 1st battalion of the 25th, and 2nd battalion of the 29th regiment of native infantry, and artillery, undertook the siege of the fortress of Lumba, held by a killidar for a refractory chief in Jypoor. After a cannonade from 8 until 11 A. M. the garrison surrendered at discretion.

1832. STOCKADES DESTROYED. —During the expedition against Naning, Malacca, five stockades near Soongyapattye having been discovered by the British troops under Lieut.-Col. Herbert, an attack was made upon them in the afternoon of the 17th of March. Capt. Justice, with the right subdivision of the light company of the 5th regiment of Madras N. I., moving against the left, crossed the rice-fields at the same time that Lieut. Poole, with the left subdivision, advanced by the high road toward the right of the enemy's position. The left stockade was carried with the bayonet, the Malays flying without even delivering their fire. The other detachment, under Lieut. Poole, after enduring a sharp fire from the right stockade, drove the enemy from their defences. Lieut.-Col. Herbert now arriving with a force under Capt. Burgess, the stockades were set on fire and destroyed. The troops then returned to the British camp at Rumbish.

March 18.

1778. QUINTIUS BRIDGE. — Lieut.-Col. Mawhood, with the 27th and 46th regiments of the New Jersey volunteers and a detachment of the Queen's rangers, with about 30 cavalry, landed on the 18th of March near the town of Salem, with the object of foraging for the army, and to arm the loyalists inclined to take part with the British government. Col. Mawhood, receiving information of an intended attack on his troops by a large force approaching, made a feint of retiring, and thus drew a division of the enemy into an ambuscade. Then, falling upon the Americans, he routed them, and captured many prisoners.

1811. The 1st or Royal regi of dragoons, successfully encountered a party of the French near Sernadilla, Spain, and took a sergeant and 12 men prisoners.

1819. STORM OF CHOORA. — The Thacoor of Choora being in rebellion against the Guicawar State, the Hon. Company's political agent at that court directed Capt. Gilchrist, with a detachment of the 1st battalion of the 6th N. I., to support the troops of the

country against the fortress of Choora. The pettah submitted to the Guicawar forces ; and on the 18th of Marh Cacptain Gilchrist gallantly led his detachment against the fortress, which was carried by assault under a heavy fire. Lieut. Corker of the 6th much distinguished himself, as did Lieut. Fay of the artillery, who was wounded early in the action.

1819. Brigadier-Gen. Doveton, with the Hyderabad division of the army, and the Bombay brigade at Neembolah were encamped seven miles from Asseerghur which place was held for the Mahratta chief Holkar. On the 18th of March, Lieut.-Col. Fraser of the royals proceeded to attack the pettah with a force consisting of detachments of the royals, the 30th, 67th regiments, Madras European regiment, and 1st battalion 8th regiment Bombay N. I. After some resistance, the gate was forced, and the pettah carried. The enemy, however, rallied under the hill of the fortress, but being boldly met by about 30 men of the royals, 30th and 67th regiments, this last effort of the enemy was defeated, and the pettah secured. In this gallant affair Major M'Leod and Lieut. Bland of the royals were wounded, and one man was killed.

March 19.

1779. At the close of 1778, the French holding no settlement in India but Mahé, on the coast of Malabar, it was determined to attack their last possession, though it was known that such a proceeding would give offence to Hyder Ali, who secretly favoured the enemy. A native force was accordingly sent by land, and two battalions of the 1st Madras European regiment, with artillery, by sea. The whole, under Col. Braithwaite, reached the rendezvous at Aujengo, and having marched on Mahé, the place surrendered without a shot being fired. In the November following the fort was blown up, and the conquest abandoned. Thus terminated the French possession in India at that period.

1810. Whilst Brigadier-Gen. Crawfurd was posted on the banks of the Agueda, with three regiments of British infantry, the 1st regiment of German hussars, two battalions of Portuguese caçadores, and a troop of horse artillery, the French were in considerable force on the opposite side of the river. During the night of the 19th of March, Gen. Ferey, an officer of great enterprise, pushed across the bridge of San Felices with 600 grenadiers, and, ascending the heights beyond, bayoneted the sentries, and fell furiously upon the pickets. So sudden was the attack, and so great the confusion, that the British companies could not form ; but each soldier encountering the nearest enemy, fought hand to hand. Col. Sidney Beckwith, however, restoring order, urged the contest with such vigour that in a quarter of an hour the French column was borne back, and driven over the edge of the descent.

1812. Sortie from Badajoz repulsed.—At 1 o'clock in the morning some cavalry came out of the Talavera gate, and 1300 infantry, under Gen. Vielland, filed unobserved into the communication between the Pecurina and the San Roque. These troops, now reinforced by 100 men, rushing out, at once drove the workmen, and began to demolish the parallel. Major-Gen. Bowes soon

rallied the troops under his command, and the enemy were driven back, even to the castle. In this sharp contest the besieged lost above 300 men and officers, the besiegers less than half that number; but Col. Fletcher, the chief engineer, was badly wounded.

1814. Action of Vic Bigorre. — Gen. D'Erlon, being directed by Soult to take post at Vic Bigorre, and check the advance of the allies, in the expectation of meeting Gen. Berton at that place, rode slowly on before his troops; but, to his surprise, he found the town in possession of the German cavalry. Then, hurrying forward, he had only time to place Dorricau's division, now under Gen. Paris, amongst some vineyards two miles in front of Vic Bigorre, when Picton, arriving to the support of the cavalry, fell upon him. The action commenced about 2 o'clock, and Paris was soon driven back in disorder; but D'Armagnac's division, extending to the Adour, renewed the fight until D'Erlon's right was turned by the light division and by the hussars; whereupon he likewise fell back behind Vic Bigorre. The Anglo-Portuguese lost about 250 men and officers, and among the slain Col. Henry Sturgeon.

1819. On the evening of the 19th of March, at dusk, a body of the enemy, passing silently down a ravine in rear of the Pettah of Asseerghur, made its way into the principal street. Here, met by Lieut.-Col. Fraser of the royals, the assailants were repulsed, and the pettah preserved: but the success cost its defenders dearly; their gallant commanding officer was shot while ordering his men to cease firing and use the bayonet.

March 20.

1760. Skirmish at Calvaire. — Two hundred light infantry, some grenadiers, and other troops, under Capt. M'Donald, from Quebec, guided by a French deserter, on the 20th of March surprised a strong party of the French at Calvaire, near Augustine, intrenched and fortified by logs. A dwelling near at hand was the first attacked, and the enemy had 4 killed and 9 wounded, and 20 taken prisoners. The French in the camp were in the meantime perceived to be making preparations for defence; but the light troops rushing in upon them, the enemy threw down their arms and fled, leaving 5 killed and 13 wounded, while about 80 men were taken prisoners by the grenadiers who came up to the support of the light infantry. We only lost 6 men, but had nearly 100 disabled from the frost.

1803. During the campaign in Ceylon, Capt. Beaver of the 19th regiment, with a small detachment, attacked the fort of Rathmahgalle, on an almost perpendicular height. It was stormed and carried under heavy fire, and the defenders driven into the woods.

1807. Alexandria surrendered to an expedition under Major-Gen. Fraser, the squadron commanded by Capt. Hallowell, H.M.S. Tigre.

1814. Combat at Tarbes. — Soult, still disputing every available position, formed his army early on the 20th March, on the heights of Oleac, behind Tarbes, which town he still held, while he sent Pierre Soult, with five regiments of cavalry, forward to the Trie road, to cover his right flank, and secure the route to Auch. At daybreak on the 20th

the British advanced in two columns. The right, under Lieut.-Gen. Hill, moved along the high road, to carry the bridge and town of Tarbes; whilst the left, commanded by Lieut.-Gen. Clinton (to which column Wellington attached himself), passing through the village of Douars, threw itself between the divisions of Harispe, who occupied the heights of Orleix, and Pierre Soult. Under cover of this attack, Gen. Clinton, making a movement to his left through the village of Douars, endeavoured to get between Harispe's right and the main position of Soult at Oleac. In the meantime Gen. Hill, moving by the other bank of the Adour, assailed the town of Tarbes, defended by Villatte's division. This movement also menaced Clauzel's two divisions; and while Hill bore upon his left at Tarbes, the light division, supported by cavalry and guns, fell upon his centre at Orleix. Gen. Clinton, opening a brisk cannonade, passed through the villages of Oleac and Boulin, and, dividing the corps of Harispe and Pierre Soult, cut off the latter from the army. It was about 12 o'clock, when a heavy cannonade opened from the artillery of Hill on the right, and then of Clinton on the left. The light division of Alten threw itself in mass upon the centre, where the left brigade of Harispe was suddenly assailed by the three rifle battalions. Although the French fought with great determination, they were at length compelled to give way; and Harispe's centre being thus overthrown, he retired rapidly before Clinton could get into his rear. During this sharp struggle, Hill had forced the passage of the Adour at Tarbes, and Villatte retreated along the road to Tournay, under a heavy cannonade. The country now became covered by the confused masses of the French and their pursuers, but deep ditches and enclosures prevented the British cavalry from acting. Clauzel, having with great ability extricated his troops from their dangerous situation, finally gained the main position, where four fresh divisions, drawn up in order of battle, immediately opened all their batteries upon the allies. Darkness coming on, Wellington halted the army on the banks of the Larret and Larros rivers. The loss of the allies did not exceed 120; but of that number 12 officers and 80 men were of the rifle battalions. The loss of the French could not be ascertained.

1801. The Swedish island of St. Bartholomew, in the West Indies, surrendered by capitulation to a naval and military force, under Rear-Adm. Sir I. T. Duckworth and Lieut.-Gen. Trigge.

March 21.

1791. Bangalore stormed. —On the night of 21st March, Lord Cornwallis hazarded the assault of Bangalore, though the breaches were yet incomplete, and the Sultan with his whole army lay in sight of the town. The valour of the assailants bore down all opposition; the enemy in their flight crowded and choked the gate. A deplorable carnage ensued, and the bodies of more than 1000 of the garrison were buried after the assault.

1801. Battle of Alexandria. — The British army, commanded by Lieut.-Gen. Sir Ralph Abercromby, occupied the same position which they had won on the 13th of March, comprising a front of rather more than a mile in extent, from the canal of Alex-

andria and lake Maadie on the left, to the sea on the right. The centre lay along a range of hills, from which the slope descended gradually towards the enemy; while the right rested upon a second ridge, amid which, and near the shore, stood the ruins of an ancient palace, which was occupied by the 58th regiment; and not far from the ruin a redoubt was erected, in which was thrown the 38th regiment. The 42nd, 40th, and Corsican Rangers next took up the line, and carried it on; the reserve of cavalry were in the hollow. The guards, composing the right of the centre, crowned the heights, the royals, 92nd, 2nd battalion 54th, and 12th battalion 54th, formed *en échelon* to the left; while the 8th, 18th, 90th, and 13th extended also *en échelon*, till they rested upon a battery near the canal. The second line, consisting of the Minorca regiment, De Rolle's, Dillon's, the 2nd, 44th, 89th, 130th, and the 22nd and 26th dragoons (part dismounted), lay about 500 yards to the rear. The 27th, 56th, and 79th again faced the canal, and the whole were covered by a chain of pickets along the foot of the sandhills. The artillery consisted of two 24-pounders, and 32 field-pieces, besides a 24-pounder in the redoubt of the 58th. The whole strength, now reduced by detachments and casualties, did not amount to more than 11,000 effective men. On the 20th, the 20th regiment joined from Aboukir, and on that day the French army was reinforced by the arrival of General Menon, with 9000 men from the interior, making their whole force to consist of 16,000 men, including 1500 cavalry. At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 21st, as was the daily practice, the British army was under arms. By and by a musket was heard, quickly followed by three guns, and in another minute the roll of musketry awakened all the energies of the troops. The enemy had attacked a picket near the canal, and was repulsed; but it was not long before loud cries of *Vive la Republique* were heard from the advancing corps of the enemy. The redoubt, the ruins, and one wing of the 42nd, were attacked with great fury; but on all points the assailants were successfully resisted by the 28th, 58th, 42nd, and by the 40th, which latter, moving briskly to the support of the 58th, rendered more complete the victory that regiment had already won. A fresh column of the enemy silently penetrated through a hollow way between the guards and the left of the 42nd; and, gaining unperceived the rear of the latter corps, took it in reverse. Then, pushing upon the redoubt, they became engaged by the right wing of the 42nd, which rushed upon them with the bayonet, while the rear-rank of the left wing, facing about, charged fiercely at the same moment. Despite this twofold attack, the gallant enemy, maintaining its character of "Invincibles," rushed on in face of a murderous fire from the 28th regiment, and dashing at the ruins, made good their entrance, closely followed by the 42nd. A desperate struggle now took place with the bayonet and but-end, and while the 40th and 58th received the French in front, the highlanders hung upon their rear; but the contest was not of long duration. After three-fourths of the "Invincibles" had fallen, the remainder, about 200, laid down their arms. In the meanwhile fresh columns of infantry bore hard upon the left wing of

the 42nd, but Major-Gen. Moore now bringing up rapidly the remainder of the regiment, the enthusiasm of the men was greatly excited by Sir Ralph exclaiming "My brave highlanders, remember your country, remember your fathers." A loud shout followed this brief address; and then, after throwing in a well directed volley, rushing forward with the bayonet, the enemy fled in great confusion. Amid the glimmering of dawn several squadrons of horse broke in upon the 42nd, and, ere they could recover their order, passed through their ranks Still the regiment, though broken, was far from defeated, and the horsemen at length driven back with heavy loss. The attack was again and again renewed in this quarter, until the whole space was strewed with the slain. Sir Ralph Abercromby, without any attendant, was moving about, cheering the men, when two French dragoons rode furiously at him, and one of the troopers passed his sword under the general's arm. Though severely bruised, Abercromby wrested the weapon from his antagonist, while the other adversary was shot by a corporal of the 42nd. Shortly after this occurrence the general was mortally wounded by a musket-ball, which lodged in the hip-joint; but he did not quit the field until the battle was won. In the centre the guards, the royals, and the 54th were successively attacked, but not for an instant did they penetrate through the line. The left remained free from other molestation than a distant cannonade. It was now 8 o'clock, and the French, repulsed in all quarters, only sustaining the combat with their cannon and skirmishers, retreated in haste, and, not being pursued, effected their escape to Alexandria. The loss of the French is computed at 3000. The field was covered with the killed and wounded, 1040 of whom were buried by the English; and among the slain were Gens. Lanusse, Roize, and Baudot. The total number of British killed and wounded amounted to 1400, including among the latter Major-Gen. Moore, Brigadier-Generals Oakes and Hope, and Col. Paget.

March 22.

1810. Attack on Santa Maura. — A small force under Brigadier-Gen. Oswald landed on the 22nd March, from the 74-gun ships Montagu and Magnificent, and Belle Poule frigate, to reduce the Island of Santa Maura, between Corfu and Cephalonia. The fortress is situated on a narrow sandy isthmus of 3 miles in length, which joins it to the island; and it has besides a direct communication with the town, by a singularly narrow causeway, nearly a mile in length. The neck of land is defended by two small redoubts, and an intrenchment regularly constructed, and capable of much resistance. The advance, under Major Bosset, was composed of 160 men of De Rolle's, on the right; 240 marines, under Capt. Snowe, in the centre; and the left of 216 men of the Calabrian free corps, under Major Oswald; with a reserve of 100 men of the Calabrese on each flank. This force, commanded by Major Clark, formed at an early hour preparatory for the assault. The line to be attacked extending from across the isthmus, was mounted with four pieces of cannon, well flanked and manned by 500 infantry, having a wet ditch with an abatis in front, and so well protected on the sea side as to be

almost secure from the fire of shipping. The town having surrendered without opposition, a small force was left in possession, while the main body moved forward towards the citadel. It was soon discovered that the enemy had thrown up two redoubts upon the neck of land, whence it was necessary to drive them before anything could be undertaken against the principal work. Whilst the Leonidas frigate cannonaded the redoubts, the troops, headed by Gen. Oswald, advanced under a heavy fire, drove the enemy from their intrenchments at the point of the bayonet, and followed them so closely that they had not time to rally at the second redoubt, but fled through it, and were pursued close to the walls of the citadel. As the column advanced, left in front, the Calabrian troops became the leading division of the battalion under Major Clark, but at the first discharge of grape and musketry from the enemy, the Calabrese threw themselves on the ground, and, in spite of every effort to rally them and the indignant treatment of the other troops, they remained immoveable. The marines, cheering, passed over their bodies, and dashing forward, broke through the abatis ; then, rushing into the intrenchments, pursued the enemy, until their gallant progress was arrested by an order to fall back to the redoubts they had so nobly carried.

1814. Defeat of French Cavalry.— Soult, apprehensive that the allies, moving by Trie and Castelnau, would gain the plains of Muret, and intercept his retreat upon Toulouse, directed his corps to march rapidly towards that point. The allies pursued in three columns by St. Gaudens, Galan, and Trie, but without much haste. On the 21st March, Beresford, commanding the left column, was at Castlenau, Hill in the vicinity of Lannemazan, and Wellington at Tournay. On the 22nd, while Beresford remained at Castlenau, Wellington reached Galan, and Hill Monrejean ; whilst Fane's horsemen pushed forward to St. Gaudens. Here four squadrons of French cavalry, drawn up in front of the town, were overthrown by two squadrons of the 13th dragoons, led by the veteran Major Dogherty, who was seen charging between his two sons at the head of the leading squadron. The enemy galloped in disorder through the town, yet rallied on the other side, and were again broken and pursued for two miles, many being sabred, and above a hundred taken prisoners, 30 of whom were badly wounded. Altogether, this was one of the most dashing affairs of cavalry that occurred during the campaign; but, as the official report did not appear in the Gazette until after the occupation of Paris, when the war might be considered to have terminated, the enterprise did not obtain the notice it deserved.

March 23.

1706. Defence of Montjuich —The city of Barcelona, captured by the Earl of Peterborough in the previous year, continued to be held for Charles III. of Austria; but was closely besieged by the French, until the arrival of the British fleet under Adm. Leake on 1st May, 1706. Previous to this event, the citadel of fort Montjuich had fallen, after having been obstinately defended, but more particularly on the 23rd March. On that morning the

French made a strong effort to carry the fortress by assault, but were gallantly repulsed by Hamilton's regiment, of which corps 100 men had just reached the garrison, after a march of seventy miles within the last two days. The French are represented to have been less annoyed at their actual defeat than by the gibes and jeers of the British troops, which reached their ears as they were repelled from the walls of the citadel.

1757. Reduction of Chandernagore. — After having brought the Nabob of Bengal to terms by the victory obtained on 5th February, it was determined to attack the French settlement of Chandernagore. Accordingly, a joint expedition, the navy under Admiral Watson and the army under Col. Clive, proceeded on this service. On the 14th March Clive invested Chandernagore, with a small force which had marched from Calcutta and other places, together with detachments landed from the fleet. At daybreak on the 23rd, the ships proceeded up the river, and having anchored in suitable positions, a simultaneous cannonade by the squadron and batteries opened at sunrise. After an unremitting fire of several hours, the enemy held out a flag of truce. Negotiations were entered into, and at 3 o'clock the fort surrendered. The garrison consisted of 300 French troops, 300 inhabitants and sailors, and 400 sepoys. Their loss amounted to 40 killed and 70 wounded. The casualties of the English, 150 killed and wounded.

1794. Surrender of Martinique.—The island of Martinique was attacked, as we have previously related, on the 5th of February, by Vice-Admiral Sir John Jervis, with a squadron of five ships of the line and several frigates, and 7000 troops commanded by Lieut.-General Sir George Grey. On the 16th of March the whole island, with the exception of forts Bourbon and Royal, was in possession of the British. Articles of capitulation were signed on the 22nd; and on the following day the colony surrendered to His Britannic Majesty, and the troops took formal possession of fort Bourbon at 4 o'clock in the same afternoon. The total loss of the British amounted to 71 killed and 193 wounded.

March 24.

1801. Reduction of St. Martin.—The expedition under Rear-Adm. Sir J. T. Duckworth and Lieut.-Gen. Trigge, after the capitulation of the Swedish island of St. Bartholomew, in the West Indies, proceeded to attack the Dutch island of St. Martin. The military force consisted of the 1st battalion of royals, some companies of the 3rd Buffs, the 11th, 64th, and the 3rd and 8th West India regiments, with detachments of royal artillery and sappers and miners. The troops, formed in two brigades, respectively commanded by Gens. Fuller and Maitland, were landed on the island of St. Martin at daybreak on the 24th of March, and speedily gained the heights towards Fort Amsterdam, although opposed by detachments of the enemy; and here the 8th West India regiment particularly distinguished itself. The main body of the Dutch, instead of being, as was expected, opposed to the first brigade, which had marched to attack fort Chesterfield, now advanced with two field-pieces

against Brigadier-Gen. Maitland. After a short contest, they were gallantly repulsed by the 64th regiment, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Pakenham, and the 8th West India regiment, with the loss of more than 50 men, while the casualties on our side were but trifling. No further opposition was attempted by the Dutch, who that evening opened a negotiation for the surrender of the colony, which was concluded before midnight. Lieut.-Gen. Trigge, in his despatch, speaks in terms of commendation of the conduct of the whole of the troops, and particularly notices the 64th and the 8th West India regiments.

1818. The fortress of Dhamonee, held by a killidar in rebellion against the state of Nagpore and the British Government, was besieged by a division of our army under Lieut.-Gen. Sir D. Marshall. The batteries of the desiegers opened early in the morning of the 24th of March; and their effective fire brought the enemy to terms before noon, when the fortress surrendered at discretion.

1842. Assault on Jellalabad.—One of the determined efforts of the British garrison under Major-Gen. Sale to hold possession of Jellalabad against the assaults of an almost countless force of Affghans, occurred on the 24th of March. The enemy, in great strength, attacked the transverse walls of the fortress to the northward, but were gallantly repulsed by a body of the defenders under command of Captain Broadfoot, of the Shah Soojah's sappers, who was severely wounded on the occasion. Capt. Fenwick and a detachment of H. M.'s 13th light infantry also shared in the honour of the day.

1843. Major-Gen. Sir Charles Napier, with a British force 5000 strong, routed about 20,000 Beloochees, under the command of the Ameer of Neerpore, near Hyderabad.

March 25.

1796. Brigadier-Gen. Nicolls, acting against the French and insurgents at Grenada, made but little progress until he received reinforcements on the 24th of March. The next day, under cover of the fire of a battery raised during the previous night, detachments of the 88th regiment and the black corps of the island were sent against the left of the enemy, but were repulsed; and at this moment the English had the mortification of seeing two transports, with French troops, enter the harbour. A part of the 8th regiment was then ordered to renew the attack on the enemy's left, while detachments of the 3rd Buffs and 63rd regiment advanced on a hill and redoubt mounting four 16-pounders and swivels, which covered the approach to Port Royal. Meeting at first with a check, they were reinforced by fresh detachments, including a part of the 29th regiment; and, after the fall of Lieut.-Col. Dawson, Major Edwards, and Lieut. Williams, all of the Buffs, with other officers and many men, this formidable position was carried, and the redoubt stormed.

1812. Siege of Badajoz.—As Major-Gen Kempt, with 500 men of the third division, advanced, at about 9 o'clock in the morning of the 25th of March, to attack the Picurina. the fort seemed one mass of fire. The assailants, with undaunted courage, endeavoured to break

through the palisades in the rear. This failing, an effort was made against the faces of the work; but they were baffled by the depth of the ditch and the standing stakes at the top of the brickwork. The crisis appearing imminent, Kempt sent the reserve against the front; the carnage became terrible, and a battalion coming out from the town to succour the fort, was beaten by the party on the communication. The guns of Badajoz and of the castle now opened, whilst the Picurina sent out streams of fire, by the light of which dark figures were seen furiously struggling on the ramparts. Meanwhile the axemen of the light division discovered the gate, and broke in by the rear; nevertheless the struggle continued. Capts. Powis of the 83rd, and Oates of the 88th, and other gallant leaders, fell wounded on or beyond the rampart. Nixon, of the 52nd, was shot within the gate, Shaw, Rudd, and nearly all the other officers had fallen outside; and it was not until half the garrison were killed that Gaspar Thiery, the commandant, and 86 men, surrendered; while a few, endeavouring to cross the inundation, were drowned. This heroic assault, which lasted an hour, cost the British, 4 officers and 50 men killed, 15 officers and 250 men wounded.

1811. Action near Campo Mayor.—Marshal Beresford, on the 23rd of March, moved from Portalegre, with a force of 20,000 infantry, 2000 cavalry, and 18 guns, to relieve Campo Mayor and besiege Badajoz. In the morning of the 25th his advanced guard of cavalry, supported by infantry under Colborne, came suddenly upon Campo Mayor just as Latour Maubourg was marching out in confusion, with 1200 cavalry, three battalions of infantry, some horse artillery, and the battering train of thirteen guns. He was pursued by the allies; and, after passing some wooded heights, he emerged on a fine plain. Col. Colborne was on the right at some distance from the enemy; but Col. Head, with the 13th light dragoons, was on the left, close to them, supported by Col. Otway, with two squadrons of the 7th Portuguese, the heavy cavalry remaining in reserve. The French hussars, suddenly emerging from behind their infantry, fell on the 13th dragoons; and so fiercely did they come together that many men on both sides were dismounted by the shock, and both parties pierced clear through to the opposite side; then re-formed, and passed again in the same ruthless manner to their own ground. But Head's horsemen rallying quicker than the French, rode a third time so closely in upon them, that they overthrew horse and man; and, although under the fire of their infantry squares, they charged upon the battering train, and barred their line of march, in expectation that the heavy cavalry would also fall on; but Beresford would not suffer the latter to advance, and the French resumed their march. The 13th and the Portuguese, however, continued the pursuit in a rash and disorderly manner, even to the bridge of Badajoz.

March 26.

1811. Cavalry Patrol.—While Massena was endeavouring to maintain his hold upon Portugal, many were the encounters between the patrols and foraging

parties of the French and English armies; and an affair which reflected the highest credit upon the British officers and men engaged, occurred near Guarda. Lieut. Perse, with a small detachment of the 16th light dragoons, and Lieut. Foster, in command of a detachment of the royals, forming one of the patrols between Alverca and Guarda, attacked a detachment of French cavalry, which they routed, killing or wounding many, and taking the officer in command, and 37 of his men, prisoners.

1819. Surrender of Bhoojia. — On the 26th of March the hill fort of Bhoojia, and the city of Bhooj, the capital of Cutch, surrendered to the British native and European army under Major-Gen. Keir. Some hours after the success, which completely occupied the attention of the enemy, who had gladly returned to the fortress, a storming party, consisting of a detachment of H. M.'s 65th regiment, commanded by Capt. Digley, was sent forward in order to arrive at the foot of the walls of the forts at daybreak on the 26th of March. This attack, which was planned by Lieut. Kinion of the engineers, admirably succeeded, and the enemy, taken by surprise, fled towards the gate leading to the town, but not before many of the garrison were slain. The besieged were so dismayed by the prowess of the assailants, that the capital surrendered, and the Rao, who had fallen under the displeasure of the British, by wantonly putting his brother to death, delivered himself into the hands of Major-Gen. Keir.

1825. On this day a company of infantry, with a few rockets, were sent over to an island formed by the channel of the river Irrawaddy. Here they forced some 15 war-boats of the enemy from a position on the river commanding the British camp. At first these boats showed fight, but a discharge of rockets soon dispersed them, and they speedily moved out of harm's way. At nightfall, an old pagoda, 300 yards from the enemy's works, was occupied by H. M.'s 47th regiment, and ground was broken before Donoobew, which ultimately led to the abandonment of the place by the Burmese.

1825. On the 26th of March, the army, under Brigadier-Gen. Morrison, advancing upon the city of Arracan, crossed the Wabraing river in four columns, drove the enemy from their defences, and made them abandon their stockades at Kheong Peela.

March 27.

1664. The Earl of Teviot, Governor of Tangier, made a sally from that fortress with a troop of horse, and routed a body of Moors lying in ambush.

1799. Battle of Malvelly. —After Tippoo had lost several opportunities of attacking the army of the Carnatic with advantage, he resolved to hazard a battle at Malvelly. His plan of attack was to break through the right of the British by a force of 300 men, commanded by his able adviser, Poorniah, and Tippoo was then to pour his whole force of cavalry into the opening, and cut through the army. Gen. Harris, aware of the enemy's intention, prepared the Scotch brigade for their reception. The troops had scarcely formed on the morning of 27th March, when 300 horsemen, infuriated by stimulating liquors, burst from the jungle. In another minute, about 40 men and horses rolled

on the ground within 20 yards of the line, by a well directed volley. The right wing then advanced; but Tippoo's soldiers were so disheartened by the failure of their first charge, that they instantly retreated, and the English were too deficient in means of transport for artillery and stores to attempt a pursuit. Meanwhile Col. Wellesley, on the left, advanced *en échelon* of battalions, supported by cavalry under Colonel Floyd; and the 33rd regiment became alone opposed to nearly 2000 of Tippoo's infantry. After a short exchange of musketry, the British regiment advanced with such determination that the enemy broke into disorder, and Col. Floyd, seizing this opportunity, fell upon them with his cavalry with such effect that numbers were slain, six standards captured, and the rout became general. The loss on the part of the British was no more than 66 killed and wounded; while that of Tippoo was nearly 2000.

1825. Action near Donoobew. — As the night of the 26th March brought with it a clear and cloudless moon, the troops under Gen. Campbell though within cannon-shot of the stockades, were so strongly posted that they lay down to rest. Suddenly, however, the rapid discharge of musketry and the running in of the picket on the right flank called the men to their guns, and to prepare for battle. Then arose a discordant yell, and a crowd of Burmans rushing towards the camp, began a desultory fire. This bold effort on the part of Bandoola failed to produce any effect, and the remainder of the night being dark, they were enabled to carry off their killed and wounded. On the morning of the 27th the flotilla was seen in full sail ascending the river. The Burmese made desperate efforts to resist its progress, but 13 of their war-boats were soon captured. In the meantime a powerful sortie, in which 17 elephants took a part, was repelled with great slaughter; the body-guard charging both elephants and cavalry, and overthrowing them.

1825. In continuation of the British successes in the advance against Arracan under Brigadier-Gen. Morrison, Major Carter, with detachments of H. M.'s 44th and 54th regiments, supported by other troops, this day compelled the enemy to abandon their posts on the river near Mahatee, and secured the bridge on the road to Arracan.

1835. It would appear that the dispersion of the Caffres on the 12th of February had only the effect of intimidating them for a time. By the 27th of March they had gathered in such strength on the bank of the Keiskamma, that the British troops again attacked them; and Col. Smith, crossing the river, routed a large horde of the savages, took many prisoners, destroyed 500 huts, and captured 1200 head of cattle.

March 28.

1791. Action with Tippoo. — Immediately after the reduction of Bangalore, the breaches were repaired and the place put in a state of defence, with a considerable garrison. The army, under Lord Cornwallis, changed its ground to the westward of the fort on the 22nd March, and on the 28th moved towards Deanhully. At the same time the Mysore forces marched towards Ballipore, and at daybreak the Sultan's army crossed the front of the British advance-guard at

the distance of three miles. Tippoo's object was to avoid a battle, and he continued his retreat, covered by the Mysore cavalry under his personal command. The bullocks became so exhausted for want of food that they could no longer drag the guns; but the Europeans and sepoys, seizing the drag-ropes, brought them along with them, frequently at a run. The enemy's cavalry were dispersed by the artillery wherever they made a stand, and their infantry were at last so hard pressed as to be obliged to break into several columns, and effect their retreat by different routes. One brass 9-pounder and some ammunition waggons were taken; and the British army, after having marched twenty miles, now encamped in a country abounding in forage. The Sultan's army on the same night assembled at Great Ballipoor, but in course of a few hours continued their march towards Seragunga.

1810. The British squadron under Rear-Admiral Duckworth, with the force commanded by Lieut.-Gen. Trigge, having secured possession of the island of St. Martin (taken on the 24th of March), appeared before the Danish West India islands of St. Thomas and St. John on the 28th, and received their submission to the British Crown.

1811. On this day several detachments of the British army obtained advantages over the French under Massena. A patrol of light cavalry and a party of the 95th regiment, under command of Major-Gen. Slade, forced the enemy to retire from Frexadas, on which occasion Brigade-Major Stewart of the 95th was killed. Another affair arose out of an encounter of a patrol of light infantry under command of Col. the Hon. J. Ramsay, with a French detachment at Avelans. The enemy had several killed and wounded, and many prisoners were taken. The royals, who were actively engaged in the skirmishes of the day, captured a car laden with officers' baggage.

March 29.

1760. Capture of Carical. — A squadron under Rear-Adm. Cornish arrived in Carical road on the 28th March, and at five in the evening Major Monson, with 300 marines and 50 pioneers, landed about four miles to the north of the place. They marched directly up to the town, which was taken possession of at an early hour on the 29th, with very little loss. The troops being annoyed by the fire of the redoubt of fort Dauphin, in their rear, Major Monson caused some shells to be thrown into it; on which the enemy immediately abandoned the fort, and retired to fort Louis.

1811. French driven from Guarda. — The light division and the cavalry of Wellington's army passed the Mondego at Celerico on the 28th, and occupied the villages beyond Frexadas, while the third division was established half-way up the mountain at Porca de Misarella, to secure the bridges over the higher Mondego. Early on the 29th, the third, sixth, and light divisions, and two regiments of light cavalry, disposed in five columns of attack around the foot of the Guarda mountain, ascended by as many paths, leading to the town of Guarda, outflanking both the right and left of the enemy. They were supported on one wing by the fifth division, and on the other by the

militia, and in the centre by the first and seventh divisions. Their appearance threw the French into great confusion, and, without firing a shot, this important and almost impregnable position was abandoned; the enemy retiring upon Sabugal on the Coa, followed by the British cavalry, who took some prisoners.

1812. On the 29th a slight sally made from Badajoz on the right bank of the Guadiana was repulsed by the Portuguese, and the besieged continued to raise the counterguard and ravelin of the Trinidad, and to strengthen the front attacked.

1814. Lieut.-General Lord Wm. Bentinck, commanding the Anglo-Sicilian army, this day occupied La Spezzia, on the coast of Italy.

1818. During the Malacca war, the strong hill fort of Bhugwantghur, on the Missoura river, being besieged by a force under Lieut.-Col. Imlach, the batteries opened on the 29th from the opposite side of the river. The enemy having assembled in force under the height on which the fort stands, the lieut.-colonel with two columns, composed of H. M.'s 89th regiment and 2nd regiment of native infantry, under command of Capts. Pearson and Gray, gallantly forded the Missoura under a heavy fire. No sooner had the British made good their landing than the enemy fled, not only from the banks of the river, but from the fort itself, which was immediately occupied by our victorious troops.

1832. A large stockade, defended by a strong garrison, was taken and destroyed by Capt. Justice and Lieuts. Poole and Harding, with the light company of the 5th regiment of Madras native infantry, and grenadier companies of the 29th regiment. Lieut. Harding was mortally wounded.

March 30.

1741. In continuation of the successes of the British expedition against Carthagena, the squadron, under Rear-Adm. Ogle, having entered the harbour, on 30th March the Spaniards sank several ships, and abandoned their forts, and our troops took possession.

1759. The reduction of Guadaloupe, according to the plan of Gen. Barrington, who took command after the death of Gen. Hopton, was at this time carried on by the attacks of detachments landed at different points of the island. On the 30th of March, the military post and town of Gosier was carried by storm, and the French garrison, driven from their guns, took refuge in the neighbouring woods.

1801. During the war with the Poligars, a strong force, under Major Colin Macauley, proceeding against the fortress of Punjalum, Coorchy fell in with a body of the enemy on the road to Peshairm Thally. Some cavalry, consisting chiefly of ninety men, composing the governor's body-guard, led by Lieut. James Grant, with two small galloper-guns, were sent against them. The detachment soon found themselves engaged with about 600 infantry. Lieut. Grant, killed four with his own hand; the last, after he had himself received a desperate wound through the lungs. The Poligars fled into the woods in their rear, leaving 96 killed on the field, and carried off many wounded.

1811. The French army under Massena being in retreat on the 30th of March, some cavalry and horse artillery, under orders of Major-General Sir Wm. Erskine,

came up with the rear-guard of the 2nd corps, which, during the previous night, had marched from Belmonte for the Coa. Several of the enemy were killed and wounded, and some prisoners taken.

1814. The post at La Colle Mill, near Odel's Town, Canada, defended by a British force amounting to about 550 men, under the command of Major Hancock of the 13th regiment, was attacked on 30th March by the American army of 5000 men, under Gen. Wilkinson. The enemy having planted a 12-pounder and 5½-inch howitzer in front of the mill, which did considerable execution on the gable-end of the building, two sorties were made, to attempt the capture of the guns. Notwithstanding the gallant behaviour of the troops on the occasion, both attacks were unsuccessful. The garrison, however, continued to resist the enemy with determination, and at nightfall the Americans retired; nor did they make any attempt to renew the attack. The loss of the British amounted to 10 killed, 44 wounded, and 4 missing.

1819. The lower fort of the fortress of Asseerghur, besieged by British and native regiments, under command of Brigadier-Gen. Doveton, being abandoned by the enemy, was taken possession of on this day.

March 31.

1801. After taking possession of the island of St. Thomas, the expedition under Rear-Admiral Duckworth and Lieut.-General Trigge proceeded to the Danish island of Santa Cruz, which surrendered on summons this day.

1805. HOLKAR ROUTED.—Capt. Royal, with the 1st battalion of the 25th native infantry, six companies of the 24th, a battalion of irregular infantry, and some Pohlman's horse, left Agra on the 26th of March, to act against Hernaut, the Chelah of Jeswunt. Rao Holkar, with Bopoojee, commanding the cavalry, now held together the remnant of the luckless chief's army, after its discomfiture on the 29th of March by Lord Lake and the pursuit of the following day. Capt. Royal, at the end of a long march, coming up with the cavalry of Holkar, in position between Bharee and Dholpore, at once charged and broke their squadrons, which only saved themselves from destruction by immediate flight. This success effected, the captain continued his pursuit, but did not again come within reach of the enemy till the 7th of April, then under the walls of Adaulut Nuggur.

1814. BATTLE OF ROMAINVILLE.— On the heights of Romainville and Belleville, the French army which had moved out of Paris under Joseph Bonaparte, Marmont, and Mortier, was defeated on the 30th March by the allied army, which entered Paris on the following day; and thus was completed the memorable and glorious campaign of this year, and the overthrow of Napoleon's power in Europe and rule in France.

1825. ATTACK UPON ARRACAN. —Notwithstanding the unsuccessful attack upon the enemy's position at Arracan on 29th March by the force under Brigadier-Gen. Morrison, a further attempt was made on the 30th. On that day ground was broken before the defences of the capital; batteries were soon erected, and by daylight on the 31st a fire opened upon the works. The same

evening Brigadier-Gen. Richards, with Major Carter and detachments of H. M.'s 44th regiment, the 26th and 49th regiments of Bengal native infantry, and other European and native troops, with some seamen of the flotilla, made a determined attempt upon the right of the enemy, the key of their position. Climbing a height abounding with natural defences, the gallant storming party rushed on a stockade that crowned its summit, and, without losing a man, and having but a few wounded, drove the enemy from their works at the point of the bayonet. Thus was gained a position which led to the fall of Arracan on the following day.

April 1.

1794. Attack on St. Lucie. — An expedition under Vice-Adm. Sir John Jervis, and the land forces, commanded by Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles Grey, arrived at St. Lucie from Martinique, on the 12th of April, when the army landed in three divisions, with little resistance and no loss; Major-Gen. Dundas's division, consisting of 3rd battalion light infantry under Lieut.-Col. Close, at Anse au Cap, and the 2nd light infantry under Lieut.-Col. Blundel, at Anse au Choc. On forming a junction, these corps, after taking the enemy in reverse, were to occupy a position to invest the works of Morne Fortunée, on the side of the Carenage. These operations were executed with the usual spirit and ability of the major-general and the flank battalions. The division commanded by H. R. H. Prince Edward, consisting of the 1st and 3rd grenadiers, disembarked at Marigot des Roseaux, under the vice-admiral's immediate direction, and speedily proceeded towards Morne Fortunée. The 1st battalion of light infantry, under Lieut.-Col. Coote, which did not reach the shore until seven o'clock in the evening, landed at Ance de la Tocque, and immediately moved upon and captured the four-gun battery of Ciceron, investing Morne Fortunée on that side; at the same time covering Cul de Sac, or Barrington Bay, for our shipping, which anchored there on the following morning. The 2nd grenadiers and Col. Sir Charles Gordon's brigade (the 6th, 9th, and 43rd regiments) were kept in reserve on board the squadron.

1825. Capture of Arracan. — The success of Brigadier-Gen. Richards in his attack upon the right, and key of the enemy's lines before Arracan, was announced to Brigadier-Gen. Morrison by a rocket fired at half-past eleven o'clock on the night of the 31st of March, and confirmed by the arrival of Lieut. Wroughton of the surveying department. On the 1st of April, the brigadier was reinforced by the remainder of his brigade, with two 6-pounders, which were conveyed to him on elephants. Having brought the guns up the difficult ascent, a fire was opened upon the nearest fortified height, and the troops moved forward to assault it, but the enemy fled on their approach. Taking advantage of the panic that was spreading through the Arracan lines, reinforcements under Brigadier-Gen. M'Bean were brought up. Height after height was abandoned and seized upon, as the troops advanced, until Arracan was won. The city was then taken possession of; but unfortunately, the second day after its capture, a considerable portion was burnt, supposed to have been done by

Burmese incendiaries, that the houses might not afford quarters for our troops during the approaching rainy season.

April 2.

1755. SEVERNDROOG AND THE PORT OF GERIAH TAKEN. — Commodore James, commanding the British squadron in the Indian seas, in his expedition against the piratical state of Geriah, having chased the fleet of Tulagee Angria off the coast, returned to destroy the fortifications of his stronghold. These consisted of Severndroog, a strong isolated fortress, mounting 54 guns, within musket-shot of the mainland, defending the port of Geriah, which was also protected by the fort of Goa, mounting 40 guns, and two other forts of 20 guns each. Placing his ships between the island and the main, the commodore cannonaded Severndroog with his upper-deck guns, while with those on the lower deck he engaged fort Goa. By noon Severndroog was nearly in ruins, and the houses within the walls in flames. The cannonade of the ships prevented the defenders from extinguishing the fire, and the conflagration communicating with two magazines, the garrison abandoned the place. A short time after this, the fort of Goa hung out a flag of truce; but the Governor with his garrison crossed over to the island and reoccupied the smoking ruins of Severndroog. Commodore James sent them terms of surrender, but as no satisfactory reply could be obtained, he landed a party of seamen to storm the place. Forming under cover of the fire of the ships, these gallant fellows rushed to the gate of the sallyport, and with their axes cut their way into the fort, and, having with their axes cut their way into the fort, drove the defenders beyond the walls, and took possession of the place. The loss of the British was but trifling.

1772. THE CAPTURE OF RAMNADAPORAM.—The English troops, under Col. Smith, and their ally, the Nabob of Arcot, besieged Ramnadaporam, the capital of the greater Marawar. The Poligar garrison refusing the terms offered, the place was this day carried by assault.

1783. FORTRESS OF CAROOR TAKEN. — The southern army in the Mysore, under command of Col. Lang, captured the fortress of Caroor. In this siege the 1st Madras European regiment much distinguished itself.

1805. HOLKAR'S CAMP SURPRISED, SOUTH-WEST OF BHURTPOORE. — The cavalry, with the reserve and horse artillery, silently left the British camp at midnight, and at daybreak came upon Holkar's army. Charging them before they had time to mount their horses, the enemy sustained considerable loss, both in the onset and pursuit, and many camels, with the whole of their bazaars, were taken. The 8th light dragoons, 2nd regiment of native cavalry, 24th and 25th light dragoons, and 1st regiment of native cavalry were engaged.

1818. NUKYE, A HILL FORT, SURRENDERED. — The ghaut hill fort of Nukye surrendered on summons to a field force under Col. M'Dowall.

1825. BOMBARDMENT OF DONABEW. — The sortie of the Burmese having failed on the 30th of March, mortars and battering train were landed during the night. A heavy bombardment

commenced on the 1st of April, and on the 2nd dispositions were made by Sir Archibald Campbell to carry the place by assault. The day had scarcely dawned, when two prisoners escaping from the fort brought the startling intelligence that Bandoola had been killed on the previous day by the fragment of a shell, and the troops refused to obey any other officer, or to remain in Donabew. The works were evacuated in the night with a degree of regularity that set the vigilance of the besiegers at defiance. Nothing remained but to take possession of the abandoned redoubt, and to recommence the march to Prome.

1834. Passage of the River Cavery forced. — Lieutenant-Col. Stuart, commanding the 1st or eastern column of the Coorg field force, with H. M.'s 39th regiment, 48th regiment of N. I., and other troops, forced the passage of the river Cavery, in spite of a bold resistance by the enemy.

April 3.

1369. Action near Najara. —When Edward the Black Prince supported the cause of Don Pedro, the deposed King of Castile against Enrique, his illegitimate brother, 30,000 adventurers were sent to Enrique's aid by the King of France. Of that number, 12,000, under Sir John Clavery and Sir Robert Knowles, at once joined the English ranks; and with this force, Prince Edward met Enrique on the plains near Najara on the 3rd April. The superiority of numbers on the side of the usurper did not prove of much avail; for they were so panic-stricken by the showers of arrows from the English bowmen, that they soon turned and fled. The throne was thus secured to Pedro, through the instrumentality of the English Prince and his gallant warriors.

1780. The British army, under Gen. Goddard, on the 3rd April, at daybreak, surprised the Mahratta camp, and dispersed the army of Scindiah and Holkar, routing their numerous forces, almost without sustaining any loss.

1811. Action of Sabugal. —During the two first days of April the allies occupied a line along the rugged banks of the Coa, parallel to the enemy's right. Trant and Wilson, meanwhile, passing the river below Almeida, penetrated between that fortress and Ciudad Rodrigo; but Lord Wellington intending to assail the other flank, and, in order to protect the left and rear of the army, he placed the 6th division opposite the 6th corps in position at Rovina. At daylight on the 3rd, the cavalry under General Slade, being on the extreme right, was ordered to cross the Upper Coa; the light division to ford a little below, the 3rd division still lower, and the 5th with the artillery to force the bridge of Sabugal; whilst the 1st and 7th were held in reserve. The morning was so foggy that the troops could not gain their posts of attack with regularity, and the light division moved with so little precision, that Col. Beckwith, commanding the 1st brigade, acting under a misconceived order, forded the river; and, although aware of the enemy being in considerable force, mounted a very steep wooded hill, preceded by four companies of the 95th, in skirmishing order, with the 43rd regiment in support; but the other part of the brigade were at some distance, moving to the true point, when a heavy rain rendered it impos-

sible to distinguish friends from foes. Scarcely had the riflemen reached the top of the hill, when a strong body of the French made them retire upon the 43rd. Beckwith, nothing daunted by this overpowering mass, immediately charged the enemy with such determination that he drove them back, and the summit of the hill was attained. At this moment two French guns opened with grape, as fresh bodies were gathering round, and the enemy rushed up the acclivity with great clamour. Capt. Hopkins of the 43rd, leading a flank company to the right, with admirable presence of mind seized a small eminence close to the French guns. By well-directed volleys he checked the advancing columns, then, suddenly rushing forward with the bayonet, threw them into disorder, just as the two battalions of the 52nd regiment entered the line. Meanwhile the centre and left of the 43rd were furiously engaged. The French fell fast, a second charge cleared the hill, and a howitzer was captured. A second and a stronger column of infantry had ascended the face of the hill, to retake the howitzer, but the deadly fire of the 43rd kept them in check. Two English guns now came into action, and the two battalions of the 52nd, charging upon the flank of the assailants, maintained possession of the height. Reynier, bringing up his reserves, amounting to 6000 infantry, with cavalry and artillery, resolutely advanced to storm the contested height. But at this crisis the 5th division passed the bridge of Sabugal, the cavalry appeared on the hills beyond the enemy's left, and Gen. Colville, with the leading brigade of the 3rd division, issuing out of the wood on Reynier's right, opened a fire on their flank, which instantly decided the fate of the day. The French general hastily retreated upon Reudo, where uniting with the 6th corps, they fell back upon Alfayates, pursued by the English cavalry. The loss of the allies in this sharp encounter, which did not last quite an hour, was nearly 200 killed and wounded. That of the enemy was far more considerable: 300 dead bodies were heaped together on the hill, the greater part around the captured howitzer; and more than 1200 were wounded. Wellington, in his official despatch, thus expresses, himself: "This was one of the most glorious actions that British troops were ever engaged in."

April 4.

1760. VILLAPORAM TAKEN. — Capt. Wood, of the 1st Madras European regiment, detached with a force to effect the reduction of the fortress of Villaporam, situated 20 miles west of Pondicherry, attacked the place on the 3rd of April. The sepoys, scrambling up the walls without ladders, were repulsed; and the garrison, elated with their success, made a sally, in which they were so severely handled by the Indian horse that, before another assault could be attempted, the enemy abandoned the fortress to the besiegers.

1794. SURRENDER OF ST. LUCIE.—The capture of the redoubt and batteries near the works of Morne Fortunée on the 2nd of April hastened the reduction of the island of St. Lucie; and on the 4th, Gen. Picard, commanding the French forces, entered into terms of capi tulation for the surrender of the

island and its dependencies to Great Britain. On the same day H.R.H. Prince Edward and Major-Gen. Dundas, with their brigades, took possession of Morne Fortunée, the name of which, on hoisting the British flag, was changed to Fort Charlotte; and thus this valuable colony was gained without loss on the part of the British.

1799. Cavalry routed. — Gen. Baird, with the flank companies of his brigade and a picket of cavalry, sent to reconnoitre the enemy before Seringapatam, fell in with and routed a detachment of the enemy's cavalry.

April 5.

1760. Reduction of Carical. — The force under Major Monson, which arrived in the roads of Carical on the 28th of March, on board the squadron of Rear-Adm. Cornish, threw up batteries; and fort Dauphin, the principal outwork seaward, was bombarded until abandoned by the French garrison. The north side of the fortress itself then became the point of attack. Guns were landed from the squadron, and breaching batteries speedily opened upon the works, the enemy actively returning the fire. Major Monson being reinforced, was enabled to invest the fortress completely on the 2nd of April. By the evening of the 4th the batteries had ruined the north face of the east ravelin; whilst a battery was almost completed that would demolish the east face of the northern; and other works had also been injured, or were about being commanded by our guns. The major hearing that a force of 120 horse and 400 European infantry were within twenty miles, marching to relieve the fortress, summoned the governor to surrender, threatening to storm the place if his proposal did not meet with immediate compliance. The commandant, not aware of a relief so near at hand, surrendered the garrison, consisting of 206 Europeans and 200 sepoys, together with 155 pieces of ordnance.

1761. The strong fort of Gingee, the last fortress held by the French in the Carnatic, this day surrendered to the British, after a feeble resistance.

1799. The fortress of Caroor surrendered this day, during the operations against Tippoo Saib previous to the fall of Seringapatam. The British besieging force was under the command of Col. Brown.

1814. Action at Etauliers. —Lieut-Gen. the Earl of Dalhousie, with the 2nd brigade of his division and other troops, crossed the river Dordogne on the 4th of April, and on the 5th attacked and routed General L'Huillier, with 1200 infantry and 300 cavalry, at Etauliers, taking 30 officers and about 250 men prisoners.

1842. Khyber Pass forced. —In the advance of the British army under Major-General Pollock to relieve the fortress of Jellalabad, and then march on Cabul to take vengeance upon the treacherous Affghans, our troops this day forced the fearful Khyber Pass. The right column, which performed this gallant service, consisted of H. M.'s 9th foot, 26th and 64th N. I., four companies from each regiment, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Taylor. The left column drew an equal strength from the same regiments, with 400 Jezailchees, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Moseley. These swept the

heights defended by the Kyberries, driving them from their fastnesses, — Capt. Alexander, with artillery, aiding the advance by a shower of shrapnel shell when opportunity offered. The heights gained, the main body advanced; and though they found a barrier and other works at the mouth of the pass, the enemy retreated before them, and the passage of the Kyber, which had never been forced either by native or European troops, was this day effected.

April 6.

1812. Assault of Badajoz. —It was arranged that the San Roque, the breaches, the Pardaleras, the distant bastion of St. Vincente, and the bridge-head on the other side of the Guadiana were to be simultaneously attacked at 10 o'clock at night on the 6th of April; but an unforeseen accident delayed the movement of the 5th division, and a lighted carcass thrown from the castle, having discovered the array of the 3rd division, obliged them to anticipate the signal by half an hour. Everything being suddenly disturbed, the double columns of the 4th and light divisions also moved silently and swiftly against the breaches; and the guard of the trenches, rushing forward, encompassed the San Roque with fire, and broke in with such violence that scarcely any resistance was made. Gen. Kempt, leading the 3rd division, passed the Rivillas in single files by a narrow bridge, under a terrible fire of musketry, then, re-forming, ran up the rugged hill, and had reached the foot of the castle, when he fell severely wounded, and, being carried back to the trenches, met Picton hastening forward to take the command. Meanwhile his troops reared their heavy ladders against the lofty castle, and, with incredible courage, ascended amidst showers of heavy stones and bursting shells, rolled off the parapet, while a rapid musketry poured on the flanks; and in front the assailants were stabbed with pikes and bayonets, or the ladders overthrown. All this was attended with deafening shouts, the crash of breaking ladders, and the shrieks of crushed soldiers. The British, baffled in their daring efforts, took shelter under the edge of the hill. Here, the ranks being re-formed, the heroic Col. Ridge called on his men to follow, then, seizing a ladder, placed it against the castle, where an embrasure offered facility. Canch, an officer of grenadiers, followed his example; and the next instant they were on the rampart. Their shouting comrades pressing after them, the amazed enemy were driven into the town, and the castle was won. A reinforcement from the French reserve then came up; and after some sharp firing the enemy retired, but Ridge had gloriously fallen. Meanwhile the light and the 4th divisions, bearing upon the bastion of Santa Maria and the breaches of the Trinidad, arrived nearly at the same moment at their respective points of attack. The two divisions got mixed, until the ditch was quite filled, and all, cheering vehemently, rushed up the great breach; but across the top were ponderous beams chained together, which glittered with a range of sword blades, and for ten feet in front the ascent was covered with loose planks studded with sharp iron points, which, moving, threw the unhappy victims back upon their

gallant followers. Again and again, the assailants rushed up the breaches, whilst the hissing shells and thundering powder-barrels exploded around them. Two hours spent in these vain efforts convinced the soldiers that the breach of the Trinidad was impregnable. At this awful moment, when the dead were lying in heaps around, Capt. Nicholas, of the engineers, assisted by Lieut. Shaw of the 43rd and 50 daring followers, forced their way into the Santa Maria bastion; but they had only gained two-thirds of the ascent when nearly the whole fell to the earth under the concentrated discharge of grape and musketry, Nicholas being among the mortally wounded. About midnight, when 2000 brave men had fallen, Wellington, finding that the castle was taken, determined to make a second assault. On the other side of the fortress the 5th division had commenced the false attack on the Pardaleras, the Portuguese were sharply engaged at the bridge on the right of the Guadiana, and General Walker's brigade was escalading the distant bastion of San Vincente. Spite of determined opposition and severe loss, their enduring courage gained them the ramparts; half the 4th regiment entered the town itself, while others, by dint of hard fighting, successively won three bastions. In this moment of success, the troops, appalled by the cry of "a mine!" were so firmly attacked by the French reserve, that they cleared the ramparts even to the San Vincente; but here a battalion of the 38th, pouring in one close volley, routed the exulting enemy. The panic then ceased; the soldiers once more charged along the walls towards the breaches, whilst the detachment of the 4th regiment that had entered the town, which was brilliantly illuminated, advanced, with bugles sounding, to the great square. The fight still raging at the breaches, they attempted to take the garrison in reverse; but, driven back with loss, they resumed their movement in the streets. At length the breaches were abandoned by the enemy; and finally General Viellande, and Phillipon, who was wounded, passed the bridge with a few hundred soldiers, and entered San Christoval, where they all surrendered early the next morning.

Five thousand men and officers fell during this siege. Of these, including 700 Portuguese, 3500 had been stricken in the assault, 60 officers and 700 men being slain on the spot. Gens. Kempt, Harvey, Bowes, Colville, and Picton were wounded, the first three severely.

April 7.

1597. Sir Anthony Shirley landed with troops from the English squadron at Puerto de Cavallos, Bay of Honduras, and captured that town on the 7th of April.

1759. The garrison of Musulapatam, was besieged since the 25th of March by the British under command of Colonel Forde, who, disappointed in the non-arrival of promised relief, and learning that only sufficient ammunition remained in his batteries to reopen a breach which the enemy had stopped, at once resolved to storm the place, though the garrison far outnumbered his own force. Accordingly, at nightfall, Capt. Knox, with a sepoy force, was sent round to the south-west angle of the fort, and

about midnight commenced an attack in that quarter. This demonstration was supported by a similar assault upon the ravelin of the pettah gateway, by troops of the Rajah of Visnapore. The real attack was by the European troops, chiefly of the Madras European regiments, about 370 men, including artillerymen and sailors of H. M. S. Hardwicke. This force, supported by 700 sepoys, assaulted the breaches in the north-east bastion, which they carried after suffering heavy loss. Here stationing a reserve, divisions pushed forward which swept the works, while each battery gained, was turned upon the enemy. The fight continued until messages passed between Col. Forde and M. de Conflans, the French general, when all resistance ceased, and the fortress surrendered.

1811. Cavalry Attack at Val de Mula. — A division of 4000 Portuguese militia under Col. Trant, marching on the 6th April to Val de Mula, was in danger of being cut off by the 9th corps of the enemy, when suddenly two shots were heard to the southward. The French, forming squares immediately, had commenced a retreat, when six squadrons of British cavalry and Bull's troop of horse artillery came sweeping over the plain in their rear. Notwithstanding the fearful effect produced on the dense masses of the enemy by the cannon shots, and the horsemen continually flanking their line of march, they retreated in such perfect order that they gained the rough ground, and finally escaped over the Agueda, but with the loss of 300 men, killed, wounded, and prisoners.

1842. Sortie from Jellalabad.—Major-Gen. Sir R. Sale, commanding the forces at Jellalabad, directed a sortie to be made in three columns, at daylight on 7th April. The first column consisted of H. M.'s 13th regiment, under Lieut.-Colonel Dennie; the 35th native infantry, under Lieut.-Col. Monteith, formed the second; and the third column, commanded by Capt. Havelock, was composed of detachments from the several regiments, with sappers and miners. The whole force, supported by cavalry and artillery, amounting to 1800 men, moved steadily forward; and although the enemy's whole force, full 6000 men, were in order of battle for the defence of the camp, the British bore all before them, and the enemy dispersed in great confusion. All their artillery was captured, and the camp fired in all directions. Our loss was not severe, though we had to regret the death of Lieut.-Col. Dennie, who fell mortally wounded while leading on his column of attack.

April 8.

1801. Capture of Rosetta. —The British and Turkish troops under Col. Spencer, appearing before the town of Rosetta on the 8th of April, the garrison, consisting of 800 French troops, offered but slight resistance, and made their retreat to the right bank of the Nile. A few of the enemy were killed, and some prisoners taken by the British. Fort Julian, the citadel of the town, still holding out, was besieged.

1814. The Anglo-Sicilian army, under Lieut.-Gen. Lord William Bentinck, in the expedition against Genoa, by a series of judicious movements, and without meeting with much opposition, this day compelled the French to retire

from the strong position they had occupied near Sestri.

1814. Action at Croix d'Orade. — The 3rd, 4th, and 6th British divisions, and three brigades of cavalry, under Beresford, crossed the Garonne at Grenade, fifteen miles below Toulouse, on the 3rd April; but the river swelled so fast that the light division and Spaniards were unable to follow. On the 8th, the waters having subsided, Freyre's Spaniards and the Portuguese artillery crossed, and Wellington, taking the command in person, advanced to the heights of Fenoulhiet, within five miles of Toulouse. When the left of his columns approached the heights of Kyrie Eleison, on the great road of Alby, Vivian's horsemen drove Berton's cavalry up the right of the Ers towards the bridge of Bordes, and the 18th hussars descended towards that of Croix d'Orade. The latter was defended by Vial's dragoons, and, after some skirmishing, the 18th was suddenly menaced by a regiment in front of the bridge, the opposite bank of the river being lined with dismounted carbiniers. On the approach of some British, both parties sounded a charge at the same moment; but the English horses were so fleet that the French were in an instant jammed up on the bridge, their front ranks sabred, and the mass, breaking away to the rear, went off in disorder, leaving many killed and wounded, and above a hundred prisoners in the hands of the victors. They were pursued through the village of Croix d'Orade, but beyond it, they rallied on joining the rest of the brigade, and again advanced. The hussars then recrossed the bridge, which was defended by British infantry, whose fire repelled the French cavalry. The communication between the allied columns was thus secured. Col. Vivian having been wounded by a carbine shot previous to the charge on the bridge, the attack was conceived, and this brilliant action achieved, by Major Hughes, of the 18th.

April 9.

1755. The port and fortifications of Bancole, in the piratical state of Geriah, on the coast of Malabar, surrendered this day to the expedition under Commodore James.

1780. A detachment of the 60th regiment, under Capt. Polson, embarked on board the Hitchenbrooke, Capt. H. Nelson, at Port Royal, Jamaica, proceeded to Cape Gracias à Dios, where they were reinforced by a party of the 79th regiment. Then, sailing along the Musquito shore until they reached the river San Juan, where, being joined by some Indians, the troops embarked in the ship's boats, and such small craft as could be procured, ascended the river. After much difficulty, they arrived at the fortified island of Bartolomew, where Nelson, leading his men, made an easy conquest of the battery, and then the place surrendered.

1819. Surrender of Fortress of Asseerghur. — Major-Gen. Doveton invested the strong fortress of Asseerghur on 27th March, and on the 21st the enemy were driven out of the lower part of the fortification, but the commanding fire of the upper fort would not allow the British to take possession. It being therefore determined to bring the enemy to submission, batteries continued to be erected until the 7th April, on which day the cannonade was so

fiercely maintained that a practicable breach was effected. On the 8th, negotiations being opened, the firing ceased, and at sunrise on the 9th the British colours were hoisted on the western tower of the upper fort of Asseerghur, under a royal salute ; at the same time the garrison, consisting of 1200 men, descended into the pettah, where they laid down their arms. The British casualties during the siege were eleven European and four native officers, ninety-five European, and one hundred and thirteen native rank and file, killed and wounded. The enemy's loss was forty-three killed, and ninety-five wounded.

1825. A British force, consisting of European and native infantry and the troops of the state of Cutch, was detached under the command of Colonel Campbell in pursuit of the Maunaha marauders who had overrun the country. On the morning of the 9th April, they were discovered in great force among the hills of Rymal Roahs, and attacked so boldly that they fled in great disorder; but at nightfall they reunited and crossed the Pixhum ; thus the country was rid of those daring intruders.

April 10.

1814. Battle of Toulouse.—The light division of the army under Wellington passed the Garonne by the bridge of Seilh at 2 o'clock on the morning of 10th April, and about 6 o'clock the whole army moved forward. Picton and Alten on the right, drove in the French advanced posts ; and Freyre's Spaniards, compelling the enemy to retire to the hornwork on the Calvinet platform, established themselves on the Pugade, whence a heavy fire was opened against Calvinet by the Portuguese guns. Beresford, preceded by the hussars, moved from Croix d'Orade in three columns, and, passing behind the Pugade through the village of Montblanc, entered the marshy ground between the Ers river and Mont Rave, leaving his artillery at the village. Vivian's cavalry on his left drove Berton's horsemen back with loss, and had nearly seized the bridge of Bordes, which the enemy passed and destroyed ; but the German hussars succeeded in gaining the bridge of Montabiau, though defended by Berton himself, who remained in position near the bridge of Bordes, looking down on the left of the Ers. Meanwhile Gen. Freyre, with 9000 Spaniards, assailed the hornwork on the platform of Calvinet, at about eleven o'clock, while Beresford was still in march. Moving in two lines and a reserve, they advanced with great resolution, although opposed to a tremendous fire that thinned their ranks at every step; but they still advanced until their right wing became raked from the bridge of Montabiau. The leading ranks, rushing madly onwards, jumped for shelter into a hollow road covering this part of the French intrenchments; but the left wing and the second line ran back in great disorder. Then the French, leaping out of their works and lining the edge of the hollow road, poured upon the helpless crowds a murderous fire, while the battery of Montabiau raked this opening with destructive effect. The Spaniards rallied, but being assailed by several corps of the enemy, they fled in disorder, until Wellington covered these panic-stricken troops with Ponsonby's cavalry, and a vigorous

fire from the reserve artillery. In the meantime the Portuguese guns continued to cannonade the Pugade, and a brigade of the light division menacing the victorious French, they hastily retired into the intrenchments on Calvinet; but more than 1500 Spaniards had been killed or wounded. Gen. Picton, disregarding his orders, turned his false attack into a real one against the bridge of Jumeaux; and the enemy, fighting from an elevated position, approachable only along an open flat, repulsed him with a loss of nearly 400 men. Thus, from the hill of Pugade to the Garonne, the French had vindicated their position. The musketry now ceased for a time; but the cannonade was kept up along the whole French line, and by the allies, from St. Cyprien to Montblanc. The repulse of Picton enabled Soult to draw Taupin's whole division and other troops from St. Cyprien, and then his force on the Mont Rave was not less than 15,000 combatants, disposable for an offensive movement, without weakening his defences in that quarter. While Beresford, having completed his flank movement, had wheeled into lines at the foot of the heights, Taupin's infantry poured down the hill; but the discharge of some rockets having arrested their progress, Lambert's brigade of the 6th division rushed forward, shouting loudly, and the French, turning, fled back to the upper ground, with the loss of their general. Vial's horsemen now charged on the right flank, but the second and third lines of the 6th division being thrown into squares, repulsed them. On the other flank, Gen. Cole had been so sudden in his advance up the heights that Berton's cavalry had no opportunity to charge. Lambert, without a check, won the summit of the platform, while Cole, meeting with less resistance, rapidly gained the heights; and so complete was the rout, that two redoubts were abandoned from panic, and the enemy sought shelter in the works of Sacarin and Cambon. About half-past two o'clock, the French had concentrated a considerable force under Gen. Clauzel, in advance of the intrenchments. Just at this moment Beresford renewed the action; his troops, scrambling up the steep banks of the Lavaur road, where they had been well protected from the fire of the enemy, wheeled to the left by wings of regiments, and, ascending the slope facing the Ers in spite of a heavy cannonade, carried the Colombette and Calvinet redoubts. But soon the enemy came back reinforced, recovered the Colombette, and the struggle became terrible. At length, when the 6th division assailed them flank and front, their Gens. Harispe and Baurot had fallen dangerously wounded, and the Colombette retaken by the 79th regiment, the battle turned, and the French, abandoning the platform, fell back towards Sacarin and Montabiau. It was now 4 o'clock. The Spaniards had once more partially attacked, but they were again put to flight, and the French remained masters of the intrenchments in that quarter; for the 6th division had been severely engaged, and Beresford halted to re-form his order of battle and bring up his artillery. But Soult, seeing that the Spaniards, supported by the light division, had rallied a fourth time, that Picton again menaced the bridge of Jumeaux, while Beres-

ford was now advancing along the summit of Mont Rave, deemed further resistance useless. About 5 o'clock he withdrew his whole army behind the canal, but still retaining the advanced works of Sacarin and Cambon. Lord Wellington then became master of the Mont Rave in all its extent, and thus the battle terminated. The French had five generals and about 3000 men killed or wounded, and they lost one piece of artillery The allies lost four generals, and 4669 men, of which 2000 were Spaniards. This was a lamentable and useless sacrifice of life; for before this period, Napoleon had abdicated, and the allies were in Paris.

April 11.

1794. Landing at Guadaloupe. — The expedition under Vice-Adm. Sir John Jervis, which sailed from St. Lucie on the 5th April, with troops under Major-Gen. Sir Charles Grey, anchored at Pointe à Petre, Guadaloupe, on the 10th. At one o'clock on the following morning a landing was effected in Gosier Bay, by detachments of the 1st and 2nd grenadiers, one company of the 43rd regiment, and 500 seamen and marines, the whole under the command of Col. Symes. The debarkation was so effectually covered by the Winchelsea, Capt. Lord Garlies, that the enemy were driven from their batteries; and this service was effected with but trifling loss. Reinforcements arriving on the same evening, dispositions were made for the attack of Fleur d'Epée.

1794. Caribs defeated. — In the prolonged and desperate war carried on by the Caribs, aided by the French, against the English in Grenada, on the night of the 10th of April, 1794, three columns of British troops were detached from Berkshire Hill to storm the insurgents' camps, situated about three miles from Sion Hill. The light infantry, which were to cut off the enemy's retreat to Calliaqua, arriving at the point of attack before the co-operating columns, were nearly overpowered by superior numbers. On the other side, the militia and sailors from H. M. S. Roebuck, from some misconceived order, retreated. Fortunately at this moment Capt. Campbell, with the grenadiers of the 46th, and Lieut. Farquharson, with a detachment of the 60th, came up, and, having restored the confidence of the troops, charged the Caribs so effectually that they flew in all directions; and they then carried and destroyed their camps.

1812. Action near Llerena. — Sir Stapleton Cotton, following the retreating French army under Marshal Soult, being apprised on the evening of the 10th of April that Peyreymont's cavalry was between Villa Garcia and Usagre, immediately took measures to cut it off. Anson's brigade now commanded by Col. Fred. Ponsonby, moved during the night from Villa Franca upon Usagre, and at the same time Le Marchant's brigade marched from Los Santos upon Benvenida, to intercept the retreat upon Llerena. Ponsonby's advanced guard having commenced the action before Le Marchant could arrive at his destination, the French fell back; but, as some heights, skirting the Llerena road, prevented their seeing that general's brigade, they again drew up in order of battle behind the junction of the Benvenida road. The hostile forces were nearly equal, numbering about nineteen hundred sabres on each

side; but the action was soon decided. Sir Stapleton Cotton, ably seizing the accidental advantage of ground, engaged the enemy's attention by skirmishing with Ponsonby's squadrons; while Le Marchant, passing at the back of the heights unseen, sent the 5th dragoon guards against their flank, and the next moment Ponsonby charged their front. Thus assailed, the French gave way in disorder, and, being pursued four miles, many were killed, and several officers and one hundred and twenty-eight men taken prisoners. The loss of the British was only fifty-six men and officers killed and wounded.

April 12.

1794. Reduction of Guadaloupe.—It having been arranged on the preceding evening by Gen. Sir Charles Grey that an attack should be made on the fort of Fleur d'Epée, where the enemy had assembled in considerable force, that post was carried by storm at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 12th of April, under a heavy fire of cannon and musketry. The troops, strictly enjoined not to fire, but to execute everything with the bayonet, moved to the attack according to the following arrangement. The 1st division, commanded by H.R.H. Prince Edward, consisting of 1st and 2nd battalions and 100 of the naval battalion, to attack the position of Morne Marcot. The 2nd, under Major-Gen. Dundas, consisting of the 1st and 2nd battalions of light infantry and 100 of the naval battalion, to attack the fort of Fleur d'Epée in the rear, and to cut off the communication with fort Louis and Pointe à Petre. The third, under Col. Symes, consisting of 3rd battalion of grenadiers, 3rd battalion of light infantry, and the remainder of the naval battalion, to proceed on the road by the seaside, to co-operate with Major-Gen. Dundas. The signal-gun being fired by H.M. S. Boyne at 5 o'clock, the attack immediately commenced, and was performed with such exactitude, ability, and courage, that the several posts were carried, and the whole of Grande Terre fell into the possession of the British. The loss sustained amounted to 15 rank and file killed, 2 captains, 3 lieutenants, and 40 men wounded. The enemy had 68 killed, 55 wounded; and 110 prisoners were taken.

1814.) Termination of the Campaign.—Lord Wellington repaired, on the 11th of April, to St. Cyprien, in order to ascertain the state of General Hill's position, and to direct the further movements in attacking Toulouse. Meanwhile all the light cavalry was sent up the canal to interrupt the communications with Suchet and menace Soult's retreat by the road leading to Carcassone. The appearance of this corps on the heights of St. Martyn, above Baziege, combined with the preparations in his front, convinced Soult that he could no longer delay, if he would not be shut up in Toulouse. Having therefore terminated all his arrangements, he left the gallant Harispe and another general, with eight pieces of heavy artillery and sixteen hundred severely wounded soldiers, to the humanity of the conquerors; then filing out of the city with surprising order, he made a forced march of twenty-two miles, cut the bridges over the canal and the Upper Ers, and on the 12th established his army at Villefranche. Wellington now entered Toulouse in triumph.

April 13.

1813. Action of Castalla. —The allied forces under command of Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Murray, in the south of Spain, had taken up a strong position, about three miles from the pass of Biar on the 11th of April. The left, composed of Whittingham's Spaniards, was intrenched on a rugged mountain, ending abruptly above the town of Castalla, which, with its old castle on the summit of a sugar-loaf hill, closed the right of that wing, and was occupied in strength by Mackenzie's division, while the cavalry were on an extensive plain, interspersed with olive plantations, at the foot of the town. The advanced guard, in the pass of Biar, amounting to about 2500 men, was composed of two Italian regiments and a battalion of the British 27th regiment, two companies of German riflemen, a troop of hussars, and six guns. The position, though strong and difficult, was attacked with such vigour by the French on the 12th April, that they fought their way to the summit, and compelled the allies, after a fight of two hours, to abandon the pass with loss. On the 13th the enemy's cavalry extended in the plain as far as Onil; they were followed by the infantry, who occupied a low ridge in front of the allies' left. Suchet, opening his artillery against the centre and right wing of the allies, and forming several columns of attack, commenced the action against their left. The ascent in front of Whittingham's post being rugged and steep, and the upper parts intrenched, it there became a fight of light troops, in which the Spaniards maintained their ground with resolution. On the other side of the projecting hill, the French mounted the heights with determination, spreading their light troops over the whole face of the Sierra, and, though partially driven back, the main body moving up maintained its ground; and while the British were preparing for the struggle, a grenadier officer, advancing alone, challenged the captain of the 27th grenadiers to single combat. Waldson, a vigorous active Irishman, instantly sprang forward: the hostile lines looked on in silent solicitude as the swords of the champions glittered in the sun, and the Frenchman's head was cleft in twain. The next instant the 27th, jumping up with a deafening shout, fired a volley at half-pistol shot, then, rushing forward with the bayonet, overthrew the enemy, and the side of the Sierra was covered with the fallen. Suchet, seeing his principal column defeated, and at every other point having the worst of the fight, made two secondary attacks, to cover the retreating troops; but these also failing, his army became separated in three parts. Had Sir John Murray seized the moment and made a vigorous sally from Castalla, a general advance would have obliged the French reserves to fall back upon Biar before the cavalry could come to their assistance; but the commander-in-chief having remained behind Castalla during the whole of the action, gave the enemy time to retire his forces towards the pass of Biar. Then gradually passing out of the town, he changed his front, forming two lines across the valley. In the meantime, Mackenzie, moving out by the left of Castalla, with three British, and one German battalion, and eight guns, followed the

enemy more rapidly. By this time the French plunged into the pass in a confused mass, having a rear-guard of three battalions with eight guns; and these being pressed by Mackenzie, suffered so much from the English shot, that a vigorous charge would have driven them in disorder upon the other troops in the narrow defile; but Murray, despite of all remonstrance, insisted upon the recall of Mackenzie's brigade when the victory was within their grasp. Suchet, thus relieved, immediately occupied a position across the defile, with his flanks on the heights; and although his left was eventually assailed by some light troops, he retained his position, and in the night retired to Fuente de la Higuera. In the battle of Castalla the allies had about 17,000 of all arms, and the French about 15,000. The loss of the latter in killed and wounded, according to Suchet's account, was no more than 800; but it is supposed to have exceeded double that number. That of the allies was between six and seven hundred.

April 14.

1814. Sortie from Bayonne. — Major-Gen. Sir John Hope, conducting the investment of Bayonne, had made preparations for attacking the citadel, when the news reached him indirectly of the events at Paris, and these rumours perhaps lulled the vigilance of the besiegers. The fortified posts at St. Etienne were at this period furnished by a brigade of the 5th division, while thence to the extreme right, the guards had charge of the line; and they had also one company in the village of St. Etienne. The German brigade of Gen. Hinuber was encamped as a support to the left, the remainder of the 1st division was in the rear, towards Boucaut. About 1 o'clock in the morning of the 14th April, a deserter coming over to Gen. Hay, who commanded the outposts, gave an exact account of a projected sally from Bayonne. The intelligence was transmitted to Sir John Hope; but Hay, not crediting the man's story, took no additional precautions. Gen. Hinuber, more cautious, fortunately placed the German brigade and the reserves of guards under arms. About 3 o'clock the French, commencing with a false attack on the left of the Adour, poured suddenly out of the citadel a force of 3000 men, who, surprising the pickets, broke through the chain of posts at various points, and carried the whole village of St. Etienne, with the exception of a fortified house which was resolutely defended by Capt. Forster of the 38th regiment. They drove the pickets and supports along the Peyrehorade road, killed Gen. Hay, and took Col. Townsend of the guards prisoner; then, dividing, the wings of the investing troops passed into the rear and threw the whole line into confusion. At this moment Gen. Hinuber moved up his Germans on the side of St. Etienne, rallied some of the 5th division, and being joined by a battalion of Portuguese, regained the village. On the right, the combat was even more disastrous than in the centre; the troops on both sides, broken into small bodies by the enclosures, unable to recover order, came dashing together in the darkness, fighting often with the bayonet, sometimes encountering friends, and sometimes foes; and the horror was increased by the shot and

shells fired from the citadel, whilst the gun-boats opened upon the flank of the supporting columns, which, having been put in motion by Sir John Hope on the first alarm, were then coming up from Boucaut. Nearly one hundred pieces of artillery were now in full play, and the shells having set fire to several houses and to the fascine depôts, the flames cast a horrid glare over the striving masses. Amidst this confusion, Sir John Hope, having his horse shot under him, was severely wounded and taken prisoner. The day was now beginning to break, and the allies were enabled to act with more unity. The reserve brigades of the guards being properly disposed by Gen. Howard, who had succeeded to the command, suddenly raised a loud shout, and, running in upon the French, drove them back into the works with such slaughter that they lost a general and 900 men. The British loss amounted to 830; of these more than 200 were taken prisoners, and Gen. Stopford was among the wounded. The heroic defence of the fortified house by Capt. Forster, and the gallant manner in which Gen. Hinuber and his Germans retook St. Etienne, saved the allies from a very serious disaster.

April 15.

1752. Attack upon Samiaveram repulsed. — A midnight attack was made by about 80 French troops and 700 sepoys upon Samiaveram, a fortress held by the English under command of Clive. This distinguished officer, then a captain, was for the moment taken by surprise, and wounded; but, soon recovering his presence of mind, by inducing a division of the attacking party to believe that it was surrounded by his troops, it speedily surrendered. The prisoners thus taken, were, however, soon released by the main body of the enemy, who, making a stand in a small pagoda, repulsed an attack upon them. While holding parley with Clive and making terms, an English deserter killed, by a single discharge of his musket, the two sergeants on whom the wounded captain, weak from loss of blood, was leaning. The French, after this treacherous act, immediately surrendered. The sepoys made the best of their way out of the camp before morning, and, pursued by the British Mahratta horse, were all cut to pieces.

1759. Guadaloupe. — In the attacks on the different positions held by the French at Guadaloupe, as mentioned in our columns for the 12th April, Brigadier Crumpe was ordered by Gen. Barrington to advance to the Bay of Mahault with 700 men, detaching from this force 100 men under Capt. Steele to Goyave, where that officer took a battery and an intrenchment. The enemy, after one discharge of their guns, abandoned them to the English. Capt. Steele, having spiked 7 guns of the battery, returned to head-quarters.

1793. Reduction of Tobago. —The expedition under Major-Gen. Cuyler, and a squadron commanded by Vice-Adm. Sir John Laforey, arrived in Great Courland Bay, in the island of Tobago, at noon on the 14th April, and the whole of the troops were on shore by 3 o'clock. That force, consisting of nine companies of the 4th battalion of the 60th regiment, two flank companies of the 9th regiment under the command of Major Baillie, a de-

tachment of artillery, and twenty-five marines commanded by Major Bright, immediately advanced within sight of the enemy's fort, whence a summons was sent to the commandant of the island to surrender. This being refused, Gen. Cuyler determined to assault the fort that night, and at half past 1 o'clock on the morning of the 15th the troops moved towards the town of Scarborough, which they reached undiscovered; but being fired upon from a house by some of the inhabitants, gave the garrison the alarm. As the troops had been strictly enjoined not to fire, but trust entirely to the bayonet, no return was made. In consequence of the guide leading the grenadiers having run away, a delay was occasioned, and part of the column separated in mounting the hill. Nevertheless, as soon as daylight appeared, the light infantry and part of the grenadiers reached the fort. The other troops having taken the road leading directly to the barrier, and the enemy's fire commencing on the flank companies led by Major Gordon, the former attacked the barrier under a heavy fire of grape and musketry, while the latter, at that moment pushing forward, very gallantly carried the work, and the enemy speedily surrendered as prisoners of war.

1811. Surrender of Olivenza.—Marshal Beresford summoned Olivenza on the 9th April; but the governor rejecting the summons, the army encamped around the place, and preparations were ordered for the siege. The French, under Latour Maubourg, having retired to Llerena, Beresford on the 11th, leaving Gen. Cole with the 4th division, Madden's cavalry, and a brigade of 9-pounders, to besiege Olivenza, took post himself at Albuera. On the 14th six 24-pounders arrived, and being placed in a battery constructed on the abandoned hornwork, played with such effect that the breach became practicable by the morning of the 15th. Some riflemen posted in the vineyards kept down the fire of the place, and the garrison, consisting of three hundred and eighty men, surrendered at discretion.

April 16.

1746. Battle of Culloden.—The English, under the Duke of Cumberland, defeated the Scottish rebels, headed by the young Pretender, the last of the Stuarts, near Inverness. The Scots lost 2500 men, while the loss of the English did not far exceed 200. Immediately after the battle, Prince Charles sought safety by flight.

1759. Capture of Conjeveram.—Major Brereton, with British and native troops, appeared before the pagoda of Conjeveram, and invested it on the evening of the 15th of April. The French had strengthened that fortress with additional works; but these and the original fortifications on the plain were by daylight the following morning commanded by the batteries of the besiegers. On a breach being made in a ravelin mounted *en barbette* before the gateway of the pagoda, the grenadiers of the Madras European regiment drove its defenders within the walls of Conjeveram. The ravelin thus gained, the victors, among whom were many officers, proceeded to attack the gateway, when a gun, loaded with musket-balls, was fired among them, by which eight men were killed and

ten wounded. Of the killed were Capts. Stewart and Bannatyn, and Lieuts. Hunter and Elliott. Major Calliaud, who commanded the storming party, two lieutenants, and two ensigns were wounded. While this murderous warfare was occupying the principal part of the garrison, Lieut. Airey, with English troops and some sepoys, had forced an entrance in the rear of the pagoda, which, after showing but slight resistance, was now speedily carried, and its defenders, on throwing down their arms, obtained quarter.

1783. The fortress of Avaracourchy, Mysore country, was stormed and taken possession of by the army under Col. Lang.

1810. Surrender of Santa Maura. — The attacks on the island of Santa Maura, the first success of which we mentioned on the 22nd of March, were continued up to this day, the French obstinately defending themselves in the citadel. On the 15th of April, about midnight, the intrenchments close up to its walls were gallantly stormed by Lieut.-Col. Moore, commanding detachments of the 35th regiment, marines, and other troops. A heavy and continued fire was poured upon the British immediately they had taken possession, which continued during the remainder of the day. But the French, fearing that the assault would be renewed at night, showed a flag of truce, and the gates of the citadel were taken possession of the same evening.

1811. Defeat of Cavalry at Usagre.—While Major-Gen. the Hon. Lowry Cole was engaged in the attack on Olivenza, Marshal Beresford moved forward with the intention of compelling the French to quit the province of Estremadura before he commenced the siege of Badajoz. On the 15th he was at Santa Marta, and on the 16th at Los Santos. Meanwhile two French regiments of cavalry, advancing from Llerena to collect contributions, had reached Usagre, where, meeting with the British cavalry, they were suddenly charged by the 13th dragoons, and followed for six miles so vigorously that three hundred were killed or taken, without the loss of a man on the part of the pursuers.

1821. A squadron of the governor-general's body-guard under Capt. Thornton having been sent from Calcutta towards Singhboom, in search of a band of marauders, came up with and routed them, killing between fifty and sixty men, with but trifling loss on our side.

April 17.

1794. Battle of Landrecy. — On the 17th April the French attempted to throw a relief of two thousand men into Landrecy, which was besieged by the allies, under the direction of the Austrian Gen. La Tour. To effect this they attacked the Austrian advanced post commanded by Gen. Bellegarde, but met with so warm a reception that they were compelled to fall back, with the loss of 600 men and several pieces of cannon. H. R. H. the Duke of York, acting under the orders of Marshal Clairfait, commanded two of the five columns that were directed to carry the village of Vaux, where the enemy were intrenched and strongly posted. Major-Gen. Abercromby, with the grenadier companies of the 1st regiment of guards commanded by Col. Stanhope, and the British columns led by Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Erskine, who was second in command, distin-

guished themselves in carrying several redoubts, and eleven pieces of cannon were taken during the day. The village of Vaux, carried by assault, was plundered and set on fire.

1799. Investment of Seringapatam. — During the siege of Seringapatam the enemy were dislodged from some commanding ground intended for the British batteries, and on the 17th April the troops advanced within a thousand yards of the fort. While this was being accomplished on the northern side of the river Cavery, a watercourse on the south side was seized upon, and a parallel established within the same distance of the city in that quarter.

1814. The Anglo-Sicilian army, commanded by Lieut.-Gen. Lord William Bentinck, attacked the French in a strong position before Genoa. The allied troops carried several posts, which were obstinately defended: others surrendered, and the town became completely at the mercy of the British general; while at the same time a squadron appeared and anchored in front of Nervi.

1817. Major Henry Smith, 14th regiment of Madras N. I., was detached by Col. Wilson, commanding the reserve of the Poonah field force, with 600 rank and file, made up of the 2nd and 3rd Bombay N. I. and his own regiment, in search of a body of predatory horse, said to be 5000 strong. After some severe marches, he at length found them encamped near the village of Pattre. The major, attacking them just before daybreak, took them by surprise, and the advanced guard pouring in a well directed fire, the marauders fled in all directions. Some hours afterwards, a body of about two or three hundred horsemen made a demonstration of attack, but were quickly routed. The enemy was afterwards fallen in with by Capt. Swayne, 13th regiment of Madras N. I., and pursued down the Rajapoor Ghaut into Candeish, where they met with fresh disasters from the native forces.

1818. Brigadier-Gen. Doveton, hearing that Bajee Row was in great strength at Peelpeelhote, marched at night from Alumneo, with his field force, to surprise the enemy. At daylight on the 17th of April, the brigadier-general fell in with the chief and his army in a valley near Sewney, routed and pursued them over a most intricate track of country, killing between three and four hundred men, and taking four brass 6-pounders, with some treasure.

April 18.

1783. New Providence taken. — Sir Guy Carleton, in command at the West Indian island of St. Augustine, undertook, at his own expense, a small expedition against the Spaniards at New Providence, to restore, as he himself expresses it, the inhabitants thereof, and those of the adjacent islands, to the blessings of a free government. It will be necessary to premise that, at the time this expedition was undertaken, the news of a treaty of peace between England and Spain had not reached the West Indies. The colonel embarked about 65 men in a small vessel, and first made for Harbour Island, where he remained four or five days, and then sailed for the eastern fort of New Providence. Having reached his destination before daylight on the 14th of April, he attacked and carried this work, and also took from the

enemy three war galleys. Col. Deveaux then summoned the citadel, and, receiving an evasive answer, on the 16th he took possession of two commanding hills, on which he erected batteries. By the morning of the 18th April, the batteries being complete and within musket-shot of their principal fortress, the English colours were hoisted on them. The governor, finding his shot and shells of little effect, offered to capitulate. Four batteries were consequently surrendered, with seventy pieces of cannon, and four large gallies, carrying heavy guns.

1794. Battery of D'Anet stormed. — In the expedition to Guadaloupe, the troops under Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles Grey having taken possession of fort Fleur d'Epée, leaving the 43rd regiment in that garrison, re-embarked on the 14th April, and on the following day landed at Petit Bourg. On the 16th Lieut.-Col. Coote, with the 1st light infantry and 2nd battalion of grenadiers, reached Tron du Chien, which the enemy had abandoned. On the 17th Major-Gen. Dundas, with his division, landed at Vieux Habitants, meeting with but slight opposition. Lieut.-Col. Blundell, with the 2nd battalion of light infantry, took possession of several batteries during that night, and dispositions were made by Sir Charles Grey for a general attack upon the enemy's redoubt D'Arbaud, at Grande Anse, and the battery D'Anet; but the former was evacuated in the evening, the French setting fire to everything about it. The attack of D'Anet took place before daybreak on the 18th Lieut.-Col. Coote with his light infantry having gallantly carried it by assault; and the defenders were either killed, wounded, or taken prisoners.

April 19.

1775. Action at Concord. — Gen. Gage, posted at Boston, in North America, with 10,000 men, having received information that a large quantity of military stores had been collected at Concord for supplying a body of troops acting in opposition to His Majesty's Government, detached, on the 18th of April, the grenadiers and light infantry of the army, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Smith of the 10th regiment and Major Pitcairn of the marines, to destroy the said stores; and on the following morning eight companies of the 4th, with the same number of the 23rd and 49th regiments, marched under Lord Percy, in support of the detachment; Col. Smith, finding the country alarmed by the ringing of bells and firing of guns, despatched Major Pitcairn with six companies of light infantry to secure two bridges beyond Concord. Upon their arrival at Lexington they found a number of armed people assembled, who, on being dispersed, took shelter behind some stone walls. These having fired upon the king's troops, several were killed by the light infantry. The detachment then proceeded on to Concord, where they destroyed three guns and all the military stores. The alarm had now extended, and large numbers of the rebels collecting, attacked the troops posted at one of the bridges; on which an action ensued, and some men were killed and wounded. On the return of the detachment from Concord to Charlestown, several men fell by the fire of the rebels from behind walls and hedges; but the brigade of

Lord Percy having joined them at Lexington with two guns, the enemy for a time withdrew. The troops resuming their march, the rebels kept up an occasional fire during the whole of their route of fifteen miles. The British loss amounted to 1 lieutenant and 64 rank and file killed; Lieut.-Col. Smith, 2 captains, 9 lieutenants, and 165 rank and file wounded; a lieutenant and 28 men missing.

1801. Surrender of Fort St. Julian near Rosetta. — During the operations against the French in Egypt, a strong force, formed of British and Turkish troops, was detached from the allied army by Major-Gen. Hutchinson, who succeeded to the command after the fall of Abercromby, to act against the town and fort of Rosetta, then held by the French. The British force that at first proceeded with Col. Spencer being reinforced by the 2nd and 6th regiments, the whole now amounted to about 4000 men. On the troops reaching Rosetta, after a toilsome march across the desert, the enemy evacuated the town, making only a slight resistance, and having but few killed and wounded. The main body of the French retired to the right bank of the Nile, but the fort of St. Julian, which commanded the entrance of the river on which Rosetta is situated, still held out. This fort mounted fifteen pieces of cannon; and the French had left three hundred and sixty men to defend it. Guns were immediately landed, a battery speedily raised, and the Turkish troops under the Capitan Pacha now doing duty with much regularity, rendered themselves very useful. The battery opened on the 16th, but it was not till the 19th that the garrison surrendered, on the same terms as granted at Aboukir Castle. The possession of Rosetta and of fort St. Julian secured the navigation of the Nile to the British expedition.

April 20.

1759. During the operations against the island of Guadaloupe, Brigadier Clavering, with about 1500 men, having attacked the French on the heights of St. Marie, charged with such resolution that the enemy quitted their cannon and fled; upon which the detachments took possession of the town, and next morning broke into the Capes Terre.

1794. The successes of the expedition for the reduction of Guadaloupe continuing without a reverse, Sir Charles Grey moved forward from Trois Rivières at 12 o'clock on the night of the 19th of April, with the 1st and 2nd battalions of grenadiers and 1st light infantry, and at daybreak on the 20th carried the enemy's famous post of Palmiste, together with all their batteries commanding fort St. Charles and Basse Terre.

1797. Attack of Fort Irois repulsed.—The French Gen. Rigaud, with 1200 of his best troops, at 12 o'clock in the night of the 20th of April, attempted to storm the fort of Irois, in the island of St. Domingo, which at that time was defended by only 25 men of the 17th infantry, under Lieut. Talbot of the 82nd regiment, and twenty-seven colonial artillery, under Capt. Brueil. The enemy made several vigorous attacks, and although many were killed even within the fort, they were each time repulsed with severe loss. Meanwhile Col. Dagress having gained the fort with 350 men of Prince Edward's black chasseurs, the assailants, leaving the fort surrounded with

their dead, retired to a neighbouring eminence, where they made a stand in spite of a sortie that was made with some advantage. Our loss was but 3 men killed; and the only persons wounded were Lieuts. Talbot, 82nd regiment, and Colville, black chasseurs, both mortally.

1817. Capt. Evan Davis, commanding a detachment of horse, with subsidiary troops of Berar, under British officers, routed a strong force of insurgents led by Godajee Row, near the Gootalla Ghaut. Our loss was 10 men killed; Capts. Evan, Davis, and Pedlar, and 25 men, wounded The enemy, who were reinforced during the action, suffered severely.

1841. Outworks of Chingong carried.—The siege of Chingong in Bundlecund, under the direction of Capt. Beatson, was commenced by subsidiary troops under British officers. In the early part of the month of April the besiegers suffered severely; but, reinforced by three companies of the 52nd regiment N. I., under Capt. Jamieson, a troop of the 8th cavalry, two 18-pounders, and two mortars, directed by Captain Pepper, a speedy termination was put to the siege. The batteries set the town on fire several times; and on the 20th of April, the 52nd, with a squadron of horse, carried a stockade and garden. They were hardly in possession when a discharge of stinkpots and rockets, with a heavy matchlock fire, threw our men into confusion for the moment; but, having rallied, they drove the enemy into the town. The guns were now planted in the garden, sweeping the works till midnight, when the fortress was evacuated by the enemy.

April 21.

1794. Reduction of Guadaloupe.—Major-General Dundas, having sailed from Pointe-à-Petre on the 15th of April, landed at Vieux Habitants on the 17th, with the 3rd battalion of grenadiers and the 2nd and 3rd battalions of light infantry; and meeting with but little opposition and no loss, taking possession of Morne Magdalene, destroyed two batteries; then, detaching Lieut.-Col. Blundell with the 2nd battalion of light infantry, he forced several very difficult posts of the enemy during the night. Dispositions were made for the attack, on the same night, of the redoubt d'Arbaud at Grande Anse and the battery d'Anet; but at 8 o'clock on that evening the enemy evacuated the former, after setting everything about it on fire; and Lieut.-Col. Coote with the light infantry were in possession of the battery d'Anet by daybreak on the 18th, having killed, wounded, or captured every one of the defenders without sustaining any loss. On the 19th Sir Charles Grey, with the 1st and 2nd battalions of grenadiers and the 1st light infantry, moved from Trois Rivières and Grande Anse, and at daybreak on the 20th carried the enemy's important post of Palmiste, with all their batteries commanding fort St. Charles and Basse Terre, communicating with the division of Major-Gen. Dundas on the morning of the 21st, who had made his approach by Morne Howel. Gen. Collot, seeing that all his posts had fallen into the hands of the invaders, proposed terms of capitulation, surrendering Guadaloupe and all its dependencies, comprehending the islands of Mariagalante, Desse-

ada, the Saintes, &c.,—the garrison of fort Charles to march out with the honours of war, lay down their arms, and to be sent to France, not to serve against the forces of Great Britain during the war. This being carried into effect, Prince Edward, with the grenadiers and light infantry, taking possession of the citadel on the morning of the 22nd, hoisted the British colours, changing the name to fort Matilda.

1801. Reduction of St. Eustatia.—Lieut.-Col. Blunt, with one hundred of the 3rd regiment of Buffs, with two field-pieces, under Lieut. Brown, R. A., embarked at St. Christopher's on board H. M.'s sloop Arab, Capt. Perkins, and an armed schooner. On the 21st of April a landing was effected on the Dutch West India island of St. Eustatia without opposition; and the colony, including the neighbouring island of Saba, having capitulated, was taken possession of.

April 22.

1710. The British and confederate army under the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene, having broken up their winter-quarters on the Maese, advanced to besiege the fortress of Douay. A detachment was sent to reduce Chateau Loway, situated to the northward of Douay, which being attacked on the 22nd of April, speedily surrendered.

1761. Expedition to Belle-isle.—An army of 10,000 men commanded by Major-General Hodgson, escorted by ten sail of the line under Commodore Keppel, sailed from St. Helen's on the 29th of March, and arrived in sight of Belleisle on the 6th of April. The island had been put into the best state of defence, batteries erected at every position that afforded a practicable place for landing, and a strong garrison occupied the citadel under the command of the Chevalier de St. Croix. On the 7th, at noon, the fleet anchored in the roads of Palais. On the 8th a division of the army effected a landing in the bay of Port Andeo; but all their efforts to ascend the hill proving unavailing, a retreat was the only alternative. On this occasion Generals Crawford and Carleton were conspicuous for the gallantry they displayed in leading the attack; and the latter was wounded in the thigh. The weather became so tempestuous that several transports ran foul of each other, and many boats were destroyed. The loss sustained in this attempt amounted to nearly 500 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners. On the 22nd, it was determined to make a descent at Port d'Arsic, under the direction of Major-General Crawford; and in order to further that operation, two separate attacks were to be made,—the first by Brigadier-Gen. Lambert, near St. Foy, and the other at Sauçon. Early in the morning, the batteries being silenced by the ships, the boats with the troops advanced in two divisions. Brig.-Gen. Lambert's division having landed in the bay of Locmaria, under stupendous rocks, that seemed almost inaccessible, and which consequently were unfortified, Capt. Patterson, leading the grenadiers of the 19th regiment, supported by Capt. Murray with a company of marines, climbed the rugged ascent unperceived by the enemy. Other troops soon followed their intrepid example, and, reaching the summit, were attacked by a regiment of infantry, which they

kept in check until reinforced by Brigadier Lambert with the grenadiers of the 30th regiment and the remainder of the marines under Col. Mackenzie; and then the enemy fell back to the top of the hill, where they had some field-pieces. Perceiving the successful efforts of this detachment, the division of troops designed to attack Port d'Arsic hastened to unite with those under Brigadier Lambert, who, finding himself thus reinforced, moved up the hill, drove the enemy back upon their main body, and captured three field-pieces, with some prisoners. Our loss did not exceed 30 men. By five in the evening the troops were all on shore; and the army, after advancing three miles into the country, took post on an eminence during the night. In order to retard the march of the troops, the enemy broke up the roads, destroyed the bridges, and, after withdrawing the men from the batteries along the coast, blew up their magazines.

April 23.

1780. MARAUDERS ROUTED NEAR SURAT.—Gunnesh Punt, a Mahratta officer having a small command in the Concan, had quitted his station, and commenced plundering on his own account such villages of Attaveesy as were favourable to the British. On his approaching near to Surat, Gen. Goddard was required by the authorities of that town and fortress to send a force against the marauders. Accordingly Lieut. Welsh, an officer of the Bengal cavalry, was detached with a force of native troops, horse and foot, to the relief of the plundered villagers. The following letter from that officer describes the service he performed; but when he in his despatch expressed a desire for the robber's head, he was not aware that the insurgent chief had been mortally wounded in the action. Lieut. Welsh's letter to the Chief of Surat was as follows:—

"Dear Sir,—I have the pleasure to acquaint you that I rode on at the head of the regiment of Candahars and reached Gunnesh Punt's camp at 4 o'clock this morning, when I took his camp, standing bazar, and three guns. We killed ninety, and wounded fifteen men. I have only lost one duffedar, and two troopers wounded. I had also one Candahar killed. In short, there was nothing wanting to complete this matter but sending you Gunnesh Punt's head. I don't think he has much to brag of. The inhabitants of the villages seem exceedingly happy, and are coming in from all quarters.

"I am, Sir, &c. &c.

"THO. WELSH."

1811. ATTACK OF PICKETS REPULSED.—While the allies were preparing for the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, and at the same time blockading Almeida, 2000 French infantry and a squadron of cavalry suddenly marched out of the former fortress on the 23rd of April, and made for the bridge of Marialva on the Alzava river, in which neighbourhood the pickets of the allies were posted. Although the enemy were far superior in numbers, Capt. Dobbs, with a company of the 52nd regiment and a few riflemen, gallantly repulsed them. Lieut. Prichard, 1st batt. 52nd regiment, and seventeen men, were wounded. Captain Dobbs was among the slain at the assault of Ciudad Rodrigo.

April 24.

1780. Castle of San Juan surrenders.—On the 9th of April we noticed the arrival in the river San Juan, in Mexico, of a small expedition under Capt. H. Nelson in the Hichenbrook, 28, with a detachment of the 60th regiment under Lieut.-Col. Polson. The castle of San Juan, after an obstinate resistance, surrendered on the 24th.

1794. Action near Cambray.—The French having assembled in great force on the 23rd of April, and being strongly posted at the village of Villiers en Couchie, near Cambray, H. R. H. the Duke of York detached Gen. Otto with some cavalry to reconnoitre, and then reinforced him with two squadrons of Zetchwitz cuirassiers, Major-Gen. Mansel's brigade of heavy cavalry, and the 11th regiment of light dragoons. Soon after daybreak on the 24th two squadrons of hussars and two squadrons of the 15th light dragoons charged the enemy with great success; and finding a line of infantry in rear of the cavalry, they continued boldly to break through them likewise. Had the detachment been properly supported, the entire destruction of the enemy must have been the consequence; but, by some mistake, Gen. Mansel's brigade did not arrive in time to render any assistance. The French were, however, completely driven back, and compelled to retreat in great confusion into Cambray, with the loss of 1200 killed and wounded, and three pieces of cannon.

1812. The Sultan of Palembang, island of Sumatra, having been guilty of great cruelty to the European as well as native inhabitants belonging to the Dutch factory, and having, moreover, during the previous November, insulted an agent sent to him on the part of the British, it was determined that an expedition should proceed to that island to obtain redress. Accordingly Col. Gillespie, having under his command detachments of H. M.'s 59th and 89th regiments, horse artillery, and hussars (dismounted), embarked at Batavia, and, accompanied by a small squadron under Captain Bowen in H. M.'s frigate Phœnix, after experiencing many difficulties, appeared before the strong fort of Barang on the river Soosang. Here a messenger arrived from the sultan with a specious assurance that the forts should be placed in the hands of the British. The troops were nevertheless landed on the 24th of April, in such imposing strength, that, though every preparation had been made to oppose them, the garrison abandoned their guns. The expedition then moved up the river towards the city of Palembang.

1818. A force of 200 Europeans, with some native troops, under command of Major Hall of H. M.'s 89th regiment, detached to attack the fortress of Ryghur, held for Bagee Row, a stockade on the road was abandoned at his approach; but on his arrival near the pettah he was attacked by 300 of the enemy's horse and foot. These he completely defeated, and drove them into the fortress, with the loss of 20 killed. Our loss was only 3 men wounded.

1837. The Bisley Ghaut was forced by Col. Williamson, with part of H. M.'s 89th regiment, some horse artillery, and six light cavalry from Bangalore, meeting but slight resistance.

April 25.

1781. Battle of Hobkirk's Hill. — On the morning of the 25th of April, the British army, commanded by Lord Rawdon, gained the left flank of the Americans under Gen. Green at Hobkirk's Hill, drove in their pickets, and formed in order of battle. The 63rd regiment and the volunteers of Ireland composed the British right; the king's American regiment and Capt. Robinson's detachment the left; the New York volunteers the centre; and the Carolina regiment, with the cavalry, a reserve. The American general, though surprised, ordered his right and left brigades to take the British in flank, while the main body marched down the hill to attack them in front, and his cavalry he despatched to engage the rear. Lord Rawdon, to meet these movements, extended his front, and as the Americans advanced received them with so determined a fire, that, supported even as they were by a powerful artillery, they were compelled to retreat. Pursued to the top of the hill, they precipitately drew off their cannon, and were at length put to flight, the British following them nearly three miles. The loss on the side of the enemy must have been full 500 men; 100 of these were made prisoners. The English casualties were about 258 men, of which 38 were killed.

1812. Occupation of Palembang. — Col. Gillespie's advance to Palembang was hastened by learning that the place had been abandoned by the sultan to his troops. The colonel, with Captain Bowen of H. M. S. Phœnix and a small party in boats, at midnight on the 25th April reached the city, which was already in flames. Col. Gillespie and his companions, landing among the infuriated soldiery, marched for the palace, while the 17th British grenadiers and the boats' crews seized upon the forts; and soon after midnight they were reinforced by the arrival of sixty men of the 89th regiment. The defences of the city mounted 240 pieces of cannon, and these had been thronged with troops. Early in May, Col. Gillespie and Capt. Bowen placed on the throne of Palembang the brother of the late sultan.

1818. Surrender of Fort Trimbuck. — In the successful career of Col. M'Douall, with detachments of H. M.'s Royal Scots, the Madras European regiment, first battalion of the 2nd, and second battalion of the 12th native infantry, and a small battering train, against the hill forts of the Chandore range, that officer on the 24th April opened his batteries against the fort of Trimbuck, in the valley of Godavery, situated at the source of the river of that name; and on the 25th the garrison surrendered.

April 26.

1703. Convoy routed. — The 2nd or Royal Scotch dragoons, forming part of a division of Marlborough's army, being detached on a forced march to recapture from the French some treasure intended for the allied forces, came up with the captors, and, putting them to flight, recovered the treasure, without much loss.

1794. Action on the Heights f Cateau. — The French army under Gen. Chapuy, which attacked the allied forces under H. R. H. the Duke of York at daybreak on 26th April, marched out

of Cambray the preceding night, and consisted of a column of 28,000 men, with seventy-nine pieces of cannon; and a smaller force moved forward by the way of Premont and Marets. The enemy, advancing under favour of a fog, carried the villages in front of the allies without much resistance; and then pushed their attack upon the village of Troisvilles, which they had no sooner entered than they were dislodged by the well directed fire from two British 6-pounders under the command of Lieut.-Col. Congreve. Their movements being now plainly seen, and their left appearing to be unprotected, the cavalry of the right wing, consisting of the Austrian cuirassier regiment of Zetchwitz, the blues, 1st and 2nd life-guards, and the royals under the command of Lieut.-Gen. Otto, were directed to turn them on that flank: whilst a severe cannonade from the front of the line diverted their attention from this movement, at the same time some light troops assailed their left, drove the enemy, and captured two pieces of cannon. Gen. Otto, attacking the enemy on their flank and rear, soon threw them into confusion, and the slaughter was immense. Twenty-two pieces of cannon and a quantity of ammunition fell into the hands of the allies, and Lieut.-Gen. Chapuy, the commander-in-chief, with 350 officers and rank and file, were taken prisoners. Meanwhile, the cavalry of the left wing having moved forward to observe the enemy's column approaching from Premont and Marets, their advanced guard was attacked with so much spirit and impetuosity by the 7th and 11th regiments of light dragoons, with two squadrons of the Archduke's hussars under the command of Major Stephanitz, that they were entirely defeated. Twelve hundred men were left dead upon that part of the field; and ten pieces of cannon, with eleven tumbrils, were taken. The loss of the allies was not severe, but among the killed were Major-Gen. Mansel, and Capts. Pigot and Forbes of the 3rd dragoon-guards.

1799. Siege of Seringapatam. — In the progress of the siege of Seringapatam by the English army under Lieut.-Gen. Harris, the enemy's advanced intrenchments were assaulted on the night of 26th April, and, after an obstinate defence of some hours, carried by the enduring bravery of the British troops. A position was thus gained on which the breaching batteries were erected.

April 27.

1296. Battle of Dunbar. — Immediately after the siege of Berwick, Edward I., King of England, detached the Earl of Warrenne to Dunbar, whither John Baliol had retired. The earl laid siege to the castle, but the brave defence of the besieged at length tired the assailants, and they desired a truce of three days, on condition that, if the castle were not relieved in that time, it should surrender. Baliol, having assembled a considerable force, resolved to hazard an engagement rather than give up a castle of such importance, and on the third day of the truce, the 27th April, an army of 40,000 men appeared in sight of Dunbar. Warrenne immediately attacked them with such impetuosity, that the Scots were routed with great slaughter, and fled beyond the Forth, leaving all the southern parts to the mercy of the English.

1560. The French at Leith. — A French army being in possession of Leith, in right of Francis II. of France, husband of Mary Queen of Scots, an army under Lord Grey de Wilton, with the "Confederate Scots," besieged that town. One of the few successes gained by Elizabeth that marked the progress of the siege, was the taking of an outwork, which was obstinately defended by the enemy. Although the French continued to hold the town against all the forces brought against it, they were ultimately induced, by diplomatic arrangements, to abandon Scotland.

1777. Action at Danbury. — The rebels having established considerable magazines of stores at the town of Danbury and other places on the borders of the Connecticut Sir William Howe detached a force for their destruction under Gen. Tryon, consisting of detachments from the 4th, 15th, 23rd, 27th, 44th, and 64th regiments, the Prince of Wales's volunteers, with other troops, and a party of artillery with six field-pieces. The whole being embarked in transports, sailed from New York, and on the evening of 25th April arrived at Norwalk, about 20 miles from Dunbury. Having landed without opposition, they marched that night and arrived at Dunbury on the following day. Setting the magazines on fire, the flames reached the town, which was unavoidably burnt. Early on the 27th the detachment took the road for Ridgefield. While the general was executing his orders at Dunbury, the American Gens. Wooster, Arnold, and Solliman, were exerting themselves to collect the militia in the different districts, and, by adopting every means, to interrupt and retard the march of the king's forces. Wooster hung upon the rear of the detachments; while Arnold, by making a circuitous route, gained their front, and had actually posted himself in the village of Ridgefield. The British troops, however, continued their march and although constantly meeting opposition from the rebel force, they reached Ridgefield about noon; but Gen. Arnold had preceded them, and was busily occupied in throwing up intrenchments to cover his front. Gen. Tryon immediately attacked them; and, their newly thrown up works unable to withstand the effects of his cannon, the troops rushed forward and soon routed the enemy.

1796. Landing at St. Lucie. — A squadron under Rear-Adm. Sir Hugh Christian, with an army under Lieut.-Gen. Abercromby, arrived at the island of St. Lucie on 26th April, and on the same day Major-Gen. Campbell with 1000 men landed without opposition in Longueville Bay. On the morning of the 27th this force marched to Choc Bay, and the whole army having landed, the enemy retreated to Morne Chabot, which was attacked on the following morning.

1811. The British pickets on the river Arzova, belonging to the light division of the army under Wellington, were attacked on 27th April by detachments of the French forces commanded by Massena; but these met with repulse at every post they assailed.

April 28.

1703. Assault of Bonn. — Invested by a large body of troops, under the Duke of Marlborough, the city of Bonn was bombarded by 9 mortars and 500

pieces of cannon, during four days. On the 27th April the trenches were opened, the fortress carried by storm, and all its defenders put to the sword, except a few that effected their escape in a boat. The town, however, still continued in the hands of the French, who vigorously defended it.

1705. At the siege of Valencia d'Alcantara, in Estremadura, the Earl of Galway commanded the English force that assisted in fighting the battles of Charles III. of Spain against Philip V. After the batteries had opened during two days, and a breach being practicable, on the 28th April, between eight and nine in the morning, one English and one Dutch regiment, with a large body of Portuguese and Spaniards, partizans of Charles III., mounted the breach. The Castilians, unable to brave the fury of the besiegers, retired into the castle, and shortly afterwards, displaying a white flag, offered to surrender. During the negotiation the soldiers within mutinied; and throwing open the gates, the confederates marched in and took possession.

1775. Action of the Suburmattee. — In this year commenced the first Mahratta war. The extended dominions of the Bombay Presidency in India had induced treaties and exchange of territory between the English and the Poonah sovereignty, and when the chiefs Holkar and Scindiah took part with the Mutseddies or Brahman state councillors, who had dethroned Ragoba, the Presidency espoused the cause of that deposed monarch. About the middle of April his army was joined by a force under Col. Keating, consisting of the Bombay European and native troops, strengthened by two grenadier companies of the Madras European regiment and a battalion of sepoys This army, moving along the banks of the Suburmattee on the 28th of April, was cannonaded by the guns of the Mahrattas from the village of Hossamlee, the opposite side of that river. The British artillery soon silenced the enemy's fire, and drove back the centre and left of their army; but the right of the Mahrattas, boldly crossing the river, made a furious charge upon the British. They were, however, repulsed, with a loss of 400 men in killed and wounded. Their whole army then speedily retired, leaving the English masters of the field.

1796. The landing on the island of St. Lucie on the 27th April was followed up by the successful assault of the strongly fortified post of Morne Chabot. This was effected by a division of Abercromby's army, under command of Brigadier-Gen. Moore, overcoming the determined resistance of the enemy. The 23rd regiment were the troops principally engaged.

April 29.

1710. During the siege of Douay by the confederate armies under Marlborough a sortie was made from fort Scarpe by the French garrison, to cut off a convoy with bread intended for the besiegers. They had nearly reached Pont à-Rache, when being suddenly attacked by a squadron of Scotch Greys and two squadrons of the Royal Irish dragoons, they were routed, and pursued under the guns of fort Scarpe.

1745. French Outposts driven in. — With the object of humbling the House of Austria, by making a conquest of the Netherlands, the French monarch

ordered a numerous army, under the command of Marshal Saxe, to march into that country, and His Majesty and the Dauphin joined it soon after; and invested the strongly fortified town of Tournay on the 24th April. The Duke of Cumberland, commanding the allied forces, although vastly inferior to the French army, resolved on relieving that place. On the 28th, the two armies were in sight of each other, and on the 29th, the allies were employed in driving the enemy from their advanced posts and clearing the defiles through which they might advance to the attack; while the French completed their batteries, and made the most formidable preparations for the approaching contest.

1796. After the capture of Morne Chabot on the previous day, the success obtained by the expedition against the island of St. Lucie, was the occupation of Morne Duchassau, in the rear of Morne Fortunée, by Brigadier-Gen. Moore and the troops under his command. Lieut.-Gen. Abercromby, whose measures continued to be attended with uninterrupted success, was now gradually investing the fortress of Morne Fortunée.

April 30.

1745. Expedition against Louisbourg.—At the commencement of the war in this year, the British colonies in North America began to be sensible of the importance of Cape Breton; for, whilst the inhabitants of that island infested the coasts of the British settlement, ruining their fishery, interrupting their navigation, destroying Canso, and invading Annapolis, it afforded a safe asylum for men-of-war and privateers. These hostilities roused the colonists to a sense of their danger and insecurity, while the French possessed this island. On the 25th January the General Assembly at Boston voted the sum of 27,000 pounds sterling towards equipping an expedition for the reduction of Louisbourg. The inhabitants of the several colonies of New England so cheerfully concurred in the prosecution of the enterprise, that 3850 volunteers, principally men of property and respectability, embarked for Canso on 20th March, in eighty-five transports, protected by well-armed privateers; and the whole force was under the command of Mr. Pepperel, who was unanimously chosen as their chief. On the 2nd of April the fleet arrived at Canso, a port separated by a narrow strait from Cape Breton, and about 167 leagues from Boston, where, being joined by Commodore Warren, in the Superb, 60, with the Lancaster, Etham, and Mermaid, of 40 guns, sent from Antigua by orders from the British Government, they proceeded to Gabarus Bay, within five miles of Louisbourg, the garrison of which consisted of 1200 regulars and 800 militia. Then it was, that the French, on seeing the expedition, became aware of the intended attack. The debarkation was immediately undertaken under cover of the guns of the privateers; and on the 30th April, 200 men having effected a landing, a French detachment, which had arrived to oppose them, was defeated with the loss of 6 killed and 5 taken prisoners; and the rest having dispersed in the woods, the main body of the troops reached the shore without opposition.

1794. Surrender of Landrecy.—The town of Landrecy,

in the French Netherlands, situated on the river Sambre, had been invested since the 20th April by the confederate army under the command of the Emperor of Germany; the siege being directed by the Austrian general La Tour, under the orders of the Prince of Orange, and fifteen thousand pioneers were at work with a necessary train of artillery. The Duke of York and the English troops took an active part in covering and supporting the operations, as we have shown in our columns for the 17th, 24th, and 26th of this month. On the 30th Landrecy surrendered at discretion to the confederate army.

1804. Expedition to Surinam. — A force, under orders of Brigadier-Gen. Hughes, landed, on the night of the 29th of April, from the expedition, commanded by Major-Gen. Green and Commodore Wood, against the Batavian settlement of Surinam. Early on the morning of the 30th they attacked and carried Frederica battery, driving the enemy into fort Leyden, which work they also took by assault. The force engaged consisted of detachments of the 64th regiment, under the Hon. Lieut.-Col. Cranstoun, the 6th West India regiment, Major Stirke, and seamen and marines of the squadron under Capt. Maxwell, R. N.

May 1.

1549. Repulse of an Attack upon Bullonberg.—The French, under Chatillon, marching to surprise the fortress of Bullonberg, had unfortunately in their ranks an Englishman who had been expelled from the garrison for having married a Frenchwoman, or probably some more serious offence. This man having apprised the English of the enemy's approach, Sir Nicholas Arnaut gave the assailants such a warm reception that they were completely repulsed, and, according to the chroniclers, fifteen waggons went away laden with the slain.

1759. Surrender of Guadaloupe. — The troops under Brigadier-Gen. Clavering, after carrying the fortified heights of St. Marie, entered the Capes Terre, the richest and most beautiful part of the island, where, finding the inhabitants of the country in arms, and their houses abandoned, they were under the painful necessity of setting fire to all their habitations, sugarcanes, &c., so that at night this fine country appeared in one continued blaze. Gen. Nadau now finding all the fortifications of the several passes successively forced, every hope of receiving supplies by help of the Dutch cut off, and the militia becoming so tired of the war that they no longer seconded his efforts with spirit, while the principal inhabitants importuned him to submit, sent to General Clavering to demand a suspension of arms. On the 25th, terms of capitulation were agreed to, and on the 1st May being signed by Gen. Barrington, the island of Guadaloupe surrendered, after a defence of three months.

1779. Landing at Jersey repulsed. — An expedition against the island of Jersey, consisting of five large vessels and a number of smaller ones, conveying 2500 men, appeared off St. Aubin's Bay on 1st of May, and attempted to disembark the troops; but the preparations along the shore were so formidable that they desisted and drew off. As soon as the alarm of an enemy being on the coast spread through the island the militia flew to arms, and, accom-

panied by the 78th regiment, with a detachment of artillery, hastened to the intended place of descent; and, with the field-pieces they had by great exertions dragged through the heavy roads, cannonaded the enemy until they were beyond the range of shot.

1796. Reduction of St. Lucie. —After the successful attacks on Morne Fortunée, on 28th April, the advanced posts of the British grenadiers under Lieut.-Col. M'Donald, of the 56th regiment, was attacked by a French detachment, and after a spirited contest the enemy were defeated with severe loss. The English casualties were also considerable, they having 50 killed and wounded; Capt. Kerr, York rangers, among the former, and Major Napier, 63rd regiment, among the latter.

1799. Assault of Acre repulsed. — The garrison of Acre continued to make occasional sorties, under the protection of the ships' boats, until the evening of 1st of May. On that day, after several hours' cannonade from twenty-three pieces of artillery, including nine battering 24- and 18-pounders, the French made a fourth desperate attempt to mount the breach, which was now much extended. H. M.'s ships Tigre and Theseus, anchored on either side of the town, flanked the walls, while the gun-boats were stationed in the most suitable positions for raking the enemy's trenches. Opposed by this destructive fire, the French troops, in spite of the most determined efforts, were repulsed with a heavy loss. On the part of the British, Capt. David Wilmot, of H. M. S. Alliance, with 5 others, were killed, and 9 wounded. The French continued to batter in breach with progressive effect, although repulsed with great slaughter in their several attempts to storm; nor were they more successful in their attacks on the two ravelins that had been erected by Sir Sidney Smith to flank the nearest approaches of the besiegers, and which were only a few yards distant.

May 2.

1422. Meaux surrenders.— Henry V. of England, by a series of conquests, had possessed himself of the greater portion of France; and the victory of Agincourt, with the territorial dower brought him by his queen, confirmed and added to his possessions. Still a few towns held out for the Dauphin. Among these was the town of Meaux,—a contumacy the more annoying, as being near Paris; for when Henry held his occasional court, it seemed to mock the power by which he reigned as King of France, though the imbecile Charles VI. was yet allowed that name. The town of Meaux, was beleaguered from October in the previous year, and several reverses had befallen the English before its walls, involving the loss of some nobles and knights, together with a vast number of men-at-arms. At length the English made a successful attack on the town, which was carried by assault. The citadel yet held out, which so exasperated Henry, that when famine had compelled its defenders to offer terms of submission, he refused to grant the lives of such English, Welsh, Irish, and Scotch, as had been engaged against him. The garrison was thus under the necessity of surrendering at discretion on the 2nd of May. Henry found in Meaux many of the nobles who held castles for the Dauphin; these he obliged to sign orders

for their surrender, and he took summary vengeance upon several nobles and captains who had themselves refused to give quarter during the war.

1703. After the capture of the fortress of Bonn by the confederate army under Marlborough, on the 28th April, the French in the city still held out. A desperate sortie which they made on the 2nd of May was so effectively repulsed, that the Prince of Hesse, who had the immediate direction of the siege, pursuing the enemy, carried the counterscrap of the work by storm.

1705. Sortie from Gibraltar. — Whilst the fortress of Gibraltar was besieged by the French, under Marshal de Tesse, the garrison under the Prince of Hesse D'Armstadt did not remain idle. On the 2nd of May, a detachment of the British grenadier guards, under Colonel Rivett of the Coldstream regiment, made a sortie, and attackedthe besiegers' post of the Sand Hill with so much intrepidity, that the enemy fled with great precipitation, and the colonel destroyed the works.

1768. In our war with Hyder Ali, Col. Smith, commanding a force consisting chiefly of the Madras European regiment, received the surrender of the fort of Ristnagherry, after a vigilant blockade of that fortress.

1775. After the slight affair at the village of Hossamlee on the 28th of April, in the Mahratta war, the British and their allies, under Col. Keating, next fell in with the enemy near Daboun. The Mahrattas, not loath to attack, threw themselves on the left of our troops, but were repulsed and entirely dispersed, with the loss of 1600 men in killed and wounded.

1796. The Dutch colony of Berbice surrendered, on summons, to an expedition under Commodore Parr and a military force commanded by Major-General White.

May 3.

1764. In the war between the Anglo-Indian Government and the allied armies of the Mogul Emperor and Sujah Dowla, the deposed Nabob of Oude, the British and native forces commanded by Major Carnac, when encamped under the walls of Patna, were attacked by the enemy. Early on the 3rd of May, the Indian army advanced in order of battle, under a heavy cannonade, and about noon a corps of infantry, supported by a strong force of cavalry, commenced a vigorous attack on the English front. In the meantime the main body of the enemy getting into the rear, made incessant attacks until evening, but were repulsed on all sides, having sustained considerable loss.

1765. Sujah Dowla was still in the field, though the victory gained over him on the 3rd of May, 1764, was followed by even a more disastrous defeat at Buxar, and by the capture of most of his fortresses. He was now in alliance with the Mahrattas, whom the British under Gen. Carnac routed in the neighbourhood of Carah, following up the advent of this untoward anniversary to Sujah Dowla by successful encounters with his allies; who being driven out of the country, the deposed nabob made terms with the English Government.

1811. Combat of Fuentes de Onoro.—On the 2nd of May, Marshal Massena, moving from Ciudad Rodrigo, crossed the Agueda, and entered Portugal, with 40,000 infantry, 5000 horse,

and thirty pieces of artillery. Lord Wellington, aware of their intention to relieve Almeida, determined to fight another battle rather than relinquish the blockade of that place, although his own army was so weakened by the reinforcements sent down to Beresford that he had only 32,000 foot, 1200 horse, and 42 guns, to oppose the enemy's march. The allies occupied a fine table-land between the Turones and the Dos Casas; the left at fort Conception, the centre opposite the village of Alameda, and the right at Fuentes de Onoro, the whole distance being five miles. The French advanced on the morning of the 3rd of May, in three columns abreast, the cavalry, the 6th corps, and Drouet's division, against Fuentes de Onoro, while the 8th and 2nd corps menaced the left of the position. Towards evening Loison's corps fell upon the village, under a heavy cannonade from the ridge which commanded it. The low parts were vigorously defended, but the attack was so powerfully maintained that the British abandoned the streets, and with difficulty held the upper ground about the chapel. Col. Williams, the commanding officer, fell severely wounded, and the fight was becoming critical, when the 24th, 71th, and 79th regiments, coming down from the main position, charged so boldly, that the French were forced back, and, after a severe struggle in the narrow streets of the village, were finally driven over the river of Dos Casas. During the night the detachments were withdrawn, but the 24th, the 71st, and 79th were left in Onoro, where two hundred and sixty of the allies, and a still greater number of the French had fallen.

May 4.

1778. Action at the Crooked Billet. — An American force of 1000 men, commanded by Brigadier Lacy, took post at the Crooked Billet on the high road to Philadephia, and thus cut off the supplies of the British army under Gen. Clinton, then occupying that city. On the morning of the 4th of May, Major Simcoe, with the Queen's rangers and a small body of cavalry, attacked the Americans, and compelled them to retreat, with the loss of their baggage, and some men killed and wounded.

1799. Seringapatam taken by Storm. — The English army under Lieut.-Gen. Harris appeared before Seringapatam on the 5th of April, and the labours of the siege proceeded steadily until the 4th of May It was then determined to assault the fortress on that day at one o'clock, the hour when the orientals usually take some repose. Syed Goff'har, Tippoo's ablest officer, sent word to the Sultaun that the English were about to make an attack, but, misled by astrological predictions, Tippoo refused to credit the report, and while Syed was deliberating on forcing the Sultaun to the breach he was killed by a cannon-shot. At half-past one o'clock, the party for the assault, under the orders of Major-Gen. Baird, consisting of ten flank companies of Europeans, taken from those regiments necessarily left to guard the camp, followed by the 12th, 33rd, 73rd, and 74th regiments, three corps of grenadier sepoys selected from the troops of the three presidencies, and 200 of the Nizam's soldiers, accompanied by artillery and pioneers, entered the ford of the river, and, under a deadly fire

from the enemy's cannon, crossed the rocky bed of the Cavery. Then passing the glacis, and having gained the ditch, they mounted the valorously defended breaches in the *fausse braye* and rampart of the fort, surmounting in the most gallant manner every obstacle which the difficulty of the passage and the resistance of the enemy offered to their progress. General Baird had divided his force for the purpose of clearing the ramparts to the right and left. One division was under Col. Sherbrooke, the other commanded by Lieut.-Col. Dunlop; and although the latter was disabled in the breach, both corps, in spite of the most determined opposition, were completely successful. Resistance continued to be made from the Sultaun's palace for some time after all firing had ceased from the works, until two of his sons who were there, on assurance of safety, surrendered; when guards were placed for the protection of the family. It was soon reported that Tippoo Sultaun had fallen, and three of his chiefs were also among the slain; but the strength of the fortress was such, both from its natural position and the stupendous works by which it was surrounded, that it required all the exertions of the brave troops that attacked it to overcome the heroic resistance of its defenders. The loss on the part of the assailants amounted to 2 captains, 6 lieutenants, and 62 rank and file, Europeans, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 4 captains, 3 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, and 247 wounded; natives, 13 killed, 34 wounded: making the total loss of Europeans in the assault, 70 killed and 258 wounded; whilst the native troops had only 47 killed and wounded.

May 5.

1811. Battle of Fuentes de Onoro. — In order to prevent Massena, by a direct march from Ciudad Rodrigo, placing his army on the right flank of the allies, and attacking them while entangled between the Dos Casas, the Turones, the Coa, and the fortress of Almeida, and at the same time cover his communications with Sabugal and Seceiras, Lord Wellington stretched his right wing out to Nava d'Aver, causing Julian Sanchez to occupy the hill, supported by Gen. Houston with the 7th division. The French Marshal having deferred his intended attack at daybreak on the 5th for two hours, his movements were plainly descried. The 8th corps, withdrawn from Alameda supported by all the French cavalry, was seen marching above the village of Poço Velho, whilst the 6th corps and Drouet's division took ground to their own left, still keeping a division in front of Fuentes. The light division and English horse, were therefore hastened to the support of Gen. Houston, while the 1st and 3rd divisions moved parallel with the 6th corps of the enemy. The latter, however, drove the left wing of the 7th division from Poço Velho, until the arrival of the rifles of the light division restored the fight. Montbrun's cavalry then formed in order of battle on the plain between the wood and the hill of Nava d'Aver, and, having turned the right of the 7th division, charged the British cavalry that had advanced to its support. Although the fight was unequal as regards the numbers of the English, the enemy were partially checked, and the French colonel Lamotte taken in a personal en-

counter with General Charles Stewart. The French charging Houston's corps, the horse artillery of Capt. Ramsay was cut off and surrounded. The light division instantly threw itself into squares, but before the 7th division could effect a similar formation the French horsemen were upon them; nevertheless, they were received with such firmness that little impression was made. Just at this moment, the French squadrons became agitated: a body was seen coming upon them at full speed, and then, with a loud shout, Norman Ramsay burst forth at the head of his battery, the gunners in compact order protecting the rear. Meanwhile, the English divisions having become separated, and the right wing turned, Wellington directed the 7th division to cross the Turones and move along the left bank to Frenada, whilst the light division retired over the plain, the cavalry covering their rear. At the same time he placed the 1st and 3rd divisions and the Portuguese in line on the steppes perpendicular to the ravine of Fuentes de Onoro. The French horse continued to follow the light division as it retired slowly in squares over the plain; but they were repulsed in a charge they made upon the 42nd regiment. The whole of the vast plain was now covered by a confused multitude, composed of commissariat, camp-followers, &c. The 7th division was separated from the army by the Turones, whilst 5000 French cavalry, with fifteen pieces of artillery, were close at hand; the 8th corps were in order of battle behind the horsemen, and the wood was filled with skirmishers of the 6th corps. But yet no effort was made by the enemy to avail themselves of their vantage ground; and the light division formed a reserve to the right of the first division, its riflemen connecting it with the seventh, which had arrived at Frenada. The French now opened a heavy cannonade, which being replied to with vigour by the twelve British guns, their fire soon abated. In the meantime a fierce battle was maintained at Onoro, which Massena had directed Drouet to carry at the moment Montbrun should turn the right wing; but it was not until two hours later that the attack commenced. The three British regiments made a desperate resistance, but, overmatched in number, they became divided: two companies of the 79th were taken, and Col. Cameron was mortally wounded. The upper part of the town was still contested with great obstinacy, and reinforcements were detached by Wellington in support of the gallant defenders of Fuentes; and, whilst the French continued to strengthen their force in that quarter, the village was never entirely abandoned by the British. In a charge of the 71st, 79th, and 88th regiments, led by Col. M'Kinnon, against a strong column which had gained the chapel eminence, the enemy was beaten back with considerable loss. The fight continued until evening, when the lower part of the town was abandoned by both parties; the British maintaining the chapel and crags, and the French retiring beyond the stream. When the action ceased, a slight demonstration of the enemy near Fort Conception having been repulsed, both armies remained in observation. Our loss amounted to 235 killed, 1234 wounded, 317 missing. The loss of the enemy was much greater, and was estimated at about 3000 in killed and wounded.

May 6.

1600. The fort of André, on the island of Bommelwaert, in the Low Countries, at the confluence of the rivers Maese and Waal, in the possession of the Spaniards, surrendered to the Dutch and English forces.

1710. During the siege of Douay by the confederate army under the Duke of Marlborough, a sortie, made on the night of the 6th of May, was repulsed with severe loss, and 100 prisoners were taken.

1776. Siege of Quebec raised. —The arrival of the Surprise frigate, Capt. Douglas, and two sloops, in the basin of Quebec on the 6th of May, put an end to the sufferings of the garrison, and to the hopes of the rebels. The several detachments of troops and marines, in all about 200 men, were immediately landed. Gen. Carleton judging rightly that the impression made on the Americans by the arrival of those ships would operate powerfully in favour of the besieged, determined upon a sortie. He accordingly sallied forth at the head of about 800 men, and found the enemy making busy preparations for a retreat. After exchanging a few shot, they fled with great precipitation, abandoning their artillery and military stores. Capt. Douglas, on learning that the rebels were in retreat, moved the Surprise with the Martin up the river as far as the rapids of Richelieu, and thus prevented the parties of the insurgents on the opposite side of the river from forming a junction in retiring towards Montreal.

1780. Skirmish on the Banks of the Santee. — Col. White having, since the disaster of the Americans at Monk's Corner, collected a respectable body of cavalry, crossed the Santee on the 6th of May, and made prisoners a small party of the king's troops, which he directed to be conveyed to Launeau's ferry, where he had ordered his forces to assemble. Lieut.-Col. Tarleton, who was immediately detached by Earl Cornwallis, arrived at the ferry a few minutes after Col. White and his party had reached that place. He instantly attacked them with so much spirit that they were routed, with the loss of fifty men, killed or taken prisoners. At the very moment of attack, the British prisoners, who were in a boat crossing the river, on being called upon by their friends, rose on their guard, and effected their own release.

1784. Repulse of the French at Rousalier. — The fortified post of Rousalier near Tournay, held by a strong force of Hanoverians and some British cavalry, was attacked this day by the French ; but they were repulsed, with the loss of 200 killed and many wounded.

1814. Fort Oswego stormed. — The squadron, under Commodore Sir James Yeo in the Prince Regent, having on board the 2nd battalion of marines, six companies of the regiment of De Watteville, one company of Glengarry light infantry, and a small detachment of artillery, anchored off the fort of Oswego, on lake Ontario, at noon on 6th of May. The frigates took a position where they could cannonade the fort, whilst the smaller vessels covered the several points of debarkation, which, owing to the shallow water, was attended with some difficulty, and in many instances the troops were obliged to leap out and wade through the water up to their middle ; and the enemy having strongly occupied the

favourable position near the shore, and the woods by which it was surrounded, the disembarkation was attended with some loss. It was nevertheless effected with the utmost promptitude, under the direction of Lieut.-Col. Fischer, led by two flank companies of De Watteville's; the remaining four companies and the artillery being held in reserve. The 2nd battalion of royal marines, under Lieut.-Colonel Malcolm, supported by a detachment of seamen under Captain Mulcaster of the royal navy, formed a second column on the right, whilst the Glengarry light infantry of Capt. M'Millan occupied the skirts of the wood on the left, and supported the march of the columns to the fort, which was gained and carried in ten minutes from the advance of the troops after landing. The enemy's garrison, consisting of Marcombe's 3rd regiment of artillery, 400 strong, and a numerous militia, saved themselves by a precipitate flight as the assailants entered the fort. The American colours, which had been nailed to the flag-staff, were struck by Lieut. John Hewett of the marines. The total loss of the British amounted to 16 killed and 62 wounded, and among the former Capt. Holtaway of the marines. On the part of the navy, 3 seamen were killed; Capts. Mulcaster and Popham, and 8 men wounded.

May 7.

1191. USURPER OF CYPRUS DEFEATED.—Richard I., on his way to the Holy Land, made war on Isaac, the Usurper of Cyprus, in consequence of his inhumanity to the crews of some of the English vessels of the crusaders' fleet wrecked on the island. Richard, landing his knights and men-at-arms, attacked the tyrant king, and drove him from the shore on the 7th of May, 1191. Following up this advantage, the English monarch took the city of Limissa, and, ultimately, he made an easy conquest of the whole island. The people were weary of a usurper who had oppressed them, whether reigning, as he then professed to do, in his own right, or ruling, as he formerly did, as Governor for the Emperor of Constantinople. It is related that, on surrendering to Richard, Isaac made a condition that he was not to be put in iron fetters; the conqueror agreed to this, but kept him a close prisoner in fetters of silver. They therefore hailed our Lion-hearted king as a deliverer rather than a conqueror; and the crusaders had only to contend with the fighting-men and the personal retainers of the tyrant.

1778. Borden Town, North America, situated on the Delaware, was taken possession of by an expedition which Gen. Howe sent up that river, after he had taken Philadelphia. A battalion of light infantry, under command of Major the Hon. John Maitland of the marines, with two field-pieces, was embarked in armed galleys, schooners, and gun-boats, for the purpose of destroying certain American men-of-war known to be in the river. The troops landed at White Hill, about noon on the 7th of May under cover of the gun-vessels, and immediately proceeded towards Borden Town, distant about two miles. The Americans kept retreating, until they arrived at a creek, over which the British had to cross by a dam, partly constructed of wood: here they made a stand, seemingly resolved to defend the pass; but the light infantry, pushing forward with their usual

intrepidity, prevented the accomplishment of their design. A sharp firing then ensued, which terminated in a precipitate retreat of the rebels. Abandoning their only field-piece, they ran to a battery of five guns in the town, placed in a position to prevent ships coming up the river. From this post they were likewise driven by the light infantry, with the loss of fourteen men killed. Near the place where the troops disembarked, the gun-boats and galleys under Captain Henry of the navy burnt the Washington, 32, and Effingham of 28 guns, with two smaller vessels; and the troops reaching Borden Town, the flotilla moved to that place, where they destroyed several large ships and privateers. Meanwhile the troops were employed in burning four large store-houses, containing provisions and warlike stores.

May 8.

1793. Action near St. Amand. — This action was the first, and one of the most gallant that maintained the character of British soldiers during the campaigns of 1793 and 1794 in the Low Countries, which at length terminated so disastrously. The brigade of guards, about 1800 strong, commanded by H. R. H. the Duke of York, which had been in cantonments at Orcq, near Tournay, joined the Austrian and Prussian infantry at the camp of Maulde early in the morning of the 8th of May. The Austrians had received orders to drive the French out of the town of St. Amand, and from a wood in which they were strongly posted. This operation was in progress, when an attack was made by the enemy in great strength against the posts occupied by Gen. Clairfait. Although the Austrian troops succeeded in driving the French out of the town, they failed in dislodging them from the woods; and about noon the Duke sent the Coldstream guards under Col. Pennington towards the scene of action. Attacking the enemy with great intrepidity, they drove them under the guns of their own batteries, from whose fire the gallant Coldstream suffered for their temerity. They nevertheless held their position at the skirts of the woods during the day, and the battle terminated by the entire defeat of the French, and their general, Dampière, mortally wounded.

1794. During the insurrection of the Caribs in the West Indian island of St. Vincent, aided by the French inhabitants, against the English, an attack by 300 insurgents was made, about one o'clock on the morning of the 8th of May, upon a British post on Dorsetshire Hill, held by little more than one hundred men; and they succeeded in taking the post. As soon as the day dawned, a British force was despatched from the neighbouring position of Berkshire Hill, under command of Lieut.-Col. Seton of the rangers, to regain the lost outpost. Our troops were received by a discharge of grape; but, though the French and Caribs now mustered 400 men, the British, with scarcely half that number, in about 25 minutes recaptured the field-piece and drove the insurgents from the hill. Our loss amounted to six men killed, and twenty-seven wounded, including two officers. Twenty-three French and nineteen Caribs were left dead on the hill.

1811. First Siege of Badajoz. — On 5th May, Major-Gen.

W. Stewart invested Badajoz on the left bank of the Guadiana, with two squadrons of horse, six field-pieces and three brigades of infantry. On the 8th Gen. Lumley invested Christoval on the right bank, with a brigade of the 4th division, four guns, the 17th Portuguese infantry, and two squadrons of horse. Sixty French dragoons having had the temerity to dispute the ground, were dispersed after a short skirmish by the Portuguese infantry.

May 9.

1705. The garrison of Albuquerque, alarmed by the fall of Valencia de Alcantara, surrendered on 9th May to the general of the Portuguese troops, in command of the confederate army, of which the British force under the Earl of Galway formed an important part.

1752. Capt. Dalton, commanding two companies of the 1st Madras European regiment, altogether 150 men, with 400 sepoys, 500 Mahratta cavalry, and four field-pieces, attacked a convoy near the fort of Utatoor, which was there waiting to enter Seringapatam, then held by the French and their allies. After a severe action in the attack and defence of a choultry in front of the fort, during which the English lost an officer and several men, Capt. Dalton succeeded in driving the enemy under the walls of Utatoor. At this moment a body of cavalry belonging to the convoy attacked the English in their rear; but the Mahrattas engaged them till a gun was brought to bear, when the whole force of the enemy took refuge in the fort for the night. Before daylight the next morning they retreated towards Volcondah, abandoning the fortress.

1801. Skirmish near Rahmanie.—The French army under Gen. La Grange, while retreating along the banks of the Nile, followed by Lieut.-Gen. Hutchinson, made a slight stand at the fortified post of Rahmanie, and some skirmishing ensued. The British troops on the eastern banks of the river having got into the rear of the enemy and taken the post in reverse, the French retired during the night, and made the best of their way through the desert towards Cairo. The Egyptian fort of Rahmanie, with its garrison of 110 French soldiers, surrendered the next morning, and a detachment of 50 French cavalry and 3 officers were taken prisoners in the neighbourhood.

May 10.

1794. Action near Tournay. —The allied army, amounting to 20,000 men, under H. R. H. the Duke of York, encamped before Tournay, was attacked at daybreak on 10th May by the French, in several columns, to the amount of 30,000 men, by an attempt to turn their right flank. Being driven back by the Austrian regiment of Kunitz, the enemy next directed their efforts against the centre, upon which they advanced under a heavy cannonade, with great resolution; but a favourable opportunity occurring for attacking them on their left flank, which was not protected, Lieut.-Gen. Harcourt, with sixteen squadrons of British cavalry, and 200 Austrian hussars under Gen. Otto, attacked them with so much resolution and intrepidity, that they immediately began to retreat, and, soon becoming dispersed, suffered considerable loss. Meanwhile, the French made a vigorous attack

upon the Hanoverians on the right; who, after a severe contest, bravely maintained their post, and repulsed the enemy with great loss. The whole French army then gave way; but they nevertheless made a stand at the village of Basieu, where they had a strong battery, until the British artillery drove them from that position. The brunt of this action was borne by the British troops; and among those who were particularly distinguished were the bays, the Scotch greys, and Inniskilling dragoons.

1811. Sortie from Badajoz repulsed. — A battery commenced against St. Christoval by Capt. Squires on the 8th, although exposed to a destructive fire of musketry from the fort, and of shot and shells from the town, was continued until the 10th, notwithstanding the great loss incurred. On that night the French, making a furious sally, carried the work; but they were immediately driven back by the allies, who, pursuing too hotly, were taken in front and flank with such a deadly fire of grape, that their loss amounted to four hundred men, in killed and wounded.

1818. Mahrattas defeated. — The English and Anglo-Indian forces commanded by Brigadier-General Munro, the reserve under Brigadier-Gen. Pritzler, appeared before the Mahratta fortress of Shalapore on the 9th of May, and the next day attacked the pettah. They surprised the entrance, but were immediately subjected to a tremendous fire from the houses. The Mahratta chief, Gunput Row, encamped on the side of the fortress opposite to that attacked, now brought some guns to bear on the dragoons outside the pettah, but the bursting of one causing the explosion of a tumbril, the dragoons drove back the enemy, and captured two guns. In the meantime, our troops within the pettah having driven the opposing garrison into the fort, remained in quiet possession of the town. The enemy's camp suddenly breaking up, they were pursued by Brigadier-Gen. Pritzler, with the British cavalry, and their infantry was completely routed with great loss; but their 5000 horsemen secured their retreat.

1818. Bajee Row's strong hill fort of Ryghur, eastern frontier of the Concan, surrendered on terms this day, to Lieut.-Col. Prother.

May 11.

1780. Surrender of Charlestown. — The army under Lieut.-General Sir Henry Clinton invested Charlestown, the capital of the province of South Carolina, situated on the Ashley river, on the 13th April, and the siege continued with great vigour, supported by the squadron under Adm. Arbuthnot, until the 6th May, when the enemy proposed to surrender; and on the 11th the articles of capitulation were signed. The garrison consisted of 7 general officers, 10 Continental regiments, 3 battalions of artillery, and, including the militia and seamen, formed a total of 6000 men in arms.

1799. After the fall of Seringapatam, the fortress of Chittedroog, situated 117 miles from the former, surrendered, and the garrison marched out with the honours of war on the 11th of May.

1809. Action at Grijon. — The British army under Lieutenant Gen. Sir Arthur Wellesley moving upon Oporto, the ad-

vanced guard, which consisted of two divisions, besides cavalry, crossed the Vouga before daylight on the 10th May. Gen. Paget's division and the cavalry halted at Oliveira; Sherbrooke's division passed the river later in the day, and remained at Albergaria. But at an early hour on the 11th the pursuit was renewed, and the British came up with the enemy at Grijon about 8 o'clock in the morning. The French, amounting to 4000 infantry and several squadrons of cavalry, were drawn up on a range of hills, and a wood on their right was occupied by infantry. The British came on in one column, and the 16th Portuguese regiment drove the enemy out of the wood on their right, whilst the Germans, who were in the rear, turned the other flank. The French then abandoned the position, and, being pressed by two squadrons of the 16th and 26th dragoons, under Major Blake, they lost a few killed and about a hundred prisoners.

1811. Skirmish with French Rear-guard.—After the French had blown up the works of Almeida, about 1 o'clock on the morning of the 11th May, they retreated on Villa de Ceirva. Learning that that town was in possession of the 1st dragoon guards, they changed their route; but a detachment of the royal regiment fell upon their rear, and took some prisoners.

1824. The British expedition against the Burmese Empire, commanded by Major-General Sir Archibald Campbell, the squadron under Commodore Grant, anchored within the bar of the Rangoon river on the 10th of May, and on the 11th proceeded up that river, receiving a few shot from the guard-houses on its banks. As the squadron anchored before the town of Rangoon a feeble fire was opened from the batteries on the ships, but was soon silenced by the broadside of H. M. S. Liffey. The troops, landing, found the town deserted, and took possession of its untenanted walls.

May 12.

1809. Passage of the Douro. — The French, continuing their retreat, crossed the Douro on the night of the 11th of May; and before daybreak the bridge was destroyed. After securing all the craft upon the river, and placing guards at the most suitable points, Soult proposed to remain at Oporto during the 12th, to afford time for the different detachments of the army to concentrate at Amarante. His orders were, however, but imperfectly obeyed; and in this state of affairs the head of the British columns arrived at Villa Nova, and before 8 o'clock on the morning of the 12th they were concentrated, but covered from the observation of the enemy by the height on which the convent of Sarea stands. The Duke of Dalmatia, considering that all about the city was secure, took his station westward of Oporto, whence he could discern the whole course of the lower river to the entrance. Sir Arthur Wellesley's attention was attracted to a large unfinished building, called the Seminary, standing alone, with easy access to it from the river. There were no French posts near the building; and the direct line of passage to it across the river was hidden from the troops in the town.

A boat having been obtained,

Col. Waters gallantly crossed the river, which is rapid and more than three hundred yards wide; and in a short time he returned unperceived with three or four large barges. Meanwhile twenty pieces of artillery were got up to the convent of Sarea; and Major-Gen. Murray, with the German brigade, some squadrons of the 14th dragoons, and two guns, reached the Barca de Avintas, three miles higher up the stream, to effect, if possible, a passage there also. Some troops moved to support this detachment, while others came cautiously forward to the brink of the river. About 10 o'clock an officer and twenty-five men of the Buffs embarked in one of the barges; and in a quarter of an hour they gained the Seminary, without any alarm. A second boat followed, and then a third passed a little higher up the river; but scarcely had the men from the last landed, when a tumultuous noise of drums and shouts arose in the city. Upon this the British troops instantly crowded to the bank of the river, and Gen. Paget, who had passed in the third boat, being severely wounded whilst mounting the roof of the Seminary, the command devolved upon General Hill. The musketry was sharp, and increasing every moment, and the enemy's artillery soon began to play upon the building; but the English guns from the convent of Sarea commanded the whole enclosure round the Seminary, and swept the wall in such a manner as to confine the French assault to the side of the iron gate. Several boats now reaching Villa Nova, Lieut.-Gen. Sherbrooke's troops began to cross in large bodies, and just at this time a loud shout was heard from the town as the enemy abandoned the lower part of the city. At this moment the troops of General Murray were seen descending the right bank from Avintas, and there were now three battalions within the Seminary, whence a destructive fire was poured upon the French columns as they hastened along the Vallonga road. Five pieces of artillery coming out of the town on the left, were captured by part of Gen. Sherbrooke's division, who, having forced their way through the streets, thus came upon the rear. The allies were now in considerable force on the city side of the river; and Gen. Sherbrooke, with the brigade of guards and the 29th regiment, was in the town. In the centre, Gen. Hill held the Seminary and the wall of the enclosure, with the Buffs, 48th, 66th, and 16th Portuguese regiments, and a battalion of detachments; his line being prolonged on the right by the Germans and the 14th dragoons, under Gen. Murray. The remainder of the army continued passing at different points, whilst the artillery from the height of Sarea kept up a harassing fire upon the enemy's retreating columns. Had Gen. Murray fallen boldly upon them, their discomfiture would have been complete, but they were suffered to pass unmolested by that officer, although Gen. Charles Stewart and Major Hervey, with two squadrons of dragoons, attacked their rear-guard as it was passing a narrow defile. Gen. Laborde was unhorsed, and Foy wounded; but these gallant horsemen receiving no support from Gen. Murray, were obliged to fight their way back with loss, and Major Hervey lost an arm. Thus the fight terminated, and the British remained on the ground they had so nobly gained. Their loss amounted to

twenty men killed; a general and ninety-five men wounded. The loss of the enemy was not less than five hundred killed and wounded; and several hundred were captured in the hospitals.

May 13.

1690. Surrender of Acadia. — Acadia or Nova Scotia, North America, on the western side of the river St. Lawrence, was first held by the French; but in 1614 they were obliged to abandon the little town they had built there, by order of the English Governor of Virginia. Charles I. of England ceded Acadia to the French Crown after his marriage with the daughter of Henry IV. of France in 1625. In 1627 it was again taken from the French, but restored by the treaty of St. Germain, and taken from them again by Oliver Cromwell in 1654: yet Charles II., by the treaty of Breda, ceded it once more to France, in spite of the remonstrance of the people of New England. But, on war being declared between France and England, the New Englanders in 1690 levied war in their own behalf for its recovery; and Sir William Phipps, with a squadron and 700 troops, appeared before Port Royal on the 11th of May. The French governor held out till the 13th, when he surrendered. Sir William demolished the fort, sent away the French garrison, and obliged the inhabitants to take an oath of allegiance to William and Mary.

1761. Enemy repulsed at Belleisle. — We made mention of the landing effected by the English under Major-Gen. Hodgson at Belleisle on the 22nd of April. An advance was immediately made upon the principal town of Palais, which, with its citadel, was regularly besieged. The enemy on the 3rd May made a sally with 400 men, which did some mischief to the besiegers; but a party of marines under Capt. Hepburn arriving seasonably to the assistance of the troops engaged, the enemy were at length repulsed with considerable loss. On the 13th a detachment of 200 men, drawn from Loudon's regiment and the marines employed on shore, under command of Capt. Carruthers of that corps, under cover of the fire from the British batteries, drove the enemy from a redoubt at the point of the bayonet. After this, the panic spread from redoubt to redoubt; and, on the arrival of a reinforcement under Major Nesbitt of the 69th regiment, all their defences fell into the hands of our troops, the enemy retiring into the citadel.

May 14.

1793. Brigadier-Gen. Ogilvie, with detachments of royal artillery, and the 4th and 65th regiments, in all about 310 men, embarked at Halifax on board H. M.'s ships Alligator, Diligente armed schooner, and three small transports, for the subjugation of the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, Newfoundland. This little expedition appeared before St. Pierre on the morning of the 14th; and as a French frigate was reported to be in the harbour, the brigadier-general thought it prudent to land with a part of the troops on the western coast of the island, that the town might be attacked by sea and land simultaneously. The ships then proceeded towards the harbour; but although no frigate was there, a battery was in progress, mounting eight 26- and four 6-pounders,

which commanded the entrance. Before commencing hostilities, a summons to surrender was sent to the French governor, who, in return, demanded terms of capitulation, which being refused, he surrendered the islands, and the troops immediately took possession. Two American schooners, with provisions and naval stores, and 18 fishing vessels were taken in the harbour by Capt. Affleck.

1818. The batteries before Shalapore opened on the morning of the 14th of May, and so well were the guns served that before noon a breach was very nearly effected, which so terrified the killidar that he sent a messenger to Brigadier-Gen. Munroe, begging that hostilities might cease, and offering to surrender. The conditions were immediately agreed upon, and the next morning the English troops marched into this important fortress. Brigadier-Gen. Munroe in his despatch highly compliments Lieut.-Col. Dalrymple, under whose direction the fire of the batteries in a few hours brought the siege to a successful termination.

May 15.

1383. Flemings defeated. — In the reign of Richard II. the Bishop of Norwich embarked for Calais a body of crusaders, as they called themselves,—52,000 men, including 2000 English knights and men-at-arms, — to wage war against Pope Clement in favour of Urban, who had in this unholy crusade declared Henry Spencer, Bishop of Norwich, his general. The belligerent bishop carried the war into Flanders for some private reasons of his own, alleging that it was a fief of France, whose king was an enemy of Urban, though the Earl of Flanders was actually an adherent of that pope. After taking several cities, the bishop near Dunkirk found himself opposed to the Flemings, 12,000 strong, commanded by the earl ; and despatched a herald to the enemy, who, ignorant of the courtesies of war, slew him. On this the bishop charged with all his horse ; and while the English archers on the flanks of his army poured in their deadly arrows, the main body of infantry advanced with the banner of the cross. The luckless Flemings, though they for awhile fought bravely, were borne down by the British host, and sought safety in flight; but being closely pursued, few escaped.

1791. Action at Arikera. — During the advance of the British force under Lord Cornwallis against Seringapatam, the army of Tippoo on the 14th May was perceived at Arikera, distant from that fortress about 9 miles, in a strong position, its front being covered by a swamp. An attempt was made to pass round the enemy's flank and cut off their retreat to Seringapatam, but this intention was frustrated by the sudden burst of a fearful storm. On the 15th Lord Cornwallis again offered the Sultaun battle; and when the action had lasted the greater part of the day, the enemy took refuge on the island upon which Seringapatam is situated, with the loss of three thousand men and four guns. The English had 500 men killed and wounded.

1804. Fortress of Tonkrampoor taken. — Lieut.-Col. Don, having under his command the 2nd battalions of the 8th and 21st regiments of native infantry, the 3rd regiment of cavalry, and some artillery, appeared before the fortress of Tonkrampoor, situated to the northward of the

Chumbul, where they encamped in the rear of the town. On the 15th of May, the colonel marched, with some companies of the two regiments and a 12-pounder, to attack the principal entrance before daybreak. Under a smart fire from the ramparts he blew open the first gate, and, having dislodged the enemy, he was equally successful with the other entrances to the town. The garrison then fled; but numbers of them were cut down by the cavalry under Major Doveton.

May 16.

1811. Battle of Albuera.—The approach of Marshal Soult with a formidable army induced Beresford to raise the siege of Badajoz on the night of the 12th May, and by his admirable arrangements all the guns and stores were removed by the 15th; but it was not until the rear-guard was ready to draw off that the French were aware of the siege having been raised. Beresford resolved on receiving battle at Albuera; and on the morning of the 15th the British occupied the left of the position, which was a ridge about four miles long, having the Aroya Val de Sevilla in rear and the Albuera river in front. The right of the position, which was the strongest, was occupied by the Spaniards under Blake, and the whole force now amounted to 30,000 infantry, 2000 cavalry, and thirty-eight pieces of artillery; but of this army 10,000 were Spaniards, whose discipline was so imperfect that little dependence could be entertained of their support. The French had but 19,000 infantry, 4000 cavalry, and fifty guns; but this inferiority of numbers was amply compensated by their excellent composition,—being veteran troops, and of one nation, obedient to one discipline. On the evening of the 17th, Soult reconnoitred the position of the allies; and learning that the 4th division was left at Badajoz, and that the Spanish army would not arrive before the 17th, he resolved to attack the next morning. During the night, however, Blake's Spaniards and Gen. Cole with the 4th division arrived, with about 16,000 men; but Soult, without making any alteration in his plan, moved out Godinot's division from the woods about nine o'clock, preceded by ten guns, flanked by the light cavalry, and followed by Werlé's division of reserve, and attempted to force the bridge. Other demonstrations were made as if it were intended to assail the British centre; but Beresford saw that this was a feint, and directed Blake to change his front, so as to face the French menacing his right; yet Blake, persisted that the real attack was against the centre by the bridge of Albuera, and retained his position. The French columns were now seen closing upon his right flank; and then his movement was so slow that Beresford grew impatient and took the direction in person. The delay thus occasioned enabled the enemy to concentrate at this point, and two-thirds of the French were in compact order of battle in a line perpendicular to the right of Beresford's army, which was disordered and still in the act of changing its front. Before the Spaniards could be brought into line the French bore upon them so fiercely, that they were thrown into confusion, and compelled to give way. Soult, thinking the whole army was yielding, pushed forward his columns, and placed all his batteries in position. At this critical mo-

ment the 2nd division, under Gen. William Stewart, arrived at the foot of the heights; and on gaining the summit, in the act of deploying, were so severely assailed by the Polish lancers that two-thirds of Colborne's brigade were almost annihilated; but the 31st regiment being still in column, kept its ground. At this crisis, while every effort had been used by Beresford to induce the Spaniards to advance, Colborne still maintained the heights with the 31st regiment, and General William Stewart was again mounting the hill with Houghton's brigade; and while Col. Dickson placed his artillery in line, the remaining brigade of the 2nd division came up on the left, and the Spanish at last moved forward. The fight was now renewed with greater violence; Stewart was twice wounded, Lieut.-Col. Duckworth fell at the head of the 48th, and the gallant Houghton, who had received many wounds, died in the act of cheering on his men. Lieut.-Col. Inglis of the 57th regiment, twenty-two other officers, and 400 men out of 570 had fallen, and not one third of the army remained unscathed. The English fire having slackened for want of ammunition, the Polish lancers, again charging, captured six guns. At this desperate crisis, whilst Beresford meditated a retreat, Col. Hardinge boldly ordered Cole to advance with the 4th division, and then directed Abercromby, with the remaining brigade of the 2nd division, to push forward in the fight. The two brigades which composed the 4th division — the one Portuguese, under Gen. Harvey, the other commanded by Sir W. Myers, composed of the 7th and 23rd regiments, and called the fusilier brigade—were led up the hill by Cole, as the whole of Werlé's reserves were coming forward to reinforce the front of the French, and the remnant of Houghton's brigade could no longer maintain its ground. A Spanish and an English regiment, in mutual error, were exchanging volleys, and Hamilton's Portuguese, in withdrawing from the heights above the bridge, appeared to be in retreat. Col. Abercromby, pushing between the fire of the mistaken troops, arrested that mischief; while Cole, with the fusiliers, flanked by a battalion of the Lusitanian legion, mounted the hill, dispersed the lancers, recaptured the six guns, and appeared on the right of Houghton's brigade, as Abercromby passed it on the left. The enemy's heavy masses pressing onward as to an assured victory, startled as this gallant line issued from the confused multitude, they wavered, and then pouring in a tremendous fire that for a moment staggered the British troops, under which Myers was killed, Cole and the three colonels, Ellis, Blakeny, and Hawshawe, wounded, they endeavoured to enlarge their front. It was in vain that Soult, by voice and gesture, continued to animate his veterans to oppose the daring phalanx, who now recovering, closed on their valiant enemies; and in the words of the military historian, "*In vain did the French reserves, joining with the struggling multitude, endeavour to sustain the fight; their efforts only increased the irremediable confusion, and the mighty mass giving way like a loosened cliff, went headlong down the ascent; and fifteen hundred unwounded men, the remnant of six thousand unconquerable British soldiers, stood triumphant on the

* Napier.

fatal hill." It was now three o'clock; the serious fighting had endured only four hours, and in that space of time nearly 7000 of the allies and above 8000 of their adversaries had fallen. Three French generals were wounded, two slain, and 800 soldiers so badly hurt as to be left on the field. Of the allies only 2000 Spaniards and 600 Germans and Portuguese were struck down; whilst the British had only 1500 left standing, out of 6000.

May 17.

1760. Siege of Quebec raised. —Although the garrison of Quebec continued to suffer great privations, the troops still defended the place with exemplary determination; and by the 9th of May they had one hundred and fifty pieces of artillery mounted on the ramparts. On the 11th the enemy opened a mortar-battery and three of cannon, which they increased to such extent that they had now ten mortars and forty pieces of cannon in action against the place. But our fire soon compelled them to alter their attack; and at other points they were silenced. On the 15th Commodore Swanton, in the Vanguard of 70 guns, and the Diana frigate, arrived with relief to the garrison, and on the following day those ships, with the Lowestoffe frigate, moved up above the town, and so effectually attacked the enemy's squadron that two frigates were destroyed.—the latter near Pointe Tremble, about ten leagues above the town,—and out of their whole fleet, only one sloop of war escaped. Whilst the frigates were employed in pursuing and destroying the enemy's vessels, the Vanguard dropped down the channel of Sillery and enfiladed the enemy's trenches for several hours. This fire was so well seconded from the ramparts, that the besiegers were compelled to abandon that part of their works. In the night, between the 16th and 17th, M. de Levis raised the siege, leaving the camp standing, with a quantity of stores and ammunition; also thirty-four pieces of battering cannon, ten field-pieces, and six mortars. Gen. Murray pushed on with the grenadiers and light infantry, in hopes of cutting off their retreat; but they retired so rapidly, that only a few prisoners fell into his hands.

1801. Surrender of French Detachment.—The British army, under Lieut.-Gen. Hutchinson, was encamped at Alkam on 17th May, when information was brought by the Arabs that a considerable body of French, coming from Alexandria, were advancing towards the Nile, near the spot where the boats of the capitan pacha were then lying. The cavalry were immediately ordered out, with two pieces of cannon, under the command of Brigadier-Gen. Doyle, supported by his brigade of infantry. Col. Cavalier, who commanded the French convoy, on seeing the boats of the capitan pacha, suspected that our army must be near at hand, and therefore retired into the desert. The British troops immediately moved in pursuit, and the cavalry came up with him after a march of three hours. Major Wilson of the Homspech regiment was then sent forward with a flag of truce, requiring them to surrender, on condition that their private property should be respected, and that they should be sent to France by the first convenient opportunity. These terms were accepted, and 600 men, infantry, cavalry, and

artillery, laid down their arms. A considerable portion of the dromedary corps, a 4-pounder, and 550 camels were also taken.

May 18.

1775. Battle of Arras. — In our columns of the 28th April we stated the cause of the Mahratta war, and we have recorded the actions that occurred on the 2nd and 8th May. On the 18th Col. Keating, commanding the English troops, joined Ragoba's forces, with the intention of reaching Poonah before the setting in of the rains had flooded the plains of Arras. While passing over these plains, their rear was suddenly fired upon by a masked battery in an enclosure, as two strong columns of the Mahrattas advanced to the attack; but they were soon driven back and their guns silenced. The grenadiers of the Bombay and Madras European regiments, with a detachment of sepoys, then rushed forward to capture the guns; but the Mahrattas went off at full speed, throwing forward a large body of cavalry and some elephants to cover their retreat. In the meantime a detachment of the same description of forces had approached the English army, and, aided by a traitor, an officer of Ragoba, they pretended to be a body of his troops. Taking advantage of their position between the British advance and the main army, they attacked the former in the rear, and thus surrounded them. A gallant resistance was made; but a tumbril blowing up in their ranks, the English were forced back upon each other, and trampled down by horses and elephants. In the confusion that ensued they lost a piece of artillery; but it was immediately recovered. The main body now advanced, and attacked the enemy with such resolution that after the action had lasted four hours they were eventually routed, with a loss of 1200 men The British lost 86 Europeans and about 200 sepoys. The first division that advanced against the enemy suffered very severely; of fifteen officers seven were killed and four wounded. Ragoba's troops took but little part in the action; they were so discontented for want of pay that they would not even join in the pursuit of the flying enemy.

1818. Sortie repulsed.—The detachment under Lieut.-Col. M'Dowall, of which we made mention on the 25th April, serving with two companies of the 1st royals, in the early part of May commenced the siege of Malleygaum, on the river Moassum. The garrison, composed of a party of Arabs, made a sortie on the 18th; but they were repulsed with considerable loss, and the British opened their batteries on the following day.

1794. General Clairfait, commanding the allied army in Flanders, with a squadron of Hessian cavalry and the left wing of the British 8th light dragoons, attacked and carried the village of Bourbegue, near Menin. The place was well defended by artillery, and the dragoons suffered severely.

May 19.

1217. Battle of Lincoln. — In the reign of King John, the barons invited Louis, Dauphin of France, to the throne of England, and actually did homage to him in London, resolving to prosecute his pretentions; but on Henry III. coming to the

throne, his interests began to fade. Louis had already forfeited the esteem of his adherents by his insolent demeanour towards all classes, but, in order to regain his former position, accepted the offer of a short truce, during which the Regent, the Marshal Earl of Pembroke, strengthened his forces. At the expiration of the truce in 1217, the French general recommenced hostilities, advanced to Lincoln, and invested the castle, though the town declared for the Barons. The Regent sent the Earl of Chester to besiege Mount Sorrel in Leicestershire, a strong place, in which there was a French garrison; but Louis having despatched the Earl of Perche with 20,000 men to raise the siege, the Earl of Chester was compelled to retire. Elevated with this success, he resolved on the siege of Lincoln, and had commenced battering the castle, when Pembroke's army had approached so near as Newark to relieve it. The French, considering that their chief strength was in their cavalry, which could be of no service within the walls, resolved on hazarding a battle. The Earl Regent bringing his forces close to the walls, Faulk de Brent entered the castle at a postern gate opening into the fields, which was not known to the besiegers, upon whom he now sallied out, while the king's troops stormed one of the gates of the city. The French general, Perche, finding himself thus attacked on each flank, was soon thrown into disorder, neither having room for his infantry to engage, nor being enabled to avail himself of his cavalry. On the other side, the royal army, encouraged by the presence of the Regent and animated by the indulgencies liberally bestowed by the Pope's legate upon all that should be slain in battle, continued the assault with such vigour that they entered the city on one side while De Brent pressed the enemy on the other. The Earl of Perche, seeing that all was lost, resolved not to survive a defeat, and was slain while upbraiding some of his English partisans for betraying him. A dreadful slaughter ensued; the city of Lincoln was given up to general plunder, and the soldiers found so much booty that they called it "Lincoln fair."

1776. Surrender of "The Cedars." — On the siege of Quebec being raised, Sir Guy Carleton detached Capt. Forster against the fortified post of The Cedars on the river St. Lawrence. The fort contained 390 Americans, who surrendered without opposition on the 19th May.

1812. Fort Napoleon taken. —The brigade under Major-Gen. Howard, with the 6th regiment of Portuguese infantry, was detached from Lieut.-Gen. Hill's division on the evening of 18th May for the assault of fort Napoleon, one of the principal outworks of Almaraz. From the difficulties of the road the attack did not take place until daybreak on the 19th. The storming party, consisting of the 1st battalion of the 50th and one wing of the 71st regiment, was divided into three bodies, led respectively by Lieut.-Col. Stewart and Major Harrison of the 50th, and the third by Major Cother, of the 71st. The assault was so well conducted that the divisions escalading the fort at the same moment, although exposed to a tremendous fire, soon drove the French, and closely followed them until they reached the *tête de pont*

across the Tagus, wherein many perished. The alarm spreading to the right bank of the river, fort Ragusa was abandoned. Capt. Candler, of the 50th, who was among the first to mount the ladders, was the only officer killed.

May 20.

1760. Attack on Cuddalore repulsed.—On the 20th, at night, 700 French infantry, 150 hussars, and 500 sepoys made a third assault on Cuddalore. The garrison, reinforced by a detachment of the 1st Madras European regiment, made a vigorous defence, and the enemy were beaten off with the loss of 80 men in killed and wounded; among the former were two officers.

1789. Collungoody taken.—The pettah and fort of Collungoody was besieged by a force of European and native troops under command of Col. Stuart. Not waiting the arrival of his artillery, which, detained by the difficulties of the road, was considerably in the rear, the colonel proceeded to the attack of the place. After some obstinate fighting the pettah was carried. An attempt was then made to storm the fort, which proved unsuccessful; but a second assault gave the British possession of the fortress of Collungoody.

1818. Capture of Chunda. — A force of native cavalry and artillery, under Lieut.-Col. Adams, commanding Nagpore subsidiary force, having been despatched against the fortified city of Chunda during the Mahratta campaigns, siege operations had so far advanced on the night of the 17th of May that the batteries opened on the 18th. The place was then completely invested, and a breach declared practicable on the 20th, orders were given for the assault. Detachments of Bengal grenadiers, with pioneers carrying ladders, and the 1st battalion 19th Bengal N. I., formed the right column of attack; and the left was composed of detachments of Madras flank battalion and 1st battalion of 1st regiment Madras N. I. Both columns entered the breach together, led by Col. Popham and Capt. Brook; and as the troops filed off to the right and left, Lieut.-Col. Stewart, with the 1st battalion 23rd regiment of Bengal, and the 11th Madras N. I., rushed into the works. Lieut. Fell, Bengal pioneers, who planted the British colours on the breach, was severely wounded, as were also Capt. Charlesworth, and Lieuts. Watson and Casement, Madras N. I. Although the loss of the British was comparatively trifling, no less than 500 of the garrison were either killed or wounded.

1840. The fort of Aden, at the entrance of the Red Sea, held by a British force, was this day surprised by a body of 500 Arabs; but the garrison succeeded in beating off the assailants. Capt. Crispin, 16th regiment N. I., was in command at the time, with detachments of the 1st Bombay European regiment, and 10th N. I., and artillery, under Lieut. Bailley.

May 21.

1745. Defence of Island of Anguilla. — The Chevalier de Caylus, with a French squadron in the West Indian seas, then forming a settlement of that nation on the island of Hispaniola (St. Domingo), ordered Capt. La Touche, with two men-of war and

some smaller vessels, against the English island of Anguilla, where the French landed 650 men on the 21st of May. Mr. Hodge, the governor, with a small force, not more than 112 men in number, posted behind a breastwork in a narrow pass, awaiting the enemy, thus addressed his little band: "Gentlemen, I am ignorant of military discipline; all I can recommend to you is to load and fire as fast as you can, and stand true to your country to the last man." So ably did the English obey the governor's injunction, that they compelled the French to abandon the island, leaving 32 killed, and about 50 prisoners, of whom 25 were wounded.

1824. ASHANTEES DEFEATED. — After the death of Sir Charles M'Carthy, in the action of January the 21st, at Cape Coast Castle, Major Chisholm still kept the field, where he was reinforced with troops sent by the new governor, Col. Sutherwood, who had arrived to take command of the colony. Having now the whole disposable strength of the settlement, and also a body of Fantee allies, the Major cut his way through the bush to the position of the Ashantees, and encountered them at one o'clock on the afternoon of the 21st of May. An action ensued, which continued upwards of four hours, in which the black troops and the militia of the settlement behaved with much gallantry; but the Fantees would not stand their ground. The enemy were at length totally defeated and driven from the field, having suffered great loss in killed and wounded. The regulars and militia of the British force had 4 killed in the action, 75 wounded, and 88 were returned missing. Of the Fantees' forces, 84 were killed and 603 wounded.

1842.—Capt. J. Halket Craigie, commanding a force composed of the 43rd regiment N.I. and Shah Shoojah's troops, at Kelat-i-Ghilzie, under Major-General Nott, early in the morning of the 21st of May, repulsed about 4000 Ghilzies, who in two columns attempted to carry by escalade an important outwork, and a post in the main works. After an hour's severe action, the enemy were repulsed with great loss, and driven down the hill they had ascended, leaving 104 slain, and bearing off many dead and wounded. The casualties of the little garrison consisted only of six sepoys wounded.

May 22.

1546. ACTIONS NEAR BOULOGNE. — The Marshal De Diez was encamped near Boulogne with a large army, while the Earl of Hertford held that town with a strong English garrison; but it would appear that other bodies of French and English troops were spread along the coast. History gives England two victories over the French on the 22nd of May: one near Havre, where the French had 400 slain and some prisoners taken; the other between Calais and Boulogne, where the victory was as certain, but the slaughter not so great.

1598. The English troops of Elizabeth and the Scotch of James VI. of Scotland were at this time engaged in the Low Countries, under command of Prince Maurice of Nassau. The English were commanded by Col. Horace Vere, afterwards Lord Vere, Baron of Tilbury; the Scotch by Col. Murray. Philip II., King of Spain, having sent Don Francis Mendoza, Admiral of Arragon, against the United provinces, Prince Maurice ex-

tended his line of intrenchments along the Waal and the Maese. The Spaniards, nevertheless, succeeded in landing on the island of Bommelwaert, and laid siege to the town situated there. The Prince of Nassau had some French regiments in his army, though Henry IV. of France had just made peace with Spain. These troops, with the English, attacked the Spanish intrenchments on the island of Bommelwaert, from which they drove the enemy, whose loss in killed and wounded was not less than 600 men.

1781. The first attempt of the American army under Gen. Green to invest the fort of Ninety-six, in which Lieut-Col. Cruger was shut up with a small garrison, signally failed. On the 21st May the besiegers broke ground within cannon-shot of the fort. But on the 22nd, covered by a heavy cannonade, thirty of the brave defenders of the fort, led by Lieut. Roney, sallied forth and bayoneted every man they found in the enemy's works. The gallant officer who commanded the sortie was the only person killed on our side.

1794. Espierres stormed.— The combined army under the command of the Emperor of Austria, and the British commanded by H. R. H. the Duke of York. at 5 o'clock in the morning on the 22nd May were attacked by the French army, 100,000 strong. The right wing of the combined army being sorely pressed, a brigade of English, under command of Major-Gen. Fox, sent to its relief, gallantly stormed the village of Espierres, at the point of the bayonet. About this time, nearly 9 o'clock, the French began to give way, having lost 12,000 men in killed and wounded; and leaving 500 prisoners, and seven pieces of artillery in the hands of the allies. The loss of the victors fell principally upon the Hanoverians, who bore the brunt of the attack. Brigade-Major Cochrane, 14th regiment; Capt. Spread, Lieuts. Mitchell and M'Lean, 37th regiment; Lieuts. Rogers and Robertson, and Ensign Pearce, 53rd foot, and many other English, were wounded; but we had only 2 sergeants and 11 rank and file killed.

May 23.

1706. Battle of Ramilies. — On the 22nd May, the Duke of Marlborough encamped with his right at Borchloen and his left at Corswaren, his force consisting of seventy-three battalions and twenty-three squadrons, making a total of about 60,000 men. In the meantime, the French army under Marshal Villeroi, somewhat superior in numbers, had crossed the Great Gheet, and were moving to Judoigne; and here Marlborough resolved to attack them. On the morning of the 23rd the confederate army was in motion, but a heavy rain having fallen in the night, so retarded their march that the enemy took up the very ground the duke intended to occupy. As the weather cleared, the French were seen making dispositions to receive the attack in the strong position of Mont St. André, the ground that was rendered memorable by the battle which decided the fate of the Netherlands. When the allied columns cleared the village of Meerdorp, they diverged into the open plain of Sandrinœuil. The first and second marched along the Chaussée de Brunehault, the third and fourth toward the heights of Ottomond, the fifth and sixth upon the steeple of Offuz, while the

seventh and eighth kept those of Fouly and Autreglise in a direct line. They then formed in order of battle in two lines, between Bonesse and Fouly; the cavalry being posted on the wings,—except twenty squadrons, who were in rear of the left centre. The French were also formed in two lines: the left stretched nearly from Autreglise to Offuz; their centre being in rear of Ramilies, and the right, comprising almost the whole cavalry, in number one hundred squadrons, in two lines, occupied the open space between Ramilies and the Mehaigne. That village was occupied by twenty battalions; and, to protect their right, a brigade of infantry was posted at the bridge of Tavières about a quarter of a mile in front. Marlborough, having well reconnoitred the enemy's position, directed the British, Dutch, and German infantry, composing the right, to move down from the heights of Fouly, in two lines, supported by cavalry, and make a demonstration of attack against the villages of Autreglise and Offuz. Villeroi, seeing his left thus menaced, drew a considerable corps of infantry from the centre to reinforce his detached troops about Autreglise. The hostile lines being somewhat disordered by this movement, Marlborough directed his own right to face about and reascend the elevation, whence his first line would be visible to the enemy; and as the second passed the crest of the ground unseen, he marched most of the battalions to the left hand to form in rear of the centre; whilst the twenty squadrons of Danes were placed in a third line behind the cavalry of the left wing. Four battalions of Dutch, with two pieces of cannon, were detached from the left, to march parallel to the cavalry, and dislodge the enemy from Franquinay and Tavières; whilst twelve battalions, also from the left, under Gen. Schultz, attacked Ramilies. At half-past one the artillery opened on both sides; but the vigour of the assault upon Tavières convinced Villeroi that the object of the allies was to gain his right flank. He therefore ordered fourteen squadrons of dragoons to leave their horses, and hasten to the support of the troops in the village; but, before they could arrive, the confederates had carried Tavières, and the Danish horse falling upon the intended reinforcement, cut them in pieces. In the midst of this masterly movement, Overkirk charged their cavalry, and overbore the first line; but, being vigorously assailed by the second, his horsemen were thrown into confusion. The duke, observing this, came up with seventeen squadrons from the right, and the Danes returning from the defeat of the enemy at Tavières, soon removed all apprehensions of danger. In the height of this conflict, the twelve battalions under Gen. Schultz, supported by the contiguous lines of infantry, commenced the attack on Ramilies. Marlborough, perceiving some confusion in the horse, ordered up reinforcements from the right wing, and personally led the troops to check the advance of the enemy. At this crisis, twenty squadrons arrived at full speed from the right, and formed a fourth line in rear of the right wing. Before this reinforcement could come into action, the Danish squadrons, as well as the Dutch guards, had attacked the French with such vigour that they were driven round Ramilies, towards Geest-à-

Gerompont, in spite of every effort on the part of Villeroi, to rally the fugitives. The battle had now lasted more than three hours, when a last effort was made by the French marshal to check the victorious progress of the allied troops; but Marlborough struck the final blow by ordering Gen. Wood forward with the British horse in support of the troops that sustained the attack on Ramilies. The French, however, gave way; the retreat became general, and in a short time they burst from all control. The allies continued the pursuit until two in the morning of the 24th. The enemy's loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners, amounted to 13,000. The spoils of this memorable day consisted of eighty colours and standards, almost all their artillery, and the baggage. The allies acknowledged 1066 killed, and 2567 wounded. Of these, 82 officers were killed, and 283 wounded. The fruits of the victory of Ramilies were the surrender of Brussels, Ghent, Bruges, and all the principal towns of Brabant.

1793. Battle of Famars. — On the 23rd May, the combined army under the command of H. R. H. the Duke of York, defeated the French forces on the banks of the river Ronelle, compelling them to relinquish that position, and also their post on the heights of Anzain, and withdraw into Valenciennes.

May 24.

1760. Nabob of Poornia defeated. — Capt. Knox, with 200 English infantry, having arrived to the assistance of the British ally Meer Jaffier, besieged by the Nabob of Poornia, in Patria, and being supported by a battalion of sepoys, three hundred native cavalry, and five field-pieces, after a conflict of six hours, obtained a complete victory over the Nabob's army, consisting of 12,000 men, with thirty pieces of artillery.

1796. Successful Operations at St. Lucie. — In the expedition under Lieut.-Gen. Sir Ralph Abercromby against the island of St. Lucie during the siege of Morne Fortunée, a success was gained this day, which led to the surrender of the island. The first besieging batteries had opened on the 16th, and the approaches continued, until on the 24th it was necessary to storm a work within 500 yards of the fort. This was gallantly effected by the 27th, supported by the 52nd and 57th regiments, Brigadier-Gen. Moore leading the assault of these fortified posts. On the same day, the 27th regiment repulsed two attempts to regain the nearest of these important positions, the enemy suffering considerable loss.

1841. Attack of Canton. — Active operations were resumed in the early part of May. On the 21st, the 74-gun ship Blenheim took up a position in the Macao passage, within six miles of Canton; but it was not until the 23rd that the whole force had there assembled. On that day the debarkation was effected, and the troops moved to the attack as follows: right column to attack the factories, Major Pratt, 26th regiment, 17 officers, 344 men; left brigade, Lieut.-Col. Morris, 49th regiment, 40 officers, 606 men; artillery, Capt. Knowles, 16 officers, 401 men; naval brigade under Capt. Bourchier, 27 officers, 403 men; reserve under Brigadier-Gen. Burrell, royal marines, Capt. Ellis, with 9 officers, 372 men; and 18th Royal Irish, Lieut.-Col. Adams, 25 officers, and 494 men; making a total of

3800 men. The factories were taken possession of at 5 P. M., and at an early hour on the morning of the 24th the whole of the force had reached the shore. The brigade then moved forward until within reach of the four strong forts on the heights and the northern face of the city walls. The artillery arriving at 8 A.M., kept up a smart fire on the two western forts, as the troops advanced *en échelon* of columns from the left:—the 49th regiment, supported by the 37th Madras native infantry and Bengal volunteers, to carry a hill on the left of the nearest eastern fort; the 18th regiment, supported by the marine battalion, to carry a hill in their front; and then, as the 49th made their rush, the reserve was to carry the principal square fort. Simultaneous with these attacks, the brigade of seamen was to carry the two western forts. During the advance, a large body of the enemy having assembled on the right, the battalion of marines was detached to support the brigade of seamen, and to cover the right and the columns of attack. In little more than two hours the two forts were captured, and the British army looked down upon Canton, within a hundred paces of the city. Meanwhile, the naval brigade had carried the two western forts, and the British flag waved proudly on their walls.

May 25.

1430. SORTIE FROM COMPIEGNE REPULSED.—The Earls of Arundel and Suffolk and John of Luitzenbourgh having besieged the town of Compiegne, a sortie was made by the French garrison on the night of Holy Thursday, 25th May; and at the same time six hundred men-at-arms, under command of Poiton de Lointreiles, but led by Joan of Arc, made an attempt to compel the besiegers to raise the siege; but the English and Burgundians fought manfully, and repulsed both the sortie and the onslaught from without, with great loss to the enemy. Among their prisoners was the luckless Joan of Arc, who was sent by John of Luitzenbourg to Bedford, the Regent of France, and the cruel policy of the day condemned her to death as a sorceress.

1778. ATTACK ON THE REBELS AT WARREN.—Information reaching Major-Gen. Sir Hugh Pigot, commanding the troops at Rhode Island, that Gen. Sullivan was assembling a large rebel force at Providence, and that the enemy had there collected a number of boats, which were under repair with the intention of invading the island, he determined on an immediate attempt to destroy this flotilla. Lieut.-Col. Campbell was accordingly detached with eight battalion companies of the 22nd regiment, the flank companies of the 54th regiment, and a company of Hessian chasseurs; in all about 500 men, who marched on the evening of 24th May to Arnold's Point, and, having embarked, proceeded up the river. Before daylight on the 25th, they effected a landing unperceived by the enemy, three miles below Warren, and a mile above Bristol. Whilst a detachment of the 22nd destroyed a battery at Papasquash Point, the main body marched to the town of Warren, and having secured all the neighbouring passes, Col. Campbell proceeded to the Kickamuct river, where he destroyed 125 boats, many of them fifty feet in length; also a galley of six 12-pounders, and two sloops, laden

with stores and provisions. The lieut.-colonel then returned to Warren, at which place and at Bristol several pieces of cannon and a quantity of stores were likewise destroyed. By this time, the insurgents, who had collected in considerable force, kept up an incessant fire on the king's troops, until they gained the height above Bristol ferry. Here they spiked two 18-pounders; and having made the signal for the boats to cross from Papasquash Point, the whole detachment re-embarked, and, under cover of a fort on the opposite shore and the Flora frigate, reached the island in good order, with the very trifling loss of five wounded; and having taken prisoners 3 field officers, 2 captains, and 59 soldiers of the rebel militia.

1796. After the successes of the preceding day, the island of St. Lucie was surrendered by the agent-general and the commander-in-chief for the French Republic to the British forces under command of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Ralph Abercromby.

May 26.

1706. The town and citadel of Antwerp surrendered to the Duke of Marlborough without attempting defence, so reduced was the power of the French after the battle of Ramilies.

1776. AMERICANS DEFEATED. — We have already chronicled the capture of the fort of the Cedars on the 19th of May. On the 26th, Capt. Forster, with his detachment, being at Vaudreuil, about six miles to the northward of the Cedars, whither he had retired on hearing that the Americans were in great strength, Gen. Arnold, with eight hundred men, came up the river in order to rescue the rebel troops taken in the fort of the Cedars. Capt. Forster, having formed his force in three divisions, the British occupying a central part of the river on the left bank, their Indian allies being on the right; and on an opposite island were posted the Canadian troops. The Americans successively attacked each point; but, being everywhere repulsed, relinquished the enterprise and retired to St. Anne's, on the island of Montreal.

1813. SKIRMISH NEAR SALAMANCA. — In the middle of May Gen. Graham had under his orders, near Braganza, an army amounting to 40,000 men, and on the 22nd Wellington quitted his head-quarters at Frenada, with five divisions of Anglo-Portuguese and Spanish infantry and five brigades of cavalry, the whole forming, with the artillery, not less than twenty-eight thousand men. The right, under Gen. Hill, moved from Bejar upon Alba de Tormes; the left, under Wellington in person, upon Salamanca. On the 26th the heads of the allied columns appeared on all the routes leading to the Tormes. Gen. Villatte, who had withdrawn his detachment from Ledesma on the 24th, barricadoed the bridges and the streets, and on the heights above Santa Marta awaited the approach of the hostile army. The ground on the left side of the river had, however, enabled Wellington to conceal his movements so effectually that Fane's horsemen, with six guns, were already passing the ford at Santa Marta in Villatte's rear, while Victor Alten's cavalry removed the barricades on the bridge, and pushed through the town to attack him in front. Being thus suddenly pressed against, the French general,

marching towards Babila Fuente, gained the heights of Cabierizos before Fane had crossed the river; but having still to pass the defiles of Alda Lengua, he was overtaken by both columns of cavalry. The guns, opening upon the French squares, killed above 30 men; but although the horsemen charged boldly, they could make no impression upon infantry of such courage and discipline; and notwithstanding a hundred had died in the ranks without a wound, from the intolerable heat, yet these veterans were proof against the most vigorous attacks of cavalry; and in the face of 30,000 enemies they made their way to Babila Fuente, where they were joined by Gen. Lefol with the troops from Alba. Nevertheless 200 had sunk dead in their ranks; a like number, unable to keep up, were made prisoners; and six guns, being retarded by an accident, also fell into the hands of the allies, together with their tumbrils. The line of the Tormes being thus gained, the allied troops were pushed forward, their left towards Miranda and Zamora, whilst their right approached Toro, and so placed, that the latter covered the communications with Ciudad Rodrigo,

May 27.

1841. Reduction of Canton. —During the greater part of the 24th May, after the British were in possession of the captured forts, as we have already related, the enemy kept up a smart fire upon the different columns occupying the fortified heights; and frequent attacks were made upon the left by parties from a considerable encampment on a rising ground to the north-east of the city; but they were as frequently repulsed by the 49th regiment. At about 3 P.M. as preparations were making for a fresh attack, Brigadier-Gen. Burrell, with the 18th regiment and a company of marines, reinforced the 49th, and, having crossed a narrow causeway, the only means of approach, they gallantly advanced, under a heavy fire from the guns and gingals on the north-east face of the city wall, and drove the enemy at all points. After setting fire to the encampment and destroying the magazines and buildings, the troops returned to the heights. On the 26th arrangements were made for an immediate assault of the city; but on the 27th, when the troops were about to move forward to the assault, an officer arrived with a letter from Her Majesty's plenipotentiary, addressed to Lieut.-Gen. Sir Hugh Gough and Commodore Sir Fleming Senhouse, to the following effect:—"The imperial commissioner and all the troops, other than those of the province, to quit the city within six days, and remove to a distance of sixty miles. Six millions of dollars to be paid in one week for the use of the crown of England. One million before to-morrow at sunset. The British troops to remain in their actual positions until the whole sum be paid; but all the troops and the ships of war to return without the Bocca Tigris as soon as the whole be paid. Wantong also to be evacuated, but not to be armed by the Chinese until the difficulties are adjusted between the two governments."

May 28.

1752. Action near Volcondah.—Chundah Saib, being deserted by a great portion of his

army, on the 18th May withdrew within the pagoda of Seringham, with no more than 2000 horse and 3000 foot, amongst whom 1000 Rajpoots undertook to defend the inner temples. The French occupied Jumba Kistnah pagoda, the wall of which was stronger and more defensible; and although the garrison was more numerous than his own force, the place was invested by Major Lawrence on the same day. In the meantime it was of the utmost importance that the convoy driven from Utatoor by Capt. Dalton should be destroyed. It had taken shelter at Volcondah, from which it was again advancing, when Capt. Clive, with 100 Europeans, 1000 sepoys, 1000 horse, with six field-pieces, marched on the evening of 27th May to intercept it, and on the morning of the 28th he arrived at Utatoor. The French had reached within three miles of that place, when, suspecting Clive's advance, they suddenly fell back. A small body of Mahrattas being sent in pursuit, had the effect of merely amusing the enemy, who, thus retarded, were overtaken by the rest of the horse and the sepoys that had outmarched the Europeans. The enemy now hastily retreated, harassed by the cavalry, and took up a position under the walls of Volcondah. The greater number of the sepoys had been in the service of the enemy at the siege of Arcot, but, enlisted by Clive, after the action of Arnee, had been repeatedly in action under that officer, and had acquired great confidence in themselves. These men, advancing with great rapidity, but in little order, were not checked by a fire under which several fell; but, rushing forward with the bayonet, drove all before them through the barrier, while the cavalry charged upon both flanks, until the enemy, having gained the wall of the pettah, opened fire and checked their further advance. The Europeans now arriving up, forced the barrier, and drove the enemy into the fort. The English were preparing to blow in the gate, when M. D'Anteuil hung out the white flag, and terms were soon settled. The garrison, consisting of 100 Europeans, 400 sepoys, and 340 horse, surrendered; and, besides a quantity of military stores, booty to the amount of 10,000*l.* was secured.

1824. STOCKADES CARRIED.—On the 10th May the expedition against Rangoon anchored within the bar of the river, and having silenced the fire of a feeble battery, the troops were landed. They found the country entirely deserted, the inhabitants having retired, with all they possessed, far up the Irrawaddy. As their force increased, the enemy became more daring, and commenced stockading themselves in the jungle within hearing of our advanced posts. On the morning of the 28th they had approached so near with their stockades that Major-Gen. Sir Archibald Campbell thought it was time to punish their temerity. With four companies of Europeans, two field-pieces, and 400 sepoys, he moved against the foremost stockade, which being incomplete, the Burmese quitted it, and retired into the wood. The troops continued to move through the wood by a winding pathway, at every turn of which there was some breastwork or stockade that had been hastily abandoned. After an advance of five miles, they suddenly entered a wide open field intersected by a rivulet, over which was a long

narrow bridge. Here the enemy made a stand; but the fire of the field-pieces soon induced them to continue their retreat. At this juncture, a storm came on, and the rain fell in such torrents that the guns could be dragged no further. Sir Archibald, however, determined to proceed, leaving the 400 sepoys to guard the field-pieces. Arriving at the plain of Joamoang, he approached two villages, closely flanked by jungle on either hand; and both were defended by a stockade in front, filled with men, whilst large bodies of the enemy were forming around. Leaving one company to keep this force in check, Sir Archibald with the other three made a dash at the stockades, which the troops entered after a short opposition; and, rushing with the bayonet upon a confused living mass, the conflict was short, but very sanguinary. During the attack, the enemy in the plain, estimated at 4000 men, made no hostile movement; but as soon as they saw our troops in possession of the stockades, they set up a horrid yell, and advanced towards them. The British now moved rapidly out of the works, and having formed, the Burmese wavered and fell back. As the day was drawing to a close, our troops marched slowly back to their quarters unmolested. The enemy left 300 dead in the stockades and adjacent fields, and many more were wounded. Our loss amounted to Lieut. H. Howard, and two men, killed; Lieuts. Mitchell and O'Halloran, and twenty men, wounded.

May 29.

1780. Action at Walsaw.—Lieut.-Col. Tarleton, after a march of 105 miles in fifty-four hours, with 300 cavalry (the infantry of the legion mounted on horses), with a 3-pounder, came up with the rebel force, under Col. Burton, at Walsaw, near the line which divides North from South Carolina. It consisted of the 11th Virginia regiment and detachments of other corps, with artillery and some cavalry. After a summons, terms similar to those accepted by Charlestown having been offered and positively rejected, the action commenced in a wood. The enemy was attacked on both flanks; the front and reserve, by 270 cavalry and infantry blended. Both attacks were simultaneous, and equally victorious; few of the enemy escaping, excepting the commanding officer by a precipitate flight. The Americans had 113 killed and 150 wounded: on the part of the English 2 officers and 3 men killed, 1 officer and 14 men wounded.

1804. Submission of Holkar.—During the pursuit of Holkar, after the Mahratta war had decided against him, Capt. Gordon, commanding some native irregular troops, finding that the chief was encamped about five miles off, with three battalions of infantry, 3000 horse, and eleven guns, formed a junction with a detachment under Lieut. Lucan, of H.M.'s 74th regiment. The enemy having retired to a rocky pass, about five miles from Coterah, Capt. Gordon, although unable to make much impression with his limited force, was so fortunate as to induce Holkar to accede to terms, pledging himself and his troops not to serve again, against the English Government.

1841. Defeat of Ghilzie Rebels.—A detachment under Lieut.-Col. Wymer, consisting of four companies of the 38th N.I., a

wing of the Shah's 1st cavalry, with two guns, having taken a position at Ascea Krunee on the evening of the 29th May, was attacked by a large force of Ghilzie rebels, on both flanks, with great impetuosity. But, somewhat checked by the well directed fire of the English artillery, and overwhelmed by the deadly volleys of musketry, the enemy again united, and, diverging to the left, lined the banks of the Turnuch river; the British taking a corresponding position. The rebels made several attacks without any success, until 10 o'clock at night; when the chief, finding himself foiled in many attempts, ordered his followers to disperse, leaving 64 slain on the field. The English sustained but trifling loss.

May 30.

1589. Surrender of Cascais. — The surrender of the castle of Cascais was the last success of the Earl of Essex, Sir Francis Drake, Gen. Sir Roger Williams, Norris, Sidney, and other valiant captains who had for the time overrun that part of Portugal, from Peniché to the capital, and thence to the mouth of the Tagus. The expedition under Drake left England the 18th of April, and returned the 1st of July. "The Portugal Voyage," black letter, gives a very particular account of the whole invasion on behalf of Don Antonio, the pretender to the throne of Portugal. Drake and Norris were the original commanders chosen by Queen Elizabeth, but the Earl of Essex, falling in with their squadron at sea, joined company, and together they seem to have proceeded to Peniché. The main body of their troops was there landed, and marched across the country to Lisbon, in which city they overcame all resistance, with the loss of but few men, though the castle still held out. The ships went round to Cascais, at the entrance of the Tagus, seized upon the town, and invested the fort. The cause espoused by Drake and Essex not being popular, and as there was little chance of plunder in the capital, the invaders collected their spoil, and marched from Lisbon to Cascais, meaning thence to embark. Before, however, that this could be carried into execution, it was necessary that the fort should be gained. A few guns having been brought to bear against it, the garrison surrendered, on being allowed to march out with the honours of war. The fortifications were then destroyed, and the troops embarked.

May 31.

1740. Fort Moosa was abandoned on the approach of Gen. Oglethorpe, who, with a small army of Carolina and Georgian forces, was on his march to the attack of St. Augustine, the capital of Spanish Florida.

1779. Attack of Stoney Point.—Gen. Sir Henry Clinton, in command of the British forces at New York, having determined upon the reduction of the two strong posts of Stoney Point and fort La Fayette, held by the Americans on the Hudson, had embarked a detachment of troops for that service, when he received a fresh reinforcement from Virginia, and the whole proceeded up the North River. Commodore Sir George Collier accompanied Sir Henry Clinton, who ordered the troops recently returned to proceed in their transports up the

North River, and to form a junction with those he had embarked. On the 30th of May, the whole sailed up the river, the commodore in the Raisonable leading the way, having with him the Camilla frigate, Vulture sloop, Cornwallis, Crant, and Philadelphia galleys, and two gun-boats. About eight miles above Dobb's ferry, the commodore, hoisting his pendant on board the Camilla, proceeded forward with the transports, and anchored that evening just out of cannon-shot of fort La Fayette, which the rebels had erected on Verplank's Point. Next morning Major-Gen. Vaughan landed on the east side of the river, seven miles below fort La Fayette, whilst the commander-in-chief, with the 17th, 63rd, and 64th regiments, proceeded within three miles of Stoney Point, the important works of which were abandoned by the enemy, who fled to the neighbouring hills on his approach, after setting their block-house on fire. Some shot were exchanged between the ships and fort La Fayette, while the troops were taking possession of Stoney Point which commanded it. In the night the artillery deemed necessary for the siege was landed, and with great labour the soldiers and sailors dragged them up the cliff and put them in position so as to command the strong works at fort La Fayette, which, though small, was a complete work, furnished with a block-house, double ditch, chevaux-de-frise, and abatis. Early in the morning a cannonade was opened from Stoney Point, and also from the vessels in the river. Major-Gen. Vaughan had by this time invested the fort in its rear; and the garrison, unable either to hold out or escape, surrendered at discretion. Thus two strong posts fell into the hands of the British troops. The works of Stoney Point were completed, and both efficiently garrisoned.

June 1.

1794. Assault of Fort Bizzoton. — Brigadier-Gen. commanding the British troops at St. Nicolas Mole, St. Domingo, having determined to make an immediate attack upon Port au Prince, after leaving a sufficient garrison for the security of the mole, proceeded with the 22nd, 23rd, and 41st regiments (except their flank companies, which had been left at Martinique), with a detachment from some of the remaining regiments, in all 1465 rank and file, on board their transports, escorted by a ship of 74, two of 64 guns, three frigates, and three sloops, and arrived in the bay of Port au Prince on 31st May. Finding the situation favourable to the plan of attack, the militia cavalry of Leogane was ordered to move on the Bizzoton road, where the right attack was to be made, and the Arcahaye cavalry by the left to the Salines, where the enemy were posted and intrenched with cannon. Two ships of the line and a frigate were then ordered against fort Bizzoton, and having taken their stations on the morning of 1st June, after a cannonade of four hours, the fort was silenced. Three hundred men under Major Spencer then proceeded towards the shore, and having effected a landing, had arrived within a small distance of the fort, when a violent thunder-storm occurred. Taking advantage of that circumstance, the British rushed forward and car-

ried the post by assault, with the loss of Capt. Wallis, of the 22nd regiment, and six men, killed; Captain Daniell and three men wounded.

1760. The Cherokee Indians having made frequent inroads on the North American settlers on the southern frontier, attended with many acts of the most barbarous cruelty, a detachment under Lieut.-Col. Montgomery surprised a party of savages at Keowee, which they destroyed on 31st May; and on the following day, Estaloe, the principal station of the Lower Cherokees, as well as the village of Sugartown, met the same fate.

June 2.

1782. French defeated. — On the approach of the army under Sir Eyre Coote, consisting of H. M.'s 73rd and 78th regiments, two battalions of Madras, one of Bengal Europeans, and ten battalions of sepoys, with artillery, the enemy, after several days spent in vain attempts to reduce Wandewash, fell back towards Pondicherry, while the British general for the third time brought relief to the garrison defending the beleaguered fortress. The enemy, remaining in a strong position covering Pondicherry, were too advantageously situated to be attacked by an inferior force. Arnee being the place from which the enemy drew most of their supplies, the general made a rapid advance towards it, and on the 1st of June had arrived within four miles of that fort. On the morning of the 2nd, at dawn, whilst continuing its march, a heavy fire was opened upon the English rear-guard. Hyder's whole force suddenly appeared, having made a forced march of forty-three miles; and whilst the two armies were preparing for battle, Hyder detached a strong corps under Tippoo, which, besides reinforcing the garrison, carried away all the treasure from the place. After a succession of manœuvres by both armies, the grenadiers of the 73rd regiment and Madras Europeans, in a charge by the Hon. Capt. Lindsay of the 73rd and Capt. Brown of the Madras corps, one gun and eleven tumbrils were captured, and Lally's troops entirely dispersed. The want of sufficient cavalry alone prevented a disastrous rout to the enemy, and the capture of several guns. The loss on our part was but trifling, whilst that of the French was very considerable; but the 78th highlanders, having lately landed from a long voyage, were so unseasoned to the climate, that seventeen men died of fatigue, independent of those who fell in action.

1783. Daraporam taken. — This strong fort was taken by assault on the 2nd June, during the march of the British under Col. Fullarton into Coimbetore, in their first campaign against Tippoo Saib, after the death of his father Hyder.

1813. Action at Morales. — The line of the Tormes gained, the allied forces on the 27th and 28th of May pushed forward with their left towards Miranda and Zamora, and their right towards Toro. At daybreak on the 31st, some squadrons of hussars, with infantry holding by their stirrups, entered the stream at the ford of Almendra, and at the same time Gen. Graham approached the right bank with all his forces. The pontoons being laid, the columns commenced passing, but several men, even of the cavalry, had been drowned at the fords.

On the 1st of June, whilst the rear was still on the Esla, the advance of the allies entered Zamora, which the French evacuated after destroying the bridge, and retired upon Toro; where, after also effecting the destruction of the bridge, on the 2nd they again fell back, but their rear-guard was overtaken near the village of Morales by the hussar brigade under Col. Grant. Their cavalry speedily passed a bridge and swamp, under a sharp cannonade, and then facing about in two lines, gave battle. Major Roberts, with the 10th regiment, supported by the 15th, immediately attacked them, and at the first charge broke both their lines, and then pursued them for two miles. Their loss exceeded 200 men; nevertheless they rallied on the infantry reserves. The junction of the allies' wings on the Duero, was now secure, for that river was fordable, and Wellington, in case of failure, had made arrangements for forming a boat-bridge below the confluence of the Esla, whilst pontoons could be thrown without difficulty at Toro.

June 3.

1752. Surrender of French Troops.—After the successes at Volcondah, Capt. Clive returned, on 30th May, to his camp, with his European prisoners and booty. On the following day, Chundah Saib, on the sacred promise of not being detained a prisoner and being properly used, was induced to deliver himself up to the Tangore general, who likewise gave him an assurance of safe passport to Carical. But Monaackjee broke his oath, seized and put in chains the captive prince. The possession of Chundah Saib created much jealousy and ill-feeling among all the native allies, and was carried to such an extent that the existence of the confederacy was seriously endangered. In order to rid himself of so much anxiety and danger, Monaackjee came to the determination of taking the fallen prince's life. The murderer was a Patan, who found the unfortunate man lying on the ground, unable from sickness to raise himself. The entrance of the assassin into his apartment immediately suggested to his victim the object of his intrusion. Having requested to see Monaackjee, to make a communication of importance, he was stabbed to the heart, and his head, severed from the body, was sent to the Nabob Mohamed Ally at Trichinopoly, who then for the first time saw the face of his rival. By the ignominious and cruel death of this unhappy prince, the war in the south of India was brought to a close. On the 3rd of June, the French force under Law, amounting to 800 Europeans and 2000 sepoys, with all their *matériel* and baggage, surrendered prisoners of war. Four mortars and thirty-one pieces of cannon, with large quantities of ammunition and stores, also fell into the hands of the British.

1813. Major George Taylor, commanding at Chambly, Isle aux Noix, observing two American armed vessels proceeding up the river, despatched three gunboats in pursuit; at the same time directed two row-boats with two bateaux, having on board soldiers of the 100th regiment. After sharp firing, the two vessels, carrying ten guns each, struck their colours, having one man killed and eight wounded.

June 4.

1794. Reduction of Port au Prince.—Brigadier-Gen. Whyte, following up his successes, as related in our columns of 1st June, with the force under his command, consisting of French provincial royalists, the battalion companies of the 22nd, 23rd, and 41st regiments, and other troops, this day completed the object of the expedition under Rear-Adm. Ford from Jeremie and Cape St. Nicolas Mole, by the capture of Port au Prince. On the 2nd, 200 men, under the command of Col. Handfield, landed at Point Salines at nightfall, and immediately carried the post without loss. Early on the morning of the 3rd the Hermione and Iphigenia frigates got under weigh, and opened fire upon the battery and advanced post of Bernadon, to divert the enemy's attention, whilst Col. Handfield effected a junction with a body of colonial cavalry under Col. La Pointe, and at the same time seized upon the battery defending the landing-place on the left of Port au Prince. Preparations were now made for the landing of the main body of the troops; but in consequence of bad weather coming on, the debarcation was deferred till the morrow. Meanwhile Col. Spencer, from fort Bizzoton, had marched with his detachment and a colonial force to unite with Col. Handfield in cutting off the escape of the garrison; but during the night, advices were received on board the squadron that the commissaries, with the greater part of the French troops, had abandoned the town, escaping to Aux Cayes before the British could surround them. As soon as the sea-breeze had set in on the 4th, the men-of-war got under sail, and the sea batteries, already in the possession of the detachments on shore, hoisted British colours, whilst the brigadier-general, with the main body of the troops, landed on the north side of the town. Lieut.-Col. Spencer at the same moment marched in on the south, and, meeting but little opposition, took possession of the principal posts. A royal salute was then fired by the batteries, and on board squadron, in honour of the day and the important advantage gained over the enemy in the surrender of Port au Prince. A numerous fleet of merchant ships were taken in the harbour, laden with sugar and coffee. The loss sustained by the British and French loyalists was but trifling. The army returns gave a total of one captain and eight rank and file killed, one captain, two rank and file wounded. The navy, five seamen killed, sixteen seamen and marines wounded.

June 5.

1563. Action near Havre. — At 7 o'clock in the evening the Reinsgrave, keeping a large body of horse and foot in reserve, sent in advance one thousand infantry, with the intention of drawing the English garrison of Havre into action. Approaching near the new works raised by the English outside the town, they quickly found their antagonists, and a smart skirmish ensued. The French troops were constantly reinforced from their reserve, while simultaneous attacks were at the same time made on several of the outworks; so that the garrison having to appear at all points, the English fire was much divided. Still, as Hollingshed remarks, "our countrymen

verelie in this service, shewed that they were nothing degenerat from the valiant race of their noble progenitors." At length the enemy were obliged to give way in every quarter, losing 500 men, Frenchmen, Gascons, and Spaniards, out of about 1000 engaged. The English loss was comparatively small, which may be attributed to the boldness with which they maintained their position.

1758. Landing at St. Malo. — An expedition against the town of St. Malo, in Brittany, the naval part consisting of a ship of the line, four of 50 guns, ten frigates, and several smaller vessels, under the command of Commodore Hon. Richard Howe, and the army, amounting to 14,000 men, in five brigades, commanded by Lieut.-Gen. the Duke of Marlborough, embarked in transports, sailed from Spithead on the 1st of June. At the same time a fleet of twenty sail of the line, under Lord Anson, put to sea, with the object of cruising off Brest and to prevent the enemy sending a fleet to disturb the operations under Commodore Howe. After repeated delay, occasioned by the state of the weather, the former fleet, on the 5th June, stood into Cancale Bay, two leagues to the eastward of St. Malo; and about 2 o'clock, the whole came to an anchor. Preparations were then made for the disembarkation; and the frigates having moved in shore and silenced a battery, the troops under Lieut.-Gen. Lord George Sackville and Major-Gens. Moyston and Drury, in the flat-bottomed boats, pushed for the shore. Under cover of the fire of the frigates, the landing was effected in perfect order, and a second debarkation, with ten field-pieces, was made before dark; the troops then moved to a neighbouring hill, where they remained for the night.

1811. Siege of Badajos. — Fifteen pieces of cannon still played against the castle. During the night a fresh battery was traced out at only five hundred and twenty yards from the breach; and on the Christoval side some new ones were opened. The garrison now began to intrench themselves behind the castle breach; before morning, their workmen were well covered, and two additional pieces were made to plunge into the trenches with great effect. On the other hand, the fire of the besiegers had broken the clay bank, and the stray shells and shot set fire to the houses near the castle.

June 6.

1761. Capture of Dominica. — A squadron of four ships of the line, under Commodore Sir James Douglas, with a body of troops, under the command of Lord Rollo, sailed from Basse Terre, Guadaloupe, on the 4th of June, and on the 6th anchored in the road of Roseau, the capital of the island of Dominica. Officers were sent on shore, summoning the inhabitants to surrender, and two of the principal inhabitants immediately came off to treat for terms of capitulation. This proceeding was probably a feint to gain time, for when they were set on shore in the afternoon, the inhabitants appeared in arms at all their fortified posts, both in the town and on the heights above it, and expressed their determination to defend themselves to the last. Upon this, the commodore made the signal for the troops to prepare to land; and the ships moving

close to the shore, anchored with springs, and opened so warm a cannonade that the batteries were soon silenced. Under cover of their fire the troops landed in excellent order, and while part of them marched and took possession of the town, Lieut.-Col. Melville, leading the grenadiers, seized a battery and part of an adjoining intrenchment, which the enemy had abandoned on his approach. Night fast approaching, Lord Rollo, apprehending the troops might suffer from the commanding position of the enemy, and conjecturing that they would be considerably reinforced before morning, resolved on an immediate attack. The grenadiers again taking the lead, Col. Melville drove the enemy from all their batteries and intrenchments in great confusion, and took post at their head-quarters. M. Longprie, the governor, and several of the principal inhabitants were taken prisoners. The British loss was no more than two men killed and four wounded. On the follow-day the whole island submitted.

1780. Action at Elizabethtown. — General Knyphausen having determined on making an irruption into the Jerseys, in order to beat up the enemy's quarters, and at the same time obtain a supply of cattle, sent a considerable detachment of troops from New York to Staten island; from which place on the night of 6th June he passed over about 5000 men under Gens. Robertson, Tryon, and Stirling, to Elizabethtown Point, and, after some opposition from the militia, reached the town early on the morning of the 7th. On their march to Springfield, they set fire to the Connecticut farms; but, finding that large bodies of troops were assembling, the detachment fell back to Elizabethtown.

1813. Action at Burlington Heights. — Brigadier-Gen. Vincent, commanding at Burlington Heights, having received an intimation that the Americans had advanced from Forty-Mile Creek, Lake Ontario, with 3500 men, including cavalry, with eight field-pieces, sent forward the light companies of the 8th and 49th regiments, under Lieut.-Col. Harvey, to reconnoitre. The enemy had then passed the swamp, after driving in the English posts, and had encamped in fancied security. Brigadier-Gen. Vincent, determined on an immediate attack, again moved forward with five companies of the 8th and 49th regiments, in all 704 men. The Americans were taken by surprise, and driven from their camp. They, however, rallied; and re-forming in detached bodies, returned to the attack, but were as frequently repulsed. The action continued through the night; but before dawn the enemy gave up the contest, leaving Brigadier-Generals Chandler and Winder, their first and second in command, and upwards of 100 officers and non-commissioned officers, in the hands of the British; three guns, a brass howitzer, and some tumbrils were also taken. Having spiked the guns, the British retired with their prisoners at day-break, and regained their cantonments. The enemy having returned to their camp, destroyed all the materials of war which they could not carry off, and then commenced a precipitate retreat towards the Forty-Mile Creek, where they met a reinforcement of 2000 men from Niagara. Brigadier-Gen. Vincent gives the highest praise to

Lieut.-Col. Harvey, the deputy-adjt.-gen. in the field, Major Plenderleath, who commanded the 49th regiment and led some brilliant charges of the bayonet against the enemy, and also Major Ogilvie, in command of the companies of the 8th regiment.

June 7.

1598. St. Juan de Puerto Rico. — An expedition, under Lord George Clifford, Earl of Cumberland, having landed from a British squadron on the 6th of June on the island of St. Juan de Puerto Rico, a fatiguing march brought the earl and 1000 men close to an arm of the sea, the causeway across which was bravely defended by the Spaniards. The English suffered much, and were beaten back; but the next day a ship of the expedition, running close up to the causeway and the fort which defended it, so battered the enemy's works that they were abandoned by their defenders, and the landing was effected.

1761. Surrender of Belleisle. — The expedition under Commodore Keppel and Major-Gen. Hodgson, which effected a landing on the island of Belleisle on the 22nd of April, has already been mentioned in its proper place. After the redoubts of the town of Palais, the capital, were carried, as shown on the 13th of May, the firing continued against the citadel, and approaches were made against the town. The batteries being established, and some days of unremitting fire having effected a breach, preparations were made to carry the place by storm, when General De Ste. Croix, the governor, capitulated upon honourable terms, on the 7th of June; and the following day the British troops marched into the fortress.

1762. Landing at the Havannah.—The Earl of Albemarle, with a strong force, this day landed on the island of Cuba from the British squadron under Commodore Keppel, detached from the fleet of Admiral Sir George Pocock. The landing took place about six miles to the eastward of the Moro point and fortress, the Mercury and Bonetta sloops scouring the shore with their fire. The enemy appearing afterwards in greater force, as if about to interrupt the passage of the troops across the Coximar, Capt. Hon. A. Hervey, in the Dragon, 74, ran in and battered the castle, which in a short time he silenced, and the whole army passed without opposition to take up its position for the siege of the Havannah.

1813. Fort San Felipe surrenders. — Lieut.-Col. Prevost, with a brigade, consisting of the 2nd battalion of the 67th and Dillon's regiment, with royal artillery and two field-pieces, having been detached from the army under Lieut.-Gen. Murray, embarked in a squadron which became under the orders of Capt. Adam in H. M. S. Invincible. On the 3rd June the brigade landed about a mile to the eastward of the entrance to the pass from Tarragona. Here, joined by some Spanish troops, Lieut.-Col. Prevost advanced and prepared to invest the fort of San Felipe. By great exertions, the sailors and soldiers got the guns into position, and the fire upon the fort was very effective. On the 4th, terms were offered to the garrison, but rejected. The fire continued, other batteries were raised, and a tremendous cannonade kept up till some of

the powder magazines of the fort exploded. On the 7th the garrison surrendered, on the condition that they were to march out, ground their arms, and depart with their baggage.

June 8.

1758. Landing at Louisbourg. —A fleet of twenty-one ships of the line, two of 50 guns, and several frigates, with transports conveying an army of 11,936 men, commanded by Major-General Amherst, sailed from Spithead on 19th February, and arrived at Halifax on 9th May. The destination of this armament being for the reduction of Cape Breton, the fleet, amounting to 157 sail, again put to sea on the 28th; but, owing to the tempestuous state of the weather, did not reach Gabarus Bay, seven miles west of Louisbourg, until the 2nd June. The French were fully prepared to receive them, having a chain of posts from Cape Noir to the Flat-Point, and redoubts from thence to the bottom of the bay. The landing was to take place in three divisions; those of the right and centre were to be only feints, while that on the left was meant as the real attack. The violence of the surf, however, prevented any operations until the 8th, and this interval enabled the enemy to strengthen their works and keep up a fire upon the ships within reach of their guns. Early in the morning the troops were in the boats; and as soon as the covering ships had made some impression by their fire, the division under Brigadier-Gen. Wolfe, consisting of four companies of grenadiers, followed by 550 light infantry and companies of rangers, supported by the highlanders, and then by the remaining companies of grenadiers, moved towards the shore. Not a shot was fired by the enemy until the boats had neared the shore on the left of Kennington Cove, when they opened a destructive discharge of grape and musketry. The surf aided their efforts, many boats being destroyed; but the intrepidity of Gen. Wolfe overcame every obstacle. The troops, jumping into the water, readily formed on the beach, and then rushed upon the enemy with such impetuosity that they were driven from their posts in confusion, leaving along the shore three 24-pounders, seven 9-pounders, seven 6-pounders, two mortars, and 14 swivels. Meanwhile the centre division, under Brigadier-Gen. Lawrence, composed of the 15th, 22nd, 35th, 45th regiments, and 2nd battalion of Americans, landed at the Fresh-Water Cove, and the right, under Brigadier-General Whitmore, consisting of 2nd battalion royal regiment, 17th, 47th, 48th, 58th regiments, and 3rd battalion royal Americans, followed the centre. The boats returned to the transports with great despatch, and before night the whole army had disembarked. Scarcely had this been effected when a violent storm arose which prevented any communication with the fleet for several days.

1776. Americans repulsed. —While the transports which had brought the reinforcement under Gen. Burgoyne from England were lying about three miles above Trois Rivières, under the protection of the Martin sloop, the rebels embarked at Sorell upwards of 2000 men under command of Major-Gen. Thompson, in fifty large boats, and, crossing the St. Lawrence, landed at the Pointe du Lai before daylight

on the 8th June, and immediately marched to surprise the British force at Trois Rivières. Brigadier-Gen. Fraser was, however, on the alert, and as soon as the outposts of the 62nd regiment were attacked, putting himself at the head of the troops, he moved towards the approaching enemy, already assailed by the 62nd under Lieut.-Col. Anstruther. Brigadier-General Nesbit, commanding the ships in the river, immediately made the signal for the troops on board the transports to disembark, and, on reaching the shore, moved to intercept the enemy, who by this time were retreating before Gen. Fraser; but the rebels, on finding themselves thus attacked, fled precipitately through the wood towards Montreal, pursued by the British, who succeeded in cutting off a great number, whilst the remainder, regaining their boats, escaped. The second in command, several other officers, and above 200 men, were made prisoners.

1796. The fort as well as the parish of Bombarde, in the island of San Domingo, in possession of the French republican troops, this day surrendered to a British force under Brigadier-Gen. Whyte.

June 9.

1781. In our columns for the 22nd of May we related the failure of Gen. Greene's attempt to break ground before the fort of Ninety-six. The siege continued, and by the 3rd of June their second parallel was complete. The adjt.-general of the American army was then sent to summon the garrison. In reply, Lieut.-Col. Cruger, commanding the fort, sent a message that he intended to defend himself to the last extremity. The enemy's batteries reopened, the approaches advanced, and other batteries were raised. The Americans now tried to set fire to the houses in the fort, but they were foiled in this attempt by the commandant unroofing the barracks; and cheerfully did both officers and men remain exposed to the weather during the remainder of the siege. Col. Lee, with a reinforcement, now co-operated with Gen. Greene, by making approaches against a stockade fort on the left of the village, while the original besieging party continued their attacks against the star fort. On the night of the 9th of June two gallant and successful sorties were made from the garrison to the right and left; the right penetrated the enemy's territory, and destroyed a mine that was to have been carried under a curtain of the star fort; the commanding officer of engineers, who was inspecting the works, being wounded before he could make his escape. The left sallying party fell in with a small body of the Americans covering the siege operations: this detachment they defeated, bayoneting several of the enemy, and making the commanding officer prisoner.

1818. The town, fort, and district of Ajmeer surrendered to Brigadier Knox; an important acquisition, removing the Mahrattas and their influence from Rajpootana, and giving this country an opportunity of recovering itself under British guidance.

June 10.

1761. Four companies of the 2nd battalion of the 1st or royals, under Major Hamilton

two companies of the 17th, three companies of the 22nd, besides provincial troops, proceeded from fort Prince George, and routed a large body of Indians on the 10th of June, in the heart of the Cherokee country, making these warriors sue for peace.

1796. The French island of Grenada surrendered by capitulation to the British force under command of Major-Gen. Nicholls.

1796. Surrender of the New Vigie. — A British force, under Lieut.-Gen. Abercromby, landed on the island of St. Vincent on the evening of the 8th June, and on the following day marched in one column as far as Stubbs, about eight miles from Kingstown, each division halting opposite their respective points of attack. On the morning of the 10th the enemy's flank was turned, and with some difficulty, two 12-pounders, two 6-pounders, and, two howitzers were advanced within 600 yards of their works; but, notwithstanding a well directed fire, they maintained themselves in their post in the Old Vigie until the afternoon. A part of Lowenstein's corps and two companies of the 42nd regiment, with some island rangers, lodged themselves within a short distance of the fort, and at two o'clock being reinforced by the two remaining companies of the 42nd and the 3rd regiment, and the York rangers, moved forward and drove the enemy from the first, second, and third redoubts; but they rallied round their principal post, the New Vigie. Meanwhile Brigadier-Gen. Knox had cut off their communication with the Caribs; and Lieut.-Col. Dickins, of the 34th, having previously. with part of his own and the 2nd West India regiments, forced the Caribs to retire and taken their post, the enemy in the New Vigie were compelled to capitulate on terms, and seven hundred men were made prisoners.

1824. In the advance on Kemmendine, during the Burmese war, a small stockade, desperately defended, was carried by assault by the force under Major-Gen. Sir Archibald Campbell. The storming party consisted of detachments from H. M.'s 38th and 41st, and the Madras European regiments. The enemy had 300 killed, and the loss of the English was also severe.

1841. Badamee, a strong fort in the Belgaum Zillah, in the possession of some insurgent Arabs, was besieged by a force consisting of detachments under command of Major A. Johnson, 26th regiment N.I. The breach of the pettah being practicable, the storming parties moved forward. Upon this the Arabs abandoned their defences, and the British troops, under a heavy fire from two upper forts, occupied the pettah on the 9th of June. On the 10th, a mortar battery having been established against the upper forts, the Arab garrison surrendered.

1842. During an insurrection in Bundlecund, on the morning of the 10th of June a detachment of the 8th light cavalry, under Capts. Moore and Studdy and Cornet Swinton, fell in with a company of the 13th regiment N. I., commanded by Captain Mitchell, engaged with a body of the insurgents nearly 5000 strong. Capt. Moore instantly charged the dense mass of the enemy, and routed the whole force. The 13th regiment lost 6 killed and 17 wounded. Captain Moore was wounded in the charge by a matchlock-ball.

June 11.

1420. Surrender of Sens.—Henry V. of England, affianced to the daughter of Charles VI., King of France, being made Regent of that kingdom by his intended father-in-law, took part with him against the Dauphin. In company with that monarch, he besieged and took the town of Sens in Burgundy, held by the Dauphin's party; which place surrendered, after four days' siege, on the 11th of June.

1762. Reduction of the Havannah.—At the siege of the Havannah, Col. Carleton, commanding the advance-guard, was sent forward on the 8th of June to the village of Gunnamacoa, close to which he discovered and attacked a large force of the enemy, which he dispersed before the Earl of Albemarle came up to his aid. On the 10th, the Moro hill, as well as the Moro fort, were invested by the grenadiers and light infantry; and on the 11th, at one o'clock in the afternoon, they carried the redoubt by assault, meeting with but slight resistance.

1775. After the battle of Arras, recorded in our columns for the 18th of May, the army of Mutseddies might have been destroyed had the English followed up their enemy; but Ragoba's troops refusing to push forward, the pursuit was discontinued. On the 11th of June, the British again came up with the Mutseddies at Bowapoor, on the banks of the Nerbuddah, and the result showed how much might have been effected had the pursuit been earlier undertaken. Immediately that our troops appeared in sight, the Mutseddies struck their tents, and, throwing their guns into the river, commenced a retreat. The light troops attacked the rear of the enemy, many of whom were slain and some baggage taken. Here again Ragoba's troops refused to advance across the Nerbuddah until they received their arrears of pay, which not forthcoming, the Mutseddies continued their retreat unmolested, and they abandoned the province of Guzerat.

1824. The advance of the army continued after the taking of the stockade recorded in a preceding column, which soon had the familiar cognomen of "stay and tiff;" but it was not till nightfall that the British reached the walls of Kemmendine. Athough the rain fell in torrents, nothing checked the ardour of the troops, and batteries were at once thrown up. At daybreak a fire was opened upon the bamboo stockades, but it was found impossible to make a breach in such material. The order for assault was then given, but on the storming parties arriving close upon the enemy's works, they were found to be abandoned.

June 12.

1791. The fortress of Gungestoh, held by the troops of Tippoo Saib, surrendered this day to the forces of the Nizam, cooperating with an English detachment; at the same time a valuable and extensive territory fell under the dominion of the British ally.

1813. French beaten at Hormillas.—The Allies crossed the Carion on the 7th of June, and the French under Joseph Bonaparte had retired by the highroad to Burgos, while Reille, forming the right wing, moved by Castro Xerez. Wellington meanwhile pushed his left wing and the Gallicians along by bye-roads, and passed the upper Pisuerga on the 8th, 9th, and 10th. Having thus

outflanked Reille, he halted on the 12th, but nevertheless pushed his right wing, under General Hill, along the main road to Burgos, to gain the castle; while Julian Sanchez, acting beyond the Arlanzan, cut off all straggling detachments. Reille having regained the great road to Burgos, was strongly posted behind the Hormaza river, barring the road to that city, while the other two armies were in reserve in rear of Estepar. But Wellington's columns arriving on the 12th, the light division, preceded by Grant's hussars and Ponsonby's dragoons, immediately turned the French right, whilst the remainder of the army attacked the whole range of heights from Hormillas to Estepar. Reille, on seeing the allied horsemen in rear of his right, made for the bridge of Baniel on the Arlanzan. He then became exposed to a raking fire from Gardiner's horse artillery, and being sharply charged by the 14th dragoons under Captain Milles, some prisoners were taken, and a gun was also captured. The Allies pressed forward towards the bridge of Baniel to cut off the enemy's retreat, but the French, notwithstanding the heavy cannonade to which they were exposed, observed a rapid, yet orderly movement; and finally crossed the river with trifling loss. The three French armies being now covered by the Urbel and Arlanzan rivers, could not be easily attacked; and the stores of Burgos were removed; but in the night King Joseph again retreated along the high road by Briviesca to Pancorbo.

June 13.

1758. During the operations at the reduction of Louisbourg, the French garrison made frequent sorties to obstruct the progress of the siege. On the 13th June, while our men were employed in making a communication from right to left in front of the camp, and in erecting three redoubts, the enemy made a vigorous sally from the garrison, but were driven back with the loss of five killed and forty wounded.

1783. Battle of Cuddalore.—On the 21st April, the army of Arcot, consisting of 1660 Europeans, 8000 sepoys, and 1000 Nabob's cavalry, moved forward to attempt the reduction of Cuddalore; but it was not until the 4th June that this force under Gen. Stewart reached the banks of the Panar, about five miles west of the boundary hedge within which the French were intrenched. The north and west faces having been much strengthened, General Stewart moved the army across the Panar on the 5th, and on the 7th encamped within two miles from the south face of Cuddalore, in a strong position—the right flank resting on the sea, its left on the Bandapolam hills, and the ground in front covered with brushwood and Palmyra trees. On the same day, the Marquis de Bussey withdrew his army, consisting of 3000 European infantry, 3500 Caffres and sepoys, and 3000 infantry, with 2000 cavalry of Tippoo's from the north side, and took up a portion on the south, facing the British; and both armies continued strengthening their works until the 13th. Early on that morning, Lieut.-Colonel Kelly attacked and carried a battery on the enemy's right, which flanked Tippoo's sepoys; and turned the guns upon the enemy. The centre division, under Cols. Elphinstone and Wan-

genheim, attacked a large redoubt in front, whilst the division on the right, under General Bruce, also made a forward movement. The centre attack did not succeed, but the right division, led by Colonels Stewart and Cathcart, supported by Kelly's brigade, rapidly advancing, soon occupied it, and compelled the enemy to retire in confusion. The British, notwithstanding the heavy fire of the several batteries, continued to advance along the line of intrenchments, driving the enemy before them, and eventually took possession of the large redoubt situated on a rising ground within range of the guns on the ramparts of Cuddalore, and commanding the whole of the works. This sanguinary conflict did not terminate until 5 P. M., when the firing ceased on both sides. The loss on the part of the British amounted to 1030 killed and wounded. The enemy acknowledged a loss of 900.

1794. At the reduction of Guadaloupe, the French having crossed the harbour from the town of Pointe-à-Petre, and encamped at St. Jean, the opposite point, were attacked on the night of the 13th by Brigadier-Gen. Dundas, and completely routed; with loss of many killed and wounded, their colours, baggage, and a field-piece. Major Ross of the 31st regiment had an opportunity of particularly distinguishing himself.

1811. The advanced guard of the French appearing at Los Santos, a detachment from the division of Major-Gen. Erskine, composed of 2nd hussars and 3rd dragoons, under Lieut. Strenowitz, sent forward to reconnoitre, attacked a superior force of the enemy, whom he defeated, and made some prisoners.

1812. On the anniversary of the gallant exploit we have just recorded, Lieut. Strenowitz again distinguished himself. On the 13th June that officer marched, with fifty men of the 3rd dragoons, to fetch off some of the English prisoners left by the French in the village of Maquilla. He was met by eighty French horsemen, whom he attacked and overthrew, with the loss of only one man, whilst the enemy had many killed, and an officer and twenty men taken prisoners.

June 14.

1560. On this day was fought one of the last skirmishes between the French and English near Leith. Two detachments of the contending parties meeting near Mount Pelham, the French were defeated with the loss of 70 killed and 16 taken prisoners.

1658. BATTLE OF DUNKIRK.—The United Provinces having concluded a peace with Spain in 1653, the King of France courted an alliance with the English; and on 3rd Dec. 1655, entered into a treaty of alliance with them. The Dunkirkers were so successful in their armaments against the English and French merchant ships, that in 1656 measures were taken for laying siege to that town. Cromwell sent 6000 troops, with pay for six months, to join the French army under Viscomte de Turenne, who, after several conquests in Flanders in 1657, having besieged and taken the fort of Mardyck, put that fortress into the hands of the English. In 1658 the French laid siege to Dunkirk, whilst an English naval force blockaded the port. On the 6th of June the trenches were opened for two attacks, one intended against the front of Nieuport by the French, the other by the English, against the front on

which the citadel has since been constructed. The trenches were pushed forward with all possible expedition, and by the 10th were so far advanced that the besiegers were ready to attempt a lodgment on the covered way. Meanwhile, the Spanish army assembled in great force at Ypres, and on the 13th appeared before Dunkirk, but without their artillery, and without even the precaution of intrenching themselves. Turenne becoming acquainted with this circumstance, determined on giving them battle before their cannon could arrive up. At daybreak on the 14th the allies moved to the attack, with 9000 infantry and 6000 horse, formed in two lines, with cavalry on the wings and in reserve. The Spanish army, under Don Juan of Austria and the Prince de Condé, consisting of 6000 foot and 8000 horse, was formed in two lines extending from the strand to the fields. The English, commanded by Major-Gen. Morgan, commenced the attack about 8 o'clock with an intrepidity that excited the admiration of both armies, and drove the Spaniards from their position on one of the downs, where they planted the English colours. Meanwhile the Marquis de Crequi charged the left wing, and the Marquis de Castelneau, leading his division along the shore, assailed their right. The French infantry having joined the English on the other side of the down, attacked the Spanish reinforcement advancing to support the troops driven from that position; and, after a short contest put them to flight. The Marquis de Crequi having boldly advanced, was nearly overpowered by the enemy's cavalry; but Turenne, seeing his critical situation, put himself at the head of the cavalry of the right wing, with several battalions of foot, and moved rapidly to his support. In a short time the Spaniards were compelled to give way, and, although rallied several times by the Prince de Condé, they fled in disorder and confusion, pursued by the victorious troops to Furnes. The garrison of Dunkirk, amounting to 600 horse and 1200 foot, though cut off from all hope of relief, still held out with the same vigour as before; nor did it capitulate until the 24th, which was the eighteenth day after opening the trenches. The King of France having taken possession of Dunkirk, immediately put the place in possession of the English, who retained it until 1662, when Charles II. sold it for 218,750*l.*, to Louis XIV.

1645. Battle of Naseby.—In the battle fought on 14th June near this place the main body of the royal army was commanded by Lord Astley; Prince Rupert led the right wing, Sir Marmaduke Langdale the left, and King Charles I. in person headed the reserve. The Parliamentary forces under Fairfax obtained a complete victory, which was decisive of the fate of the unfortunate monarch, who was obliged to abandon the field, with the loss of all his cannon and baggage, and 5000 men made prisoners.

June 15.

1745. Reduction of Louisbourg.—The expedition fitted out at Boston in this year against Louisbourgh, the army under the orders of Col. Pepperell and the navy under Commodore Warren, has been already noticed in a preceding column. The landing having been effected, the

town was regularly placed under siege by sea and land. Although the British efforts were unsuccessful in an attempt to carry the island battery on the 27th May, yet, undismayed by this reverse, the besiegers continued their works with great activity. Their batteries played so fiercely on the town, that the French were sorely distressed by their unremitting fire. They now learnt that the fleet, which they had hoped would have arrived to their assistance, was blocked up at Brest by a British squadron; and by the 14th June they felt that the climax of their fate had arrived, for everything intimated an immediate attack by sea and land. On the 15th the besieged sent out a flag of truce, proposing to surrender the place. Upon this, the British batteries ceased firing, and terms were agreed upon, as proposed by Gen. Chambon, the governor, stipulating that the French should be conveyed to France. On the morning of the 17th the British colours were hoisted on the island battery; in the afternoon the squadron entered the harbour, and before sunset the whole of the fortifications were delivered up.

1768. At the onset of the invasion of the Mysore, by the British army under Gen. Smith, an advanced guard was pushed forward into the country under the command of Col. Dugald Campbell. The force under that officer's command consisted of a detachment from the Madras European regiment, a small body of cavalry, some artillery, and three battalions of sepoys. After ascending the pass of Boodicottah, the first blow was struck against the Mysore territory by the capture of the fort of Vencatigherry on 15th June, 1768.

June 16.

1743. Battle of Dettingen. —The allied forces, consisting of British, Hanoverians, and Hessians, amounting to 52,000 men, commanded by King George II. of England in person, having under him the Earl of Stair, defeated the French army of 60,000 under Marshal Norilles, near the village of Dettingen, on the river Maine. The French passed a defile, which they should have been content to guard; and the Duke de Grammont, heading the cavalry, charged the British foot with great fury, but was received with such intrepidity that he was obliged to give way, and to repass the Maine. The French army was then totally defeated, with the loss of 5000 men.

1815. Battle of Quatre Bras.—Napoleon Bonaparte having assembled an army of about 125,000 men, composed in a great measure of veteran troops, of whom 25,000 were cavalry, and 350 pieces of artillery, advanced to the Belgian frontier on the 14th June. At that time the Duke of Wellington's head-quarters were at Brussels: his force in the field amounted to about 76,000 men; and on his left lay the Prussian army of 80,000 men, under Marshal Blucher, whose head-quarters were at Namur. During the night of the 14th, Bonaparte, crossing the Sambre, moved upon Charleroi, and the French advanced columns fell upon the Prussian outpost just as day was dawning. Information of the enemy's approach reached Wellington at three o'clock the same afternoon, and orders were immediately conveyed to the various corps to move towards the scene of action. The Duke and many officers of regiments quar-

tered in Brussels were present that night at a ball given by the Duchess of Richmond; and about midnight the general officers, being warned, quietly disappeared, their subordinates also repairing to their respective posts. By this time the troops were mustering, and before sunrise on the 16th June all were marching to battle. On the 15th, whilst Napoleon's head-quarters were established at Charleroi, Blucher had concentrated his army upon Sombref, occupying the villages of St. Amand and Ligny; and in the evening Marshal Ney attacked a brigade of the army of the Netherlands, under the Prince of Weimar, and forced it back to a farm-house on the road, called "Quatre Bras" from the local circumstance that the roads from Nivelles to Namur intersect each other at this point, and form, as it were, four arms. Early on the morning of the 16th, the Prince of Orange, who had reinforced Weimar's brigade, pushed back Ney's advanced guard, and recovered some of the ground that had been lost on the preceding evening. Skirmishing continued until nearly midday, and about half-past two, Gen. Picton arrived up with the 5th division, soon followed by the corps of Brunswick and Nassau. The French now massing their columns, Bonaparte directed his attack upon Blucher, whilst Ney gathered his strength near Quatre Bras. The Prussians, after making a desperate resistance in the villages of St. Amand and Ligny, retired in the night to Wavre, where Grouchy, with 32,000 men, followed them on the 17th. Meanwhile Ney, having concentrated 40,000, about 3 o'clock on the 16th commenced his attack, with two heavy columns of infantry, a large body of cavalry, and 50 guns. Although the Allies at that moment were not more than 19,000, and of those only 4500 were British infantry, they repelled every effort of the enemy. The 3rd division under Gen. Alten now reinforced Picton's fifth, just as Ney made another determined attack upon the left. Being defeated in his attempt to break the unflinching squares of infantry, he tried the right of the position of Quatre Bras, and, advancing under cover of a wood, attacked with such impetuosity that the Belgian infantry were giving way, when Gen. Cooke, coming up with a part of the English guards, the enemy were again repulsed, and driven out of the wood in great confusion. Availing themselves of their great superiority of cavalry, the French made some daring and destructive charges. Falling rapidly upon the 42nd highlanders in a field of rye, the cuirassiers cut off two companies before they could gain the square, and killed their gallant colonel. Whilst the 44th was engaged in front with infantry, they were suddenly attacked by lancers in the rear. There was no time for forming square; the rear-rank therefore faced about, and, in line, they beat off the horsemen with very severe loss. The conflict was altogether very severe, with heavy loss on both sides; but the British commander had succeeded in his present great object, which was to prevent Ney turning Blucher's right, and thus throw himself between the Prussians and the British. The two great battles fought on this day were only preludes to the greater massacre at Waterloo; yet at Ligny Blucher had lost in killed and wounded about 11,000 men, and Wellington at Quatre Bras had

350 killed and 2380 wounded. On the part of the French there fell above 4000, and among the slain were many distinguished officers.

June 17.

1748. Assault of Cuddalore repulsed.—M. Dupleix, in command of the French force at Pondicherry, after several unsuccessful attempts to surprise Cuddalore, despatched 800 Europeans and 1000 sepoys, to make a detour, which brought them into the neighbourhood of the English settlement on the morning of the 17th of June. Major Lawrence, in command of the British at St. David's, being apprised of the enemy's approach, towards evening made a pretence of removing the garrison and guns of Cuddalore to St. David's, as though he considered the former not tenable. At nightfall he with great caution returned to the fortress, with a garrison much augmented from St. David's; and having re-established himself in his old quarters without being perceived by the enemy, awaited the result. At midnight the French, having silently approached and placed the scaling-ladders, ascended the walls, when a shower of grape-shot and a deadly discharge of musketry swept them to the earth. The survivors, without waiting for a further demonstration that the English were determined to hold their own, hastily retired to their camp, in the hills of Bandapolam, and rested not till they were under the guns of Pondicherry.

1755. Lieut.-Col. Monckton, with the British force which had already been successful in taking the fort of Beausejour, this day received the submission of fort Gaspereau, on the river of that name, in Nova Scotia.

1775. Battle of Bunker's Hill.—On the 8th June the American Congress resolved "That the compact between the crown and the people of Massachusetts' bay is dissolved." The rebels in Charlestown, anticipating a movement of the king's troops, on 16th June erected works on Bunker's Hill, and during the night raised intrenchments and constructed a formidable redoubt. On the morning of the 17th, a fire from the guns of the Lively frigate was directed at the working party upon the hill, but the Americans persevered in their labours with so much firmness that Gen. Gage resolved on an immediate attack on a position of such importance, where the Americans had assembled in considerable force. In the houses of Charlestown they had also posted a large body of troops, while their centre and left flanks were protected by a breastwork partly cannon-proof; and these works reached from the left of the redoubt to the Mystic river. Ten companies of grenadiers and ten of light infantry, with the 5th, 38th, 43rd, and 52nd regiments, under Major-Gen. Howe, were landed about noon on Charlestown Point, under cover of the fire of the squadron. The troops formed in perfect order,—the light infantry, under Brigadier-General Pigot, posted on the right; the grenadiers on the left; in rear of these the 5th and 38th regiments; and the 43rd and 52nd in a third line. Shortly afterwards it was deemed necessary to land a reinforcement, consisting of some companies of grenadiers and light infantry, the 47th regiment, and the battalions of marines. The whole were then formed into two lines, and

immediately advanced towards the enemy's works, firing occasionally from the field-pieces and howitzers. Not a shot was discharged by the enemy until our troops were close upon them, when they opened such a destructive fire that it somewhat staggered the assailants, who, after suffering severe loss, fell back in some disorder, until the animating presence of Gen. Howe restored confidence; and then they rallied, and again moved forward upon the enemy. At this time the left wing sustained much loss from the fire directed upon them from the houses in Charlestown; but these were speedily destroyed by red-hot shot from the ships. The attack was now renewed, and the British, rushing into the intrenchments with the bayonet, drove the gallant enemy from every part of the works across the peninsula, leaving five pieces of cannon in our possession. Of the rebel force of 5000 men only 30 of the killed remained in the redoubt. In this hardly-earned victory the British loss amounted to 226 killed, 828 wounded; making a total of 1054 killed and wounded.

June 18.

1781. Successful Sortie.—The Americans, under General Green, aware of the approach of a force under Lord Rawdon for the relief of Ninety-six, resolved on making another assault. On the 18th June, at noon, under a heavy fire, they effected a lodgment in the ditch of the fort; but two parties, of 30 men each, under Capts. Campbell and French, rushing from the sallyport, attacked them with such determination that the whole were either killed or wounded. The next day the American army was in full retreat.

1813. Action near San Millan.—Gen. Maucune, in order to form a junction with Reille at Osma, marched over the Aracena ridge instead of moving by the Puente Lara, and his leading brigade had halted near the village of San Millan, in the valley of Boveda. Suddenly the light division, moving parallel with Graham's corps, appeared on some rising ground in their front. The British riflemen instantly dashed down the hill with loud cries, followed by the 52nd in support, and the French retreated. At this moment the second French brigade, followed by the baggage, came hastily out of a cleft on the right. A confused fight now commenced; and, as the enemy moved up a hill, the 52nd met them on the summit, and, after some resistance, the French fled towards Miranda, while the first brigade, retreating towards Espejo, were pursued by the riflemen.

1815. Battle of Waterloo. — The night of 17th June was one of heavy and incessant rain, accompanied by thunder and lightning. Amid such a storm the troops of two mighty armies laid down within cannon-shot of each other. The allied forces under Wellington were posted on the field of Waterloo, about twelve miles from Brussels, with the forest of Soignies, eight miles in width, intervening. Their position extended a little more than two miles, from a ridge on the road to Wavre, to a series of heights in the rear of the Chateau of Hougoumont. From the summit of the ridge the ground sloped backwards, so as to hide the reserves, and to keep the front itself concealed, till the moment

for action had arrived. In front of the left stood the farm of La Haye Sainte, abutting upon the road from Charleroi to Genappe, and on the right the Chateau of Hougoumont,—both places being formidable posts in advance. The army of Napoleon was formed in two lines, with a reserve. The first consisted of infantry flanked by cavalry, with five batteries, comprising eight guns in each, ranged along the front of this line, with a sixth, consisting of 12-pounders, in support; while six guns of horse artillery were posted on the right of Jacqueminot's cavalry. The second line consisted entirely of cavalry, with the exception of the two infantry divisions of the 6th corps, under Count Lobau, on the Charleroi road, well supported by artillery. In reserve, the imperial guard drew up, infantry, cavalry, and artillery, right and left of the road. These dispositions of Napoleon were as judicious as circumstances would admit of, and he was free to move his columns of attack against any part of the English which might seem the weakest, while his own position was such as to render a direct attack by a force not superior to his own dangerous in the extreme.

The force brought into the field by Wellington was as follows:—

Nation.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Artillery	Guns.
British - - - -	15,181	5,843	2,967	78
King's German Legion	3,301	1,997	526	18
Hanoverians - -	10,258	497	465	12
Brunswickers - -	4,586	866	510	16
Nassauers - - -	2,880	—	—	—
Dutch Belgians - -	13,402	3,205	1,177	32
Total - - -	49,608	12,408	5,645	156

Grand Total, 67,661 men, with 156 guns.

Napoleon, having detached Grouchy, confronted the Allies with—

Infantry	48,950
Cavalry	15,765
Artillery	7,232
Total	71,947 men,

with 246 guns.

The numerical strength was not so very disproportionate; but, when the composition of the corps is taken into account, the preponderance in favour of the French was beyond all comparison. The soldiers of Napoleon were all of one nation—devotedly attached to their leader, had one system of tactics, and knew their chief. Wellington's army was made up of raw levies, gathered from five or six sources, and were mostly in a state of discipline that rendered it perilous to manœuvre with them under fire. Whilst preparation was making for the coming strife, the Duke had the satisfaction of knowing that he could rely on the co-operation of the Prussians; and long before a shot was fired a Prussian officer arrived to say that Bulow's corps was already at St. Lambert. It was about this time, that Napoleon despatched a letter to Grouchy, apprising him of the intended attack of the English, and directing him to move upon Wavre, so that he might approach, and keep up communication with,

head-quarters. It was about ten o'clock on the morning of Sunday the 18th that a great stir was observed along the French line; and presently a furious attack was made upon the chateau of Hougoumont, occupied by a detachment of the brigade of guards under Cols. Hepburn and Lord Saltoun, who maintained the post throughout the day, despite the repeated and desperate assaults by large bodies of the enemy. While the enclosures of Hougoumont thus continued to be furiously assailed, the artillery on both sides thundered along the whole extent of each line. Under cover of the cannonade, Ney formed his columns of attack against the left and centre of the British position. This dense mass, consisting of at least 16,000 men, supported by 70 pieces of cannon ranged along the brow of the height, led by D'Erlon, at about two o'clock moved forward to attack the left centre of the British under a murderous fire from the Allied artillery. The divisions of Alix and Marcognet pressing onwards, had opened fire on the Dutch-Belgian line, when the latter suddenly lost all order and fled. Picton's division, consisting of the brigades of Kempt and Pack, numbering altogether little more than 3000 men, deployed into line, to receive not fewer than 13,000 infantry, besides cavalry; but Picton, nothing daunted, as soon as the enemy halted and began to take ground to the right, shouted "a volley, and then charge." The order was so rigidly obeyed, that the enemy, taken in the act of deploying, were borne back in the utmost confusion. The success was, however, dearly purchased:— Picton was mortally wounded by a musket-ball in the temple; but Kempt gallantly supplied his place, and the line moved on, driving before it all resistance. A body of cuirassiers bearing hard upon the Hanoverian infantry, the Household brigade, led by Lord Edward Somerset, came thundering forward, and the *élite* horsemen of the rival nations met in close and desperate strife. The British prowess at length prevailed, and the enemy, overpowered, fled in wild confusion; but as the French far outnumbered the allies in cavalry, their reserve coming up in excellent order, once more turned the tide of battle. Our dispersed horsemen fell back, experiencing considerable loss. Covered by the horse artillery and supported by Vivian's hussars, they however succeeded in reaching the crest of the position, where they re-formed under protection of the infantry. But the ground was covered with the dead and dying; and among the former was Major-Gen. Ponsonby. While great efforts continued to be made by the French to gain possession of Hougoumont, and the right of the line was threatened by a body of lancers, Donzelat's division pushed upon La Haye Sainte. The interval between became filled by such a display of horsemen as had never been looked upon by the most experienced soldier in the Allied army. Forty squadrons, of which 21 consisted entirely of cuirassiers, descending from the French heights in three lines, began to mount towards the English position: and despite the murderous discharge of the Allied artillery, these resolute horsemen continued to advance at a steady trot, their cannon thundering over them. Arriving within 40 yards of the English guns, with a loud shout, they put their strong horses to their speed, and in a

moment all the advanced batteries were in their possession. At this period all the Allied regiments were in squares along the crest of the glacis, with their front ranks kneeling. Nevertheless, the cuirassiers would not shrink from the trial. Once again the cry arose, "Vive l'Empereur!" and, with the noise of thunder, they rushed on. But their pace slackened as they approached; and no sooner received a fire, than they broke off from the centre by troops and squadrons. Thus passed the whole line of cuirassiers, while the second and third lines, the former consisting of lancers, the latter of chasseurs, plunged headlong in the same course; and the British infantry became enveloped by the enemy. But they were not left long to maintain the combat single-handed. Lord Uxbridge, gathering as many squadrons as were available, launched them against the assailants, and drove them back over the declivity in confusion. They, however, soon rallied under their own guns, and, driving back the English beyond their squares, the game of the previous half hour was played over and over again. Round and round these impenetrable masses the French horsemen rode, individuals here and there closing upon the bayonets and cutting at the men; but not a square was broken. The repulse of Ney's cavalry and the failure of the attempts upon Hougoumont and La Haye Sainte determined Napoleon to make another effort upon the main position of the Allies. Kellermann was ordered to move forward with his corps, whilst Ney adding the cavalry of the guard, no less than 37 squadrons formed in rear of the broken force which had begun to rally; and in a short time the whole extent of the field between Charleroi road and Hougoumont was covered with these splendid corps of horsemen. Again were the squares assailed without success, and again did Lord Uxbridge come to the rescue. Having failed to make an impression on the first line, composed entirely of British and German troops, a large body of French cavalry passed over the ridge, and threatened the Dutch-Belgians in the second line. Great was the commotion in that part of the field, from which whole masses of men began to move off without firing a shot. Lord Uxbridge again led the remains of his cavalry forward, and the enemy were driven back, pursued by Somerset's brigade; but the Dutch-Belgian carbiniers disregarded the exhortation of Lord Uxbridge to follow him in the same course. Instead of advancing to the attack, they went to the right-about, and, galloping through the 3rd hussars of the German Legion, fairly fled the field! Never did a battle-field present such an anomalous spectacle. To all appearance the French were masters of the position of the Allies. Their cavalry rode round the English infantry, and their strength of numbers overawed the Allied horse. Scarcely an English gun gave fire, and most of those in front were actually in possession of the enemy, the gunners having sought shelter within the squares. Yet the guns were safe, for the artillerymen had left neither, harness nor limber, and thus the cavalry were deprived of the means of carrying them off. Meanwhile, the right of the English line had been sharply assailed, but Adams' brigade, consisting of 52nd, 71st, and 2nd battalion of 95th regiments,

under the immediate direction of Wellington, drove the enemy back over the hill. Napoleon, finding that all his attempts upon Hougoumont had failed, in order to make a lodgment in front of the main position, pushed forward Donzelat's division against La Haye Sainte, which, after a sharp opposition by Major Baring, was carried. It was now about half-past four o'clock, when the British regiments, although reduced to skeletons, still held their ground; and the Duke rode along the line, encouraging his diminished battalions that the welcome sound of Blucher's approach was heard, as the 15th and 16th Prussian brigades debouched from the wood of Paris, moving upon the right flank of the French army. Lobau, with the 6th corps, had been detached to resist this movement; but the Prussians continued to receive reinforcements, and at six o'clock they had brought thirty battalions, twenty-seven squadrons, and sixty-four guns into action. It was in vain that Lobau, with half that force, could maintain his ground; and abandoning Planchenoit, he drew off towards the Charleroi road. It was at this critical moment, when Napoleon, observing the masses of Prussians pouring into the field, determined to attack the right centre of the English position with a column of the imperial guard; whilst a second, in support, moved nearer towards Hougoumont. The cavalry were at the same time to advance *en masse;* and this movement was to be made under cover of the whole of their powerful artillery. The interval between these masses was to be filled up with cavalry, and Donzelat's division, now gathered around La Haye Sainte, was to dash forward. These preparations were met by Wellington filling up the gaps already made in his line; and these arrangements were yet in progress, when forth from the enclosures of La Haye Sainte Donzelat's corps came pouring. They advanced in dense skirmishing order, and brought several pieces of artillery to bear within a hundred yards of the Allied line, — doing such dreadful execution on the German Legion, that Kreuse's Brunswickers wavered until sustained by Du Plat's Brunswickers and the Nassau regiments, gallantly led by the Prince of Orange, on which occasion he was severely wounded. The Duke's presence restored order, and the battle was renewed. The imperial guard, led by Ney, Friant, and Michel, after filing past the Emperor, now passed down the descent from La Belle Alliance. There was a cessation in the firing of the French artillery, and, simultaneous with this advance, the corps of D'Erlon, *en échelon* of columns, moved partly upon Lambert's brigade, while their right was engaged with the Prussians; and Reille, with some of his battalions penetrating the wood of Hougoumont, advanced boldly with another portion upon the centre of the English line. It was now seven o'clock — the third corps of Prussians had arrived; and their whole force, close at hand, was little less than 50,000 men, with 100 pieces of cannon. The French batteries, which had remained silent until the rear of the advancing column had cleared their muzzles, opened with rapidity and precision, doing fearful execution upon the regiments that came within their range. As the leading column of the guard approached, the English batteries played upon them: yet they never paused a moment, but continued

boldly to advance, despite the havoc occasioned by their murderous fire. Michel nobly fell, Friant was severely wounded, and Ney, who rode at the head of these veterans, had his horse shot under him; but, nothing dismayed, he led them on foot, and, driving in the light troops, they reached the summit. It was then that Wellington directed the brigade of guards, under Major-Gen. Maitland, to attack this imposing force. Pouring in a destructive volley, they moved upon the enemy with the bayonet, and spite of every effort of the officers to rally, this *élite* of the French army ran down the slope, closely pursued by the British guards. Meanwhile there was close fighting everywhere else, and Donzelat's troops where borne back by Halkett, on whom the command of Alten's division had devolved. The second column of the imperial guard, although much cut up by the fire of our artillery, still pushed forward somewhat towards the flank of Maitland's troops; and that officer, observing the direction of this fresh attack, withdrew his men to the ridge whence they had descended. Adams' brigade now bearing on the enemy's flank, poured a deadly fire into the mass; and Maitland once more descending the slope, the two brigades, enveloping the column, swept it from the field. D'Erlon's corps was also repulsed, that of Reille dispersed, and it only wanted the general advance of the British line to complete the victory; but it should be borne in mind that, on the extreme right, Lobau's corps, though overmatched, was unbroken, and faced Bulow stoutly. Napoleon, seeing his guards falling back in confusion, his broken squadrons fleeing, his guns abandoned, and having no reserve to fall back upon, shortly after eight o'clock galloped from the field. A cheer was now heard on the right, which flew swiftly along the entire position of the Allies, and the whole line rushed forward. Darkness soon set in, and such confusion prevailed that the advanced cavalry got so completely intermingled among crowds of fugitives that they could with difficulty extricate themselves; and more than one awkward rencontre took place. Guns, tumbrils, the whole *matériel* in short, of the routed army, remained in possession of the British. Then as the Prussians came furiously advancing upon the routed enemy, the Duke, feeling that the day was won, caused the order for a general halt to be passed; and the weary but victorious English lay down upon the position they had so gloriously gained. Almost every individual of Wellington's personal staff was either killed or wounded. Colonel De Lancey, quarter-master-general, was mortally wounded, as were two of his grace's aides-de-camp — Col. the Hon. Alexander Gordon and Lieut.-Col. Canning; Major-Gen. Barnes, adjt.-general, and Lieut.-Col. Fitzroy Somerset, military secretary, were wounded; and Lord Uxbridge, who was struck by one of the last shots fired, lost his right leg. The Duke, after following the flying army far beyond the Belle Alliance, was on his way back, when he met Blucher. Many congratulations passed between the two generals; and the latter readily undertook to follow up the pursuit. Thus was fought, and thus ended, one of the greatest battles in modern times, and, if its results be taken into account, perhaps the most important recorded in history.

Loss of the Allies in the Battle of Waterloo.

Nation.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.
	Off.	Men.	Off.	Men.	Off.	Men.	
British	83	1,334	363	4,560	10	582	6,932
German Legion	27	335	77	932	1	217	1,589
Hanoverians (on the 16th, 17th, and 18th)	20	308	77	1,244	6	352	2,007
Brunswickers	7	147	26	450	—	50	660
Nassauers	5	249	19	370	—	—	643
Dutch-Belgians	20	446	118	1,936	15	1,612	4,147
Prussians	22	1,203	162	4,225	39	1,347	6,998
Total	184	4,022	842	13,697	71	4,160	22,976

June 19.

1781. Siege of Ninety-six raised.—The important fortress of Ninety-six, in the back country of South Carolina, at this time held by about 350 regular troops and some militia, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Cruger, was invested by the American army under Gen. Green. Lord Rawdon, being reinforced by the arrival of three regiments from Ireland, proceeded to the relief of this fortress with 2000 men. The American general, learning that this relief was approaching, determined to attempt storming the place; and on the morning of the 19th they moved to the assault. Their principal attack was directed on the two flanks of the town, defended on the right by a stockaded fort with blockhouses attached, and on the left by the star fort, which was the principal work. Under cover of a furious cannonade, the storming parties advanced, one of which, suffering some loss, got temporary possession of the stockade and blockhouses; but the party on the left having entered the ditch of the star fort, and failing in their endeavour to pull down the sand-bags which formed the breastwork of the parapet, they met with most effectual resistance, and the determined gallantry of the British repulsed them at every point. On the following day the siege was raised, the enemy retiring to Saluda, a strong post about sixteen miles from Ninety-six. The enemy acknowledge a loss of 75 killed and 150 wounded.

1796. After the capitulation of the French regular forces and the inhabitants of the island of Grenada, on the 10th of June, Major-Gen. Nicholls had still to take possession of certain posts occupied by insurgent Caribbees and mulattoes who still held out. Brigadier-Gen. Campbell, with the French loyalists, forced the several posts of the enemy with great success during the day and night of the 18th of June. Lieut.-Col. Gledstanes, in command of the 7th regiment, at the head of the Grand Roi valley, particularly distinguished himself, whilst the grenadiers of the 38th regiment attacked and carried a post in the valley of Beausejour; and nearly at the same hour in the morning of the 19th the British were in possession of every established post in the island.

1813. Skirmish at Bayas.—On the morning of the 19th June the retreating corps of the French army under D'Erlon and Gazan

passed the defile of Puebla just as Wellington was forcing back Reille upon the Zadora. The Allies reached Bayas about noon, and found the French strongly posted,—the front covered by the river, the right by the village of Subijana de Morillas, which was occupied as a bridge-head, while the left was secured by rugged heights opposite Pobes. This position was turned by the light division, while the 4th attacked it in front, and after a contest in which the French lost 80 men, Reille was forced over the Zadora; but the army of the centre had then passed the defile of Puebla, and was in position behind that river. The firing now ceased, and the Allies encamped on the Bayas, whilst the French formed three lines behind the Zadora.

June 20.

1347. Sir Thomas Dagworth, with 300 English men-at-arms and 400 archers, arriving to the assistance of the Countess de Montfort, besieged in the castle of La Roche Darien, in Brittany, by Charles de Blois, calling himself duke of that province, the whole force was worsted, and Charles taken prisoner before dawn on the 20th June.

1779. AMERICANS DEFEATED. —A British force of five hundred men under Lieut.-Col. Maitland, stationed at St. John's island and Stoney Point, North America, were about to be withdrawn from these posts, when they were attacked by the American army of 5000 men and eight pieces of cannon, under Gen. Lincoln. On the outposts being driven in, two companies of the 71st regiment, under Capt. Campbell, were sent to reconnoitre the enemy. This detachment, with imprudent gallantry, at once dashed at the left wing of the provincials; but, being overpowered by numbers, was nearly destroyed. At the moment when the main body of the Americans was approaching, a regiment of Hessians fell back without offering opposition, and the enemy had arrived close to the abatis of the works, when the remainder of the 71st regiment, by a rapid movement from the right, enabled the Hessians to rally. The Americans were now hotly engaged, and before a reinforcement sent by Gen. Prevost could arrive, were compelled to retire, carrying off their killed and wounded, which amounted to about 300 men. On the part of the British, 3 officers and 21 men were killed, 10 officers and 93 men wounded.

1812. DJOJOCARTA STORMED. —The Sultan of Djojocarta, in Java, refusing to entertain friendly relations with England, Colonel Gillespie, with a force of about 1000 men, was detached against the refractory chief. On the 18th a fire was opened upon the fortress, which, though strongly fortified, having bastions, curtains, and a wet ditch, was carried by assault on the 20th, and the sultan taken prisoner.

June 21.

1690. SURRENDER OF ST. CHRISTOPHER'S. —On the 21st of June a force of 550 men effected a landing on the island of St. Christopher's without opposition, and, having gained the summit of a hill, became exposed to a fire of musketry; but, being speedily reinforced by the marine and the Duke of Bolton's regiments, the enemy were driven from their position. On the same

day the town of Basse Terre surrendered to the squadron.

1704. Battle of Donawert. —In this battle, fought by the confederate army under the Duke of Marlborough against the French and Bavarians under Count d'Arco, the valour of the English foot-guards was most conspicuous. The loss on both sides was very great; but the enemy were completely routed, and pursued even to the Danube, where many escaped by swimming across the river. Sixteen pieces of cannon and thirteen stands of colours were taken.

1803. An expedition under Commodore Hood, conveying troops under Lieut.-Gen. Greenfield, having arrived at the island of St. Lucie, effected a landing on 21st June, and took possession of the town of Castries.

1813. Battle of Vittoria.— On the 19th June the French army, amounting to about 70,000 men, commanded by Joseph Bonaparte in person, having Marshal Jourdan as his major-general, had taken up a strong position in front of Vittoria, occupying a space eight miles in extent, their left resting upon the heights which terminate La Puebla de Arganzon, and extending thence across the valley of the Zadora. By this disposition the French covered the three great roads from Madrid, Bilbao, and Logrono. By the 20th the whole of the allied army under Wellington — not less than 80,000 men—was concentrated near Vittoria, and on the morning of the 21st the division of Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. Hill obtained possession of the heights of La Puebla, on which the enemy's left rested, and retained the position in spite of repeated and desperate efforts to recover them. Under cover of those heights Hill's division passed the Zadora, and gained the village of Subijana de Alava, which stood on an eminence. Here, too, the enemy made an attempt to recover the ground they had lost; but, being repulsed, Jourdan directed the left to fall back for the defence of Vittoria. Meanwhile the fourth and light divisions, under Gen. Cole, crossed the Zadora, and the column under the Earl of Dalhousie arrived at Medina. The third division, under Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Picton, crossed at a bridge higher up, being followed by the seventh, led by Dalhousie in person. As Jourdan continued to fall back upon Vittoria, the Allies continued to advance in admirable order. In the meantime Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Graham attacked the French right, dislodged it from the heights beyond the Zadora, and then, ascending the right bank of that river, carried the village of Gamarra Mayor, while the Spaniards under Longa carried Gamarra Menor, on the opposite bank. Both the villages of Gamarra Mayor and Abechuco were strongly occupied as *têtes de pont*, but, though obstinately defended, were gallantly carried. Forced from all their positions, and their main body driven through the town of Vittoria, the French were pursued by the allied forces until it was dark. The troops under Sir Thomas Graham intercepting the enemy's retreat upon Bayonne, they were obliged to take the road leading to Pamplona; and, not being able to hold any position beyond Vittoria sufficient time to allow their artillery and baggage to be drawn off, the whole of the *matériel*, as well as treasure and equipages, fell into the hands of the victors. The

French acknowledge a loss of 8000 men in killed and wounded. On the part of the Allies the Portuguese lost 1049, Spaniards 553, British 3574, making a total of 5176 killed and wounded.

June 22.

1803. MORNE FORTUNÉE CARRIED. — After the success of the previous day, the British on the 22nd of June attacked the fortress of Morne Fortunée, which was stormed before daylight by the 2nd battalion of the 1st or royal regiment, which led the assault, and the 69th regiment. The principal redoubt being speedily carried, the enemy surrendered. The reduction of the island of St. Lucie was the result of this successful enterprise, which circumstance was announced in general orders the same day by Lieut.-General Grinfield. The British suffered a loss of 20 killed, and 110 wounded; among the latter, Lieut.-Col. Macdonald and Capt. Chaloner of the royals.

1812. During the siege of Salamanca, the French army under Marmont and the Allies under Wellington were frequently engaged without either obtaining any decisive result. On the night of the 20th of June, the English general slept amongst the troops in their position near the village of Christoval, and at the first streak of light the armies were again under arms. Towards evening the 68th regiment was detached to drive the French from the village of Monesco. The attack succeeded, but the troops being recalled just as daylight failed, a body of the enemy, coming unperceived through the standing corn, broke into the village as the British were collecting their posts from the different avenues, and did considerable execution. Lieut. Mackay of the 68th, refusing to surrender, received more wounds than the human frame was thought capable of sustaining. On the 22nd, three divisions and a brigade of cavalry joined Marmont, who, having now nearly 40,000 men in hand, extended his left, and seized a part of the height in advance of the Allies' left wing, whence he could discern the whole of the order of battle, and attack their right on even terms. However, General Graham, advancing with the 7th division, under Major-General Hope, dislodged this French detachment with a sharp skirmish, before it could be formidably reinforced, and that night Marmont withdrew from his dangerous position to some heights about six miles in his rear.

1813. On the 22nd of June the Allies followed the retreating enemy from Vittoria, whilst Giron and Longa entered Guipuscoa by the royal road, in pursuit of the convoy, which had moved under Maucune on the morning of the battle; the heavy cavalry and D'Urban's Portuguese remained at Vittoria, and Gen. Pakenham, with the sixth division, came up from Medina Pomar. The remainder of the army pursued Joseph towards Pampeluna, for he continued his retreat up the Borundia and Araquil valleys all the night. The weather was rainy, the roads heavy, and the French rear-guard having neither time nor materials to destroy the bridges, set fire to the villages behind them to delay the pursuit. At five o'clock in the morning of the 22nd, Reille had rallied his two divisions and all his cavalry in front of Salvatierra, where he halted until he was assured that all the French had passed, and then continued his march to

Huerta, in the valley of Araquil, thirty miles from the field of battle. Joseph was that day at Yrarsun, a town situated behind one of the sources of the Arga, from which roads branched off to Pampeluna on one side, and to Tolosa and St. Estevan on the other. After sending orders to different points of the French frontier to prepare provisions and succours for his suffering army, he directed Reille to proceed rapidly by St. Estevan to the Bidassoa, with the infantry, six hundred select cavalry, and the artillerymen and horses of the army of Portugal; meanwhile Gazan's and D'Erlon's corps marched upon Pampeluna, intending to cross the frontier at St. Jean Pied de Port.

June 23.

1420. Henry V. of England, having married the daughter of Charles VI. of France, took common part with the afflicted monarch against the Dauphin, and carried by assault the town of Montereau, where the Duke of Burgundy was basely murdered in the presence of, and by the followers of the Dauphin, the previous year. The English and French troops, faithful to King Charles, acted together in this short siege.

1757. Battle of Plassey.—As the sun rose on 22nd June, the army of Col. Clive passed the river Cossimbuzar, and before four in the afternoon was established on the opposite bank; and having, by dint of extraordinary exertions, dragged the boats fifteen miles, reached the grove of Plassey at one P. M. on the 23rd, which was within a mile of the Nabob of Bengal's intrenched camp, protected by a redoubt. As the day dawned, the enemy's columns began to emerge from the plain, consisting of 50,000 infantry, armed with matchlocks, spears, rockets, and bows; 18,000 cavalry, well mounted and accoutred, and fifty pieces of cannon, for the most part 24- and 32-pounders, which being mounted on large wooden stages, supporting gunners and ammunition, were each dragged by an elephant and 40 or 50 horses. To oppose this formidable array, Clive had no more than three thousand men of all arms, consisting of detachments of H. M.'s 39th regiment, Madras, Bengal, Bombay, and Aldercorn's regiments, including 900 English, 100 artillery, and fifty seamen, with eight 6-pounders and two howitzers; the whole formed in one line, with the Europeans in the centre, just beyond the skirt of a wood. About 8 A. M. the enemy opened a fire from all his guns, which was promptly returned; and being kept up for some time, produced considerable havoc in the Nabob's ranks. Clive continued on the defensive until about 2 P. M., when the Nabob, intimidated by the fall of a favourite chief, ordered a retreat; but while the army fell back, the artillery, under Sinfray, kept up a galling fire, until Clive, putting himself at the head of a detachment, gained possession of Sinfray's embankment without the loss of a man; and the capture of the redoubt followed. The guns were now moved forward, and a destructive fire opened upon the camp, where a scene of the utmost confusion prevailed as the English entered it. Guns abandoned, horses and bullocks spread over the plain, whilst the discomfited host fled in dismay, without an attempt at resistance.

After a brief halt, the British pursued their march as far as Daudpoor. Their loss was no more than sixteen sepoys and eight Europeans killed; and the total number of wounded amounted to forty-eight.

1709. Fort Warneton abandoned.—Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough, commanding the confederate army, having issued orders to form a camp at Oudenarde, their whole force, amounting to 110,000 men, assembled between Courtray and Menin on 21st June, and on the following day they encamped between Lincelles and Roubaix. On the 23rd the two generals divided their forces in two great bodies. The right, consisting of the Imperialists and Germans, under Eugene, crossed the Lower Dyle below Lille; while the left, comprising the British, Dutch, and auxiliaries, traversed the Marque; and the respective camps were formed on both sides of the Upper Dyle. Meanwhile Marshal Villars, on being informed of the advance of the Allies, took up a position between Douay and the Lys, having along the whole line fortified villages, redoubts, and inundations. The French attempted to seize upon the posts of fort Rouze; but the garrison being reinforced by Marlborough, the enemy made a precipitate retreat, and also abandoned the neighbouring fort of Warneton.

June 24.

1762. Battle of Gravenstein.—The English, under the Marquis of Granby, much distinguished themselves in this victory, won over the French by the allied forces of England, Prussia, and the lesser German states, the whole under the command of Prince Ferdinand of Prussia. Early in the morning, the army crossed the Dymel between Siebenan and Sielen, to attack the corps of Marshal de Castries, posted on the right of the grand army of France, under Marshals D'Estreés and Soubise, encamped at Gravenstein. De Castries being taken by surprise, and his flank turned, formed to repel the attack; but the Prussian and English cavalry having broken through the infantry, and captured two guns, the French retired in great disorder, closely followed by Prince Ferdinand, who now attacked the main body in front, while Granby, with a strong British division, was approaching by Ersen and Furstenwalde. Abandoning their camp and much of their *matériel* of war, the French now retired to the heights of Wilhelmstal; but Granby was in a position to intercept them. At this moment some of the finest corps of French infantry, including the royal grenadiers and the regiment of Aquitaine occupied the wood Meijenbrachsen, to cover the retreat of their army. Here Granby attacked them, and of the whole force but two battalions escaped; the rest, after a gallant resistance, being either dispersed or made prisoners. The loss of the French was estimated at 5000 men; whilst that of the confederates was comparatively small.

1813. Lieut.-Gen. Graham being ordered by Wellington to march by the Puerto San Adrian on Villa Franca, late on the 24th June moved from Segura with Major-General Anson's brigade; whilst the brigade of Major-Gen. Bradford advanced by the Orio river, the remainder of the division by the Chaussée. In this movement the Allies fell in with the rear of

the French corp sunder Gen. Foy, just as its columns were about to enter Villa Franca from Villa Real. The enemy having immediately taken up a position, Major-Gen. Bradford attacked the Italians forming the right, and killed or wounded 80 men; whilst the Portuguese and Germans dislodged the troops from the village of Veusaya, on the right bank of the Orio river. Gen. Graham finding the enemy strongly posted, had recourse to flank operations, whereupon Foy retired to Tolosa. Giron and Longa now came up by the great road, and Mendizabel having quitted the blockade of Santona, arrived at Aspeytia on the Deba.

1812. At break of day on 24th June, as the fog cleared away, the German cavalry were seen in close and beautiful order, retiring before twelve thousand French infantry, which crossed the Tormes near Salamanca. At intervals, twenty guns ranged in front would send their bullets whistling round the Germans, while scattered parties of light cavalry capped all the hills in succession. Wellington immediately sent Graham across the river by the fords of Sta. Martha, with the first and seventh divisions, and Le Marchant's brigade of English cavalry; then, concentrating the rest of the army between Cabrerizos and Monesco, he awaited the progress of Marmont's operation. As soon as the enemy got sight of Graham with his twelve thousand men, aware that the heavy columns of Wellington were not far off, the French general became sensible of his error, and, repassing the Tormes, resumed his former ground.

1815. On the advance of the Allied forces after the battle of Waterloo, Wellington despatched Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles Colville, with the 4th division of the British army, together with the brigade of Sir Colquhoun Grant, against Cambray. The town was carried by escalade on the evening of the 24th, the two attacks on different points proving successful. The English loss was no more than 8 killed and 29 wounded.

June 25.

1706. Reduction of Ostend. — Ostend having been invested by the confederate army under the Duke of Marlborough, and bombarded for four days by the squadron commanded by Vice-Adm. Sir Stafford Fairborne, its defences ruined, both to seaward and inland, and the counterscarp of the principal work carried by storm, beat parley and surrendered on the 25th June. The loss of the confederates during this short siege amounted to 500 men in killed and wounded.

1783. During the siege of Cuddalore by Gen. Stuart, a determined sortie was made by the French upon the British trenches in three columns of attack. The most conspicuous of the troops who gallantly repulsed the enemy were the sepoys of the 24th Bengal N. I., commanded by Capt. Williamson, who crossed bayonets with the regiment of Aquitaine, and drove the enemy back on all sides. The English lost 4 officers, and 70 rank and file killed and wounded; the enemy 450, besides 150 made prisoners, — among whom was the Chevalier de Dumas, who commanded in this sortie, and Bernadotte, then a sergeant, who rose to be a Marshal of France and King of Sweden.

1813. Attack on Hampton. — The Americans being assem-

bled in force at Hampton, it was resolved to attack them. The force consisted of two companies of the 102nd regiment under Lieut.-Col. Napier, two companies of Canadian chasseurs, two battalions of marines, under Lieut.-Col. Williams and Major Malcolm, with a proportionate force of artillery; the whole commanded by Sir Sidney Beckwith, quarter-master-general. The marines dashed into the town, driving the enemy from their camp, and captured a field-piece and two stands of colours, which the Americans abandoned in their hasty retreat. The American loss was very considerable; that of the British, 5 killed, 33 wounded, and ten missing.

1813. Action near Tolosa. — The French still retiring after their defeat at Villoria on 21st June, were closely pursued by the Allies under Wellington. Gen. Foy, who had moved to Villa Real de Guipuscoa on the 23rd, retired to Tolosa on the 24th, and on the following day offered battle in front of that place; but Graham turned his left with Longa's division, and his right was turned by Mendizabel from Aspeytia; and while these were in march, Col. Williams, with the grenadiers of the first regiment and three companies of Pack's Portuguese, dislodged him from an advantageous hill in front. The fight was then purposely prolonged by skirmishing until six o'clock in the evening, when the Spaniards having reached their destination on the flanks, a general attack was made on all sides. The French, being cannonaded on the causeway and strongly assailed by the infantry in front, while Longa, with equal vigour, drove their left from the heights, were soon forced beyond Tolosa on the flanks; but that town being strongly intrenched, they maintained it until Graham, having brought up his guns, burst one of the gates, and opened a passage for his troops. Nevertheless Foy, profiting by the darkness, made good his retreat, with a loss of only 400 men killed and wounded, and some prisoners. The loss on the part of the Allies during the two days' operations was about the same number, and Gen. Graham was among the wounded.

1815. The citadel of Cambray surrendered to the English force commanded by Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles Colville, forming part of the army under Wellington; who on the following day placed the King of France, his court, and troops in possession.

June 26.

1658. Dunkirk taken. — After the battle before Dunkirk on the 14th June, the town continued to be defended until all the outworks were carried, and the governor mortally wounded. It then surrendered to the French and English allied forces. The French held possession of the town some days after the arrival of their monarch, when, according to treaty, it was placed in the hands of Cromwell's troops, commanded by Lord Lockhart, the protector's nephew by marriage with his niece, and remaining a dependancy of the British nation until it was sold by Charles II. to the King of France for 218,750*l.*

1777. The Americans having encamped on the mountain above Quibble Town, near Staten island, the British army, under Lord Cornwallis, moved from Brunswick on the 14th in two columns, one directing its march to Hills-

borough; the second, under Lieut.-Gen. Heister, to Middle Bush. Finding, however, that the enemy had not the intention of removing towards the Delaware, the army returned to the camp at Brunswick on the 19th, and marched thence to Amboy on the 22nd, on their way to cross to Staten island. Upon quitting the camp, the enemy endeavoured to harass the march of the British, but they were dispersed with the loss of 40 killed and wounded. The necessary preparations had been made for crossing to the island, when intelligence was brought that the Americans had quitted the mountain and taken post at Quibble Town, with the intention of attacking the rear of the army, and that a corps of 3000 men, and eight pieces of cannon, and another of 700 men and one gun, under command of Lord Stirling, had also advanced on their left. Under these circumstances it was deemed advisable to induce the enemy to commence the attack. On the morning of the 26th the army moved in two columns; the right, under Lord Cornwallis, took the route by Woodbridge towards Scott's Plains, whilst Lord Howe, with the left column, marched to join the rear of the right on the road from the Meeting-House, and both advanced to the same point. The right column having fallen in with the corps of 700 men, drove them to the mountain, where the main army retreated from Quibble Town, on hearing the firing. Lord Cornwallis had previously fallen in with the corps under Lord Stirling, which he found advantageously posted, protected by a wood; but the British pressed forward with such precipitation that the enemy were totally routed, leaving three brass guns, and sustaining a loss of three captains and 60 men killed, and upwards of 200 wounded. On the 30th the army crossed to Staten island without the least appearance of an enemy.

1781. Lord Cornwallis having passed James river, in the province of Virginia, North America, with the British army, sent two detachments, under Lieut.-Cols. Tarleton and Simcoe, to overrun the country, in which operation these officers were very successful. Lieut.-Col. Simcoe, returning from Chickahominy, where he had destroyed some boats and stores, was attacked on 26th June by a force superior to the detachment under his command; but the enemy was repulsed with severe loss, and three officers and twenty-eight privates made prisoners.

June 27.

1760 Col. Archibald Montgomery, commanding a detachment of the royal regiment of foot, the highland regiment, and a party of the South Carolina provincials, being on the march between fort Prince George and the native towns of Etchoëy, in the heart of the Cherokee Indians' settlement, was attacked by a strong horde of those savages, who were repulsed and routed with great slaughter, and the town of Etchoëy totally destroyed. The loss on the part of the English amounted to 20 killed and 77 wounded.

1794. At the attack of Guadaloupe, the enemy having gained possession of a chain of high and woody grounds, with difficult passes between the British and Morne Mascot, part of the grenadiers and light infantry, with

Capt. Robertson's battalion of seamen, were pushed forward, and on the 27th of June the enemy were attacked on all sides by this detachment under Brigadier-Gen. Symes, and completely routed. Being driven into fort Morne Mascot, they again made an effort of resistance; but when attacked with the bayonet, they fled into fort Fleur d'Epée. Receiving a reinforcement from the garrison of Pointe-à-Petre and a number of armed negroes, they advanced on the same afternoon in great numbers, covered by the guns of fort Fleur d'Epée, until they reached the top of the hill, where they were met by the grenadiers under Lieut.-Colonel Fisher, who, after an obstinate engagement, forced them down the hill with great slaughter. The British loss was inconsiderable, and Lieut.-Col. Fisher, who was struck with a grape-shot, remained in possession of the post on Morne Mascot.

1801. Grand Cairo, the modern capital of Egypt, which was taken by the French under Napoleon Bonaparte, 23rd of July, 1798, was retaken by the British and Turks on 27th June, 1801, when six thousand French capitulated.

1812. Surrender of Fort St. Vincente.—The formidable works constructed by the French in their defence of Salamanca, with so much labour and expense, admirably supported each other, and for some time foiled the attempts of Wellington to reduce them. By the time the trenches were opened upon the convent of fort San Vincente, which was strongly fortified, ammunition had failed the besiegers; but on the 26th a supply arrived, and a breach was soon effected in San Cajetana. On the morning of the 27th, the convent of San Vincente being on fire, and the breach of Cajetana improved, a fresh storming party had assembled, when the white flag waved from the fort. A negotiation ensued, but Lord Wellington judging it to be an artifice to get the fire under at San Vincente, gave orders for the assault. The attack was commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Davis, 36th regiment, under direction of Major-General Clinton. Ensign Newton, who had distinguished himself on the 23rd inst., led the advance party; the troops forcing their way into the fort of San Cajetana by the gorge, whilst the fort of La Merced was carried by escalade, — and the whole of the operation was conducted with precision and gallantry. After these two works were gained, and the 9th regiment of caçadores had actually stormed one of the outworks of San Vincente, the governor of that post sent a flag of truce, offering instant surrender on being allowed the honours of war. This proposal being readily acceded to, seven hundred prisoners, thirty pieces of artillery, provisions, and stores, and a secure passage over the Tormes, were the immediate fruits of this capture, which was not the less prized that the breaches were found to be more formidable than those of Ciudad Rodrigo. The Allies had ninety killed; and their whole loss since the passage of the Tormes was nearly five hundred men. Lord Wellington then ordered the forts of Salamanca to be demolished.

June 28.

1778. On the 28th June, Gen. Clinton, when retiring the British army upon Sandy Hook, to embark for New York, on being as-

sailed on his flanks by two columns of Americans, endeavoured to bring on a general action ; but the enemy withdrew to an elevated position which they had previously held. The British now took up a strong ground, with their left resting on the village of Freehold ; and the guards, on the right, commencing the attack on the American position, soon put them to flight. A second line of provincials, equally strongly posted, was also completely routed ; and the timely arrival of Washington, to cover their discomfiture, saved the whole from destruction. The English army continued its march, and embarked at New York.

1801. The towns of Cairo and Gazeli, being invested by the Turkish and British armies, surrendered this day to the Grand Vizier and Major-Gen. J. H. Hutchinson. In pursuance of this surrender, the gates of Gazel; were delivered up on 28th June ; and by the conventions entered into by Gen. Belliard, the French forces and their allies were to evacuate all parts of Egypt which they then occupied.

1813. Lieut.-Col. Watson of the 14th regiment of foot, in command of an expedition against the fortress of Sambas, isle of Borneo, embarked on board a squadron under Capt. Sayer, R. N., which, having entered the river Sambas, sent a despatch to the sultaun, requiring him to surrender his defences, and his piratical allies, who had drawn upon him the vengeance of the English. A detachment, consisting of a party of the 14th regiment under Lieut. Bolton, the marines of the squadron, and 100 sepoys of the 3rd royal battalion under Capt. Brookes of that corps with seamen in front carrying ladders, the remainder of the force under Lieut.-Col. Watson, anchored on the 27th, out of gunshot of the batteries. Early on the morning of the 28th, another party of the 14th regiment and 3rd Bengal volunteer artillery and seamen, were landed under command of Capt. Wilson. At about half-past nine o'clock, the two principal works, and three redoubts in the rear, were carried with much gallantry. A battery on the opposite side of the river being abandoned by the enemy, the troops with the commanding officer pushed forward in the boats, while Capt. Wilson attacked their rear. About 150 of the defenders of the forts were slain, including some chiefs. As the detachment under Capt. Brookes proceeded up the river, he found a boom placed across, defended by two forts. Being supported by Capt. Norton in H. M.'s brig Procris, which had proceeded up the stream, he attacked and carried the enemy's works,—the pirates flying in all directions into the jungle. In this affair 7 men were killed ; 4 officers, and 55 rank and file, wounded. Captain Morris of the 14th regiment died of fatigue.

June 29.

1762. In our calendar for 7th June, we related the landing of the expedition at the Havannah, the army commanded by the Earl of Albemarle, and the fleet in which the troops had been conveyed under the orders of the Hon. Commodore Keppel. According to the journal of the siege, from the 7th up to the present date, one or two trifling successes were gained by the besiegers, which our brief space will not permit us to notice. The trenches

were opened, and batteries raised, and as each one was completed and the guns mounted, a fire commenced; each succeeding day adding to the number of engines of destruction against the devoted city. At break of day on the 29th June the enemy landed two detachments of 500 men each, consisting of grenadiers and chosen men, each party having attached to it a body of armed negroes and mulattoes to support their attacks. These were intended to act against the English works upon the right under the Moro, and upon the mortar and howitzer batteries which had been erected to destroy the shipping in the harbour. Both these detachments were, however, intercepted by the British outposts, and repulsed with the loss of 200 in killed, wounded, and prisoners, — the remainder escaping under cover of the woods. Our casualties were only ten men killed and wounded.

1794. At the reduction of Guadaloupe, as related in a preceding column, Lieut.-Col. Fisher, with the grenadiers, had resisted an attempt of the enemy on 27th June to dislodge this detachment from their position on Morne Mascot. On the 29th, the enemy having clothed the mulattoes and blacks in French uniform, made another attack with an increased force, amounting to 1500 men, with a field-piece on the right, which enfiladed the grenadiers; whilst in front they were assailed by the fort with round and grape. Observing them make a movement towards the rear of the grenadiers, to gain possession of a house on a strong position, Major Ross, with the 2nd battalion of light infantry, arrived in time to occupy that important post. After the firing had continued some time, the grenadiers moved forward with the bayonet, and drove the French from the height, with still greater slaughter than in the former assault. In the meantime Major Ross was also engaged, and repulsed the enemy with great loss on their side.

June 30.

1708. Battle of Oudenarde. —The French having laid siege to Oudenarde, the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene made a rapid march for its relief, and the duke took possession of the strong position of Lessines, which the enemy had intended to occupy in order to cover the siege. Thus foiled, the French abandoned Oudenarde, and commenced passing the Scheldt; but Marlborough, being resolved to bring them to an engagement, directed Lieut.-General Cadogan, with sixteen battalions and eight squadrons, to clear the roads and throw bridges over the Scheldt below Oudenarde. At eight o'clock in the morning of 30th June (N. S.) the army was in motion, and marched with such expedition that by two in the afternoon the horse had reached the bridges over which Cadogan and his detachment were crossing. That officer, having passed twelve of his sixteen battalions, between three and four o'clock attacked the village of Heynem with such resolution that they soon gained possession of it, together with seven French battalions, who were almost entirely taken prisoners. The Duke of Burgundy, finding a battle unavoidable, began to put his troops in motion, when Major-Gen. Rantzau, with eight squadrons, advancing into the plain, attacked the French cavalry with such vigour that they

were driven across the Norken upon their main body, with the loss of many prisoners. In this defeat of the enemy the electoral Prince of Hanover, afterwards George II., among others, charging at the head of their squadrons, particularly distinguished themselves. The French commanders convinced that to retire without an action was impossible, the army drew up on the high ground of Lede, Huysse and Maldeghem, in two lines, the front being covered by the Norken. To keep the hostile right in check, Cadogan with his twelve battalions were placed in position, whilst Marlborough advanced by Heurne with the Prussian horse, and drew up in front of the enemy; and at the same time the first column of the first line of the right wing, consisting entirely of British, formed rapidly on the right of Bevere. At this moment thirty battalions of the enemy's right attacked four battalions posted at Groenevelde before the corps of Cadogan could arrive to sustain them. This small force gallantly maintained their ground until reinforcements came up and boldly attacked the enemy's centre. The Duke of Argyle, commanding the British infantry, leading 20 battalions, also hastened into action, and each battalion became separately engaged in the fields and enclosures bordering the rivulet. The Prussians being outflanked by the extension of the enemy's line, fell back; but at six o'clock they were again led forward by Count Lottum, and drove the enemy across the stream. As the lines extended, partial conflicts gradually increased into a general roar of musketry, which spread along the outer portion of the semicircle formed by the two rivulets winding near Schoerken. Prince Eugene now took command of the right wing, having sixty battalions under his direction, while only twenty remained under the duke himself. The confederates continued to gain ground until darkness enveloped the contending hosts, and the positions were only discernible by the flashes of musketry. About nine the army halted, and the enemy, favoured by the obscurity, forced their way in tumultuous crowds toward Ghent. The allies are stated to have lost 3000 killed and wounded; the enemy not less than 4000 killed, 2000 wounded and 9000 prisoners, including 700 officers.

July 1.

1690. Battle of the Boyne. — In this battle, fought on 1st July, between King William III. and his father-in-law, James II., the latter was signally defeated,— his adherents losing 1600 men, and the Protestant army about a third of that number. James fled to Waterford, whence he embarked for France. A splendid obelisk, 150 feet high, was erected near Drogheda, in 1736, by the Protestants of the empire, in commemoration of this victory.

1762. The French, under de Rochambeau, retreating from Hombourg, were attacked near that town by the brigade of British grenadiers, Elliot's horse, royal regiment of blues, and four Hanoverian squadrons, the whole commanded by the Marquis of Granby. Elliot's horse was first engaged, and was in great peril, until Col. Harvey, at the head of the blues, charged, and the two regiments then maintained the unequal fight till the grenadiers came up, when the enemy re-

treated, having suffered great loss. The killed and wounded of the allies did not amount to 100 men.

1781. Battle of Porto Novo. —Hyder Ali, with 80,000 men and about forty-seven pieces of heavy artillery, this day encountered the British army, scarcely 9500 strong, under Major-Gen. Sir Eyre Coote. The English had the advantage in the number of artillery, having fifty-five light field-pieces; but to the cavalry of the enemy, which appeared to pass over the field as a cloud of horsemen, Sir Eyre could only oppose two regiments of native and one of European horse. Hyder Ali was strongly posted on the Cuddalore road; but the British, by a skilful manœuvre, having succeeded in turning his left flank, which enabled them to take up a position protected by a small war schooner anchored near the shore, advanced in two lines under a heavy fire of artillery and a charge of cavalry along the whole front, whilst a large body of infantry got into the rear of the British and engaged their second line. Nevertheless the enemy was simultaneously repulsed front and rear. Hyder ordered another attack to be made, and both lines were again charged by his cavalry, who also made an attempt upon the baggage of the army. Hyder commanded the attack of the first line in person; but on all sides his troops were beaten back, and the guns of the schooner were now brought to bear upon the enemy's cavalry. The steady fire of the infantry and the perseverance with which the artillery poured in their showers of grape, could not be withstood; and at length the enemy were completely routed, retiring from the ground in confused masses. Hyder, refusing to believe that he had lost the day, was with difficulty borne from the field by his chief officers. His loss amounted to 10,000 men in killed and wounded, more than the whole force of the British, who had but 587 of all ranks *hors de combat.*

1803. The island of Tobago, which was taken from the French in April 1793, but restored to them at the peace of Amiens, Oct. 6th, 1802, was again captured on this day by the British forces under Gen. Grinfield, and confirmed to them by the peace of Paris in 1814.

1848. Lieut. Edwards and his allies were attacked near Moltan by Moobraj with eleven thousand men. Being repulsed, he fled into the fortress, and then gave orders for two guns to be levelled across the only bridge over a wide canal, against his own men while retreating, thus causing the destruction of some hundreds who attempted to cross the canal.

July 2.

1600. Spanish Army defeated. — Sir Francis Vere, with the English infantry and men-at-arms, forming no inconsiderable part of a division of the States' army under his command, was attacked this day by the Archduke Albert of Austria and the Spanish army. With little more than 5000 men he had approached Nieuport, to undertake the siege of that town; and now perceiving the advance of the Spaniards, Sir Francis took up a formidable position among the sand-hills of the haven. These he manned with Friesland musketeers, connecting each natural fort with British pikemen, and keeping ten troops of lancers,

cuirassiers, and mounted harquebussiers, with about 600 English musketeers, to act as occasion might require. The main body of the States' army was at hand, but had not yet passed the haven; so the brunt of the unequal contest was to be borne by the gallant Vere. The enemy brought regiment after regiment into action, till, by a countless host, the tide of battle forced back the English, still desperately fighting; and Vere having fallen with his slain horse, his life was with difficulty preserved. The Spainards now pressed onward, confident of victory, when two troops of cavalry and three hundred British foot having rallied, resolutely charged and drove them back to the ground where the action commenced, under the fire of the Frieslanders, who yet held the sand-hills. The English and their allies now advanced upon the discomfited enemy on every side, and when Prince Maurice of Nassau, having at length crossed the haven, moved to the assistance of the engaged division, the enemy, without waiting for his attack, broke into full retreat. Sir Francis Vere, in his commentary, says,—"I dare not take the whole honour of the victory to the English 1600 men; I will only affirm, that they left nothing for the rest of the army to do but to follow the chase." The enemy's loss was very severe. The English, on whom the brunt of the battle fell, had 800 killed and wounded, including among the latter 8 captains and most of the inferior officers.

1704. Battle of Donawert.—The Duke of Marlborough, resolved to attack the combined Bavarian and French army, amounting to 12,000 men, posted at Schellenberg, a rising ground near Donawert, advanced on 2nd July, at three in the morning, with 6000 infantry and 30 squadrons of English and Dutch cavalry, besides three battalions of imperial grenadiers; the rest of the army, under Prince Louis, following with all possible diligence. After a heavy cannonade on both sides, the assailants at six in the evening moved forward in perfect order, under command of Lieut.-Gen. Goor, and as they arrived within the range of grape-shot, the carnage became dreadful. Gen. Goor and many other gallant officers having fallen, there was a momentary pause; but order being speedily restored, the troops again advanced with admirable firmness. On reaching the ravine, the foremost troops, mistaking it for the ditch, threw in their fascines, but being unable to pass, and the enemy's fire becoming more destructive, they began to give way. The Gallo-Bavarians availing themselves of the confusion, rushed from their works, and charged the broken ranks of the assailants; but a reinforcement arriving up, the enemy were driven back with great slaughter, principally by the firmness of a battalion of English guards, which, although most of their officers were either killed or wounded, singly maintained its ground. The assailants, however, continued to draw near the foot of the works, whilst the enemy brought their whole force to the principal point of attack; and by this combined effort they were enabled to make more than one vigorous sally from their trenches. Exhausted by repeated struggles, and thinned by a destructive fire, the allied infantry once more were disposed to give way, when Gen. Lumley led forth the horse with great deter-

mination, and, by his example and support, prevented a repulse. The enemy's numbers had considerably decreased in this desperate conflict, which was continually renewed. At length the English and Dutch were on the point of breaking into the intrenchment, when they were cheered by the advance of the imperialists, led by the Margrave in person, who, passing the Wernitz below Berg, moved against and dispersed two French battalions. While the attention of the enemy was called to another quarter, the final effort was made at the principal point of attack. The dragoons commanded by Lord John Hay dismounted to aid the infantry, but before they could storm the intrenchment the Gallo-Bavarians fled in disorder, some towards Zericksheim, and some towards the bridge on the Danube, while others made for Donawert. Marlborough now entered the works at the head of the leading squadrons, and, recalling the infantry in pursuit of the fugitives, directed the horse to pursue the enemy and complete the victory. The carnage which ensued cannot be described. Many were intercepted on their way to Donawert, while numbers hurrying to the bridge, broke it down by their weight, and were drowned in the Danube. Of the whole, only 3000 rejoined the Elector; sixteen pieces of artillery, and all their camp equipage, fell into the hands of the victors. In this desperate conflict the allies had no less than 1500 killed and 4000 wounded; and among the slain were eight generals eleven colonels, and twenty-six captains.

1768. Capt. Cosby, in command of a strong detachment of the 1st Madras European regiment, attacked the Mysore camp on the morning of the 2nd of July, and routed the enemy.

1804. On the 2nd of July, Brigadier-Gen. Monson, detached from the army of Gen. Lake in the war against Holkar, took the strong fort of Hinglaisghur by storm.

1812. The advance-guard under Wellington having crossed the Zapardiel and moved upon Rueda, supported by the left of the army, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Stapleton Cotton, with Major-Gens. Anson and Victor Alten's brigades of cavalry, came up and drove the rear-guard of the French in upon the main body at Tordesillas.

July 3.

1563. Defence of Havre.—The Earl of Warwick, in defending Havre de Grace, had not only to contend with the forces of Charles IX., but the old allies of the English, the Huguenots, were distinguished in driving them out of the place which they themselves had put into their hands. The earl, however, continued to defend his charge with great intrepidity; but the succour which he expected from England having perished by shipwreck, and the loss which the garrison daily sustained from the plague, reduced him to the necessity of submitting to a capitulation, by which the town was delivered into the hands of the French king.

1592. Storm of Outworks of Steenkirk.—Sir Francis Vere, with the English subsidy of ten ensigns sent by Elizabeth to serve in the army of the Netherlands, took a conspicuous part in storming the outworks of Steenkirk on the confines of Friesland. Sir Francis led one attack with the English, in which he was wounded,

and the Friesland foot and Hollanders two other attacks upon the outworks of the town, which being carried by assault, the garrison beat a parley, accepted terms, and surrendered the following day.

1756. French defeated near Oswego. — During the war in America, a French force nearly 700 strong, beside native Indians, disappointed in cutting off a flotilla laden with stores and provisions, proceeded up the river Ontario to Oswego, and laid in ambush for the return of the convoy. On the 3rd of July the flotilla appeared, manned by a strong detachment under Colonel Bradstreet, and, near a small island in the centre of the stream, was saluted by the sound of the war whoop, and a general discharge of musketry from the north shore. Immediately taking possession of the island, and landing on the opposite bank, the colonel waited the attack of the enemy, which he gallantly repulsed. A second and a third body of the enemy, landing at higher fords of the river, were then met, and defeated by the English, whose total casualties amounted to 70, in killed and wounded; whilst more than twice that number of the enemy were put *hors de combat*, and 70 prisoners were taken.

1841. Capt. Woodburn, with a detachment of the forces of His Majesty Shah Shooja-ool-Moolh, under British officers, was despatched by Major-General Nott from Candahar against a strong body of Affghan insurgents. On the morning of the 3rd an attack of the enemy was vigorously repulsed by Capt. Woodburn, who then scoured the country, dispersed the insurgents, and ultimately made them retire from the neighbouring heights, carrying off their killed and wounded. The detachment under Captain Woodburn had 12 killed and 28 wounded.

July 4.

1783. Attack upon Mangalore repulsed. — After the fall of Bednore to Tippoo, Mangalore, taken by the British under Gen. Mathews the preceding year, had gathered within its walls the remains of the army which had been scattered about the country. From Bednore the sultan proceeded to Mangalore, and invested it with a large army; but it was not till June the following year that he succeeded in making a practicable breach. After an unaccountable delay of nearly a month, a large body of Tippoo's most daring troops on the 4th of July made a dash at a tower to the left of the western gate of the fortress, but they were gallantly repulsed by its defenders.

1806. Battle of Maida. — Major-Gen. Sir John Stuart, embarking a force of 4800 infantry, with ten 4-pounders, four 6-pounders, and two howitzers, at Palermo, effected a landing in a bay in the Gulf of St. Eufemia, Calabria, on the 1st of July, to oppose the French force under General Reynier, assembled near Monteleone. On the 3rd intelligence reached the British that the enemy were encamped near Maida, about ten miles from where they had landed; that their force consisted of 4000 infantry, 300 cavalry, and four pieces of artillery; and that a reinforcement of 3000 was hourly expected. Stuart, thereupon, determined to advance and give battle before this junction. His army consisted of the 27th, 35th, 58th

61st, 78th, and 81st regiments, part of De Watteville's, and the artillery as already mentioned, also detachments of the Corsican rangers, and Sicilian volunteers; and the whole, including the 20th regiment, which came up after the action had commenced, was below five thousand men. On the morning of the 4th, the troops commenced a rapid advance, cheered by the squadron of Sir Sidney Smith, and, after crossing the plain, came full in sight of the French, encamped on the slope of a woody hill, below the village of Maida,—their flanks protected by a thick impervious underwood, with their front covered by the river Amato. But Reynier, regardless of his vantage-ground, when he saw the extent of the British, crossed the river with his entire force, now amounting to 7000 foot and 300 horse, and moved forward in double column to the attack. After some sharp skirmishing by the light infantry battalion under Lieut.-Col. Kempt, formed from the several regiments, to cover the deployment, the opposing fronts became warmly engaged, particularly on our right. As if by mutual agreement, after a few rounds, the opposed corps suspended their fire, and, in close compact order and awful silence, both advanced until bayonets began to cross. At that moment, the thrilling cheer of the British, as they rushed forward, so appalled those hitherto invincible veterans of Napoleon that they turned and fled, closely pursued by their gallant antagonists, spite of every effort on the part of their leaders to rally them. Brigadier-Gen. Auckland, being on the left of the light infantry battalion, also pressed forward with the bayonet upon the corps in his front, and drove them with a like success. Successively repelled on our front, Reynier made an effort with his cavalry, supported by his best infantry, to turn our flank, but here they were again defeated by the firmness of the troops under Brigadier-Gen. Cole. At this juncture, the 20th regiment, under Colonel Ross, which had landed that very morning, and had marched with breathless speed to the scene of action, arrived up, and taking possession of a small cover, by a well directed fire so disconcerted the attempt of the French horse, that they were broken and driven upon the fugitive masses, hotly pursued by the victorious British. The loss of the enemy amounted to about 3000; for Reynier, according to the statement of a French officer, left 1500 men, dead or wounded, on the field of battle; and Sir John Stuart, in his despatch, states that above 700 bodies of their dead had been buried upon the ground, and that he had in his hands more than 1000 prisoners. By the official return, the loss of the British amounted to one officer, 3 sergeants, and 41 rank and file, killed; eleven officers, 8 sergeants, 2 drummers, and 261 rank and file, wounded.

July 5.

1420. MONTEREAU TAKEN.—After the consummation of the marriage of Henry V. of England and Catherine, the daughter of Charles VI. of France, the English monarch and his father-in-law, uniting their forces, proceeded to invest the towns which held out for the Dauphin, and on the 5th of July the fortress of Montereau was taken by the combined army.

1696. Landing at Howat.— A British force landed on the isle of Howat, Quiberon Bay, without opposition, and destroyed the village, the inhabitants retiring into an intrenched fort. The neighbouring islands were also bombarded and ravaged, although the French had a strong force on the adjacent shore.

1840. Attack upon Aden repulsed. — Early in the morning of the 5th of July, about 4000 Arabs attacked the outworks of the British fort at Aden. Capt. Brown, 10th native infantry, with Capt. Bailey and Ensign Cameron, were indefatigable in their exertions to repulse the enemy. About sixty of the Arabs were killed, and nearly 100 wounded; but the British had not a man killed.

1840. Reduction of Chusan. — The island of Chusan was this day captured by the British squadron, under Commodore Sir John Gordon Bremer, and a division of the army, commanded by Brigadier-Gen. Burrell. On the 4th the Commodore, with the leading ships of the squadron, anchored before the town, and, sending a summons, received a visit from the civil and military authorities, who returned to the shore with the terms of surrender. By the following morning the most formidable preparations to resist a landing had been made. The shore was lined with troops, who had 21 guns bearing upon the squadron; whilst twenty-three Chinese war-junks, which had been hauled on shore, showed about 34 guns besides 45 large gingals; and a strong joshouse, or temple, had 3 guns before it, and was well garrisoned. The British transports came in with the flood-tide at noon, and no message of submission having arrived from the shore, at 2 h. 30 m. P. M., the Wellesley, Conway, Alligator, Crescent, Algerine, Rattlesnake, and Young Hebe, with Atlanta and Queen steamers, opened a cannonade, which in eight minutes destroyed a battery and four junks, driving the enemy from their guns in every direction. The troops then landed, consisting of the right wing of the 18th royal Irish, under Major Adams, and a battalion, composed of the marines of the squadron, under Capt. Ellis of that corps, followed by detachments of the 26th and 49th regiments, with Madras artillery, &c. The Chinese troops having retired within the walls of the town in rear of the fortified suburb, that quarter was soon occupied by the British, and without sustaining any loss; whilst about 25 of the Chinese were slain. An occasional fire was kept up by the ships during the day, and some nine-inch mortars and howitzers being landed, were placed in battery to breach the walls; but by the next morning the place was found abandoned, and the conquest of the island was complete.

July 6.

1706. Reduction of Ostend. — The preparations for the siege of Ostend by the confederate forces under Marlborough, being at length matured, the trenches were opened on the night of 28th June, on the south-west front of the place. A heavy and incessant fire from the besieged did not obstruct the progress of the assailants; and on the 1st July the batteries were completed, and mounted with artillery. Arrangements being made with Admiral Fairborne, a fire was opened on the 3rd both by land and sea, which, before the following morn-

ing, set the town in flames, and the sea defences were reduced to ruins. The counterscarp was carried on the 6th, and the besieged, after a fruitless sortie, beat a parley. According to the capitulation, the garrison quitted the place without military honours. Two large ships of war and 45 smaller vessels were found in the harbour, and this valuable conquest was achieved with the loss of only 500 men.

1781. AMERICANS DEFEATED. —The successful expedition of Lord Cornwallis across James river, Province of Virginia, in North America, has already been noticed. His Lordship was now about to recross in full force near James Town, and retire to Portsmouth, as the British army under his command was not in sufficient strength to enable him to occupy the country. He consequently marched from Williamsburgh, and encamped in a commanding position, so as to cover a ford into the island of James Town, and on the 5th and 6th of July passed over the carriage, bat-horses, and baggage. As soon as this movement became known to the Marquis de la Fayette, in command of the American army, he, by forced marches, approached James Town, in hopes of attacking the rear of the British. Lord Cornwallis favoured the idea that the main body of British had passed the river, when in reality they had their chief strength to oppose the enemy, whose attack on the encampment was commenced by riflemen and militia, followed by the appearance of La Fayette, with continentals, militia, and artillery. The British advancing in two lines, soon dispersed the militia; but on the left, the 3rd, 76th, and 80th regiments, under Lieut.-Col. Dundas, had tougher work with the Pennsylvanian line, the continentals, and artillery. After a sharp action, the Americans were routed, their guns taken, and at the close of day, the morass in which they took refuge alone saved them from being utterly destroyed. They lost about 300 in killed, wounded, and prisoners, out of a force of little more than 2000 men; whilst the English had 70 men killed or wounded, and among the latter five officers.

1783. We have already made mention in our columns for the 4th of July of the defence of Mangalore, by the remains of Gen. Mathews's army, opposed to the overwhelming force brought against it by Tippoo. On the 6th a general attack was made by the besiegers upon the north covered way, which was repulsed with greater gallantry than the attack on the 4th, although the garrison had every day become more weakened by privation and disease.

1809. ST. DOMINGO SURRENDERS. —An expedition, commanded by Major-Gen. H. J. Carmichael embarked in transports and on board a British squadron under Capt. Cumby, at Jamaica, landed on the island of St. Domingo on the 29th of June. On the 1st of July a summons was sent to the French General Barquier, requiring him to surrender the city of St. Domingo without bloodshed, but it was not until every preparation was made for an assault, that the place surrendered on the 6th of July.

July 7.

1704. REDUCTION OF AICHA. —Among the early successes of the confederate army under the Duke of Marlborough and

Prince Eugene, was the occupation of Aicha in the Netherlands. The regular garrison abandoned it on the approach of the allies; but about 900 partisans, Boors, and others, were taken prisoners, whilst many others who would not submit were slain; and in consequence of this obstinacy the town was plundered.

1742. Action at Georgia.—The Spaniards having fitted out an expedition from the Havannah, as shown in the Naval columns for the 5th inst., and landed at Georgia, South Carolina, Gen. Oglethorpe destroyed all the stores and vessels that might be of use to the enemy at St. Simon's Town, and retired on Frederica, where he resolved to make a stand. On the morning of the 7th of July the enemy approached the town, and were engaged by a party of rangers and the Indian allies of the British, until the general, with the highland company, came up to their support, when the Spaniards and Indians were completely routed and many prisoners taken. Another affair occurred with a detachment of the enemy during the same day, when the British were for the moment thrown into disorder, and retreated; but, rallied by Gen. Oglethorpe, they returned to the charge in time to see the enemy worsted by a detachment of highlanders under Lieutenant Charles Mackay, supported by a platoon commanded by Lieut. Sutherland. In these two actions 3 of the Spanish officers and 160 men were killed, and a considerable number wounded and taken prisoners. The English loss was not severe.

1777. Americans defeated.—Brigadier-Gen. Frazer, with grenadiers and light infantry, pursuing the American garrison which had abandoned Ticonderago, overtook a division of the enemy on the route to Hubberton, which turned out to be about 1500 of the best armed marksmen under Col. Francis, who at once took up a position behind a breastwork formed by logs of wood. The brigadier, though in much less strength than the Americans, made a gallant defence, sustaining the action until reinforced by German troops under General Reidesel. The enemy then retreated with great precipitation, having had about 200 men killed and wounded, and the same number taken prisoners; and amongst the slain was the gallant Col. Francis. The English loss amounted to 120 men killed and wounded.

1779. The forces under Major-Gen. Tryon, co-operating with a squadron commanded by Sir George Collier, in the expedition from New York against the several towns on the coast of that province, for intercepting the trade through the Sound, destroyed the town of Fairfield in the Connecticut, together with several whale-boats.

July 8.

1695. Siege of Namur.—At the commencement of the siege of Namur, Lord Cutts having encamped at Templeux some regiments of British guards, Dutch, and other troops, an assault was undertaken by a force under Major-Gen. Ramsay, consisting of the 1st battalion of Coldstream, the Scotch and Dutch guards, and the grenadiers of other regiments, when the French were driven from their covered way and other works, suffering great loss. While the Dutch broke ground near the village of Bou-

arge, the other troops returned to camp.

1752. The fort of Vellore, held by the French and sepoys, surrendered to the English force under command of Major Lawrence.

1810. Reduction of the Island of Bourbon.—An attempt had been made upon the island of Bourbon in the month of September of last year, and after the English had met with some successes the expedition was abandoned. The troops in the present enterprise, under Col. Keating, were landed from a British squadron on the 7th of July. The tempestuous state of the weather interrupted the general debarkation; but the 1st brigade, consisting of H. M.'s 86th regiment and part of the 6th regiment of Madras native infantry, with some artillery and pioneers under Lieut.-Colonel Fraser, effected a landing, and, pushing forward, occupied the height to the westward of St. Denis, the capital, —cutting off its communication with the important town of St. Paul before the other division of the army had arrived from the eastward of the coast, where they had been put on shore. The colonel descended from the height with the 86th regiment, and encountered the enemy, formed in two columns, with artillery, and supported by a redoubt, with guns of heavy calibre, on their flank. A charge with the bayonet soon decided the fate of the island; and though the French attempted to rally in rear of the redoubt, they were beaten out of it, and the British, taking possession, turned the guns upon the town. In a few hours a flag of truce arrived with a proposal of surrender; the main body of the army only came up to the scene in time to receive the subjection of the island to the British crown. The loss of the English was but one officer, Lieut. Munro, H. M.'s 56th foot, 17 non-commissioned officers and men killed, and 59 wounded.

1824. Stockades stormed.—In order to drive the Burmese from the immediate neighbourhood of Rangoon, where the British force, under Sir Archibald Campbell, had concentrated, an attack was made upon the stockades at Pagoda Point by two strong detachments, one of which was under the commander-in-chief, the other commanded by Gen. M'Bean, which, having got into the rear of the enemy unperceived, carried the stockades with great gallantry. The 13th and 38th regiments, supported by the Madras European regiment, drove the Burmese from one stockade to another, until seven were successively carried,—Col. Abbot, Bengal engineers, having led the escalade. Many hundreds of the enemy were slain; while the loss of the British was comparatively small.

July 9.

1695. Reduction of Casal.—The confederate army, under Prince Eugene, having invested Casal, in the principality of Piedmont, two attacks were projected, —one on the bastion of the citadel over against the city, the other against the wall communicating with it. Between the 25th and 30th June, several vigorous attacks were made upon the enemy's works, and the besiegers had now approached within 150 yards of the palisades; and the 4th July all the works were completed. On the 5th the cannonade was so well maintained that the enemy

abandoned the counterscarp and the covered way. On the 6th the confederates came within thirty yards of the glacis,—the Spaniards at the same time maintaining an incessant fire from thirty-six pieces of cannon and ten mortars; and on the 8th they posted themselves on the glacis of the counterscarp, on the side of the citadel, and erected breaching batteries. On the morning of the 9th the Marquis de Crenan, despairing of any succours, beat a parley; the capitulation followed, and was ratified on 11th July. It stipulated that the fortifications of the city should be levelled, and the outworks demolished at the expense of the allies.

1709. Sortie repulsed. — Tournay, held by the French, and besieged by Marlborough and Prince Eugene, was regularly invested on the 6th of July, and the trenches opened during the night between the 7th and 8th. The first sortie of the garrison, which took place on the 9th, was repulsed, the sallying party suffering great loss.

1758. Sortie from Louisbourgh repulsed. — The British expedition against Louisbourg, under Admiral the Hon. E. Boscawen, the army commanded by Major-Gen. Amherst, has already been noticed in the Calendar of June. After the landing on the 8th of that month, and the unsuccessful sortie of the French on the 13th, nothing of importance occurred except the continued erection of works against the town; a most laborious service, rendered more severe by the small-pox breaking out in the camp, the interchange of a severe cannonade, and the silencing of some of the enemy's batteries. Skirmishes with parties of the besieged were of frequent occurrence, without any decided advantage on either side; until the 7th of July, when a company of Forbes' grenadiers, commanded by Lord Dundonald, was surprised in a *flèche* to the right of the British trenches, and suffered some loss; but the immediate support of a detachment under Major Murray changed the fortune of the day. The sortie was repulsed with the loss of Captain the Chevalier de Chauvelin and 17 men killed, a lieutenant and 4 men wounded and taken prisoners, whilst many others were carried into the town.

July 10.

1794. A force consisting of three companies of European, and a battalion composed of the 26th and 27th regiments of native, infantry, with artillery, under command of Col. Pendegrast, and was sent against the Rajah Viziaram Kauze, who at first stood upon the defensive, being unwilling to do more against the British troops than maintain his ground. On their approach, however, a heavy fire was opened upon them, as it would appear without orders from the rajah; but the effect made the British fall back in some disorder. The artillery stood their ground, and our troops having rallied, and, enraged at their momentary discomfiture, bore down all before them, giving no quarter. The rajah was slain, with some hundred of his faithful Rachawar adherents, and among them several of the principal men of the district, which, now perfectly subdued, fell into the hands of the British Government.

1830. Successful attack of Cavalry. — The Rajah of Ukolkate, holding out against the Bri-

tish force sent from the Sholapore to reduce him to subjection to the Rajah of Sattarah, his fortress was this day regularly invested by Lieut.-Col. Robertson. Previous to the commencement of the siege proposals were made to the garrison for their surrender; but these being only answered by a fire from the fortress, orders were given to drive their cavalry, which were hovering round the British troops, into the town. A detachment of the 1st Bombay light cavalry performed this service in gallant style,—at the first onset commanded by Lieutenant Poole, but in mid career by Brevet-Capt. Sparrow, who unfortunately, after having dispersed and driven in the enemy's hordes of horsemen, rode under the very walls of the fort to attack some stragglers, from whom he received a mortal wound, after having cut down three of the enemy with his own hand. Lieut -Col. Robertson, in brigade orders of the day, commending the conduct of the 1st Bombay light cavalry, passes a high eulogium upon the heroic bravery of this young officer, who died the same night, universally regretted by his brother officers.

1796. Surrender of Porto Ferrajo. — A small squadron under Commodore Nelson, in the Captain, 74, conveying troops, took up a position before the town of Porto Ferrajo, a place mounting 100 pieces of cannon, in the island of Elba, on the 9th of July. On the same evening the troops under command of Major Duncan were landed about one mile to the westward of the town, and immediately marched close to the gate on the west side. At 5 o'clock on the morning of the 10th terms were sent to the governor, proposing that the place should remain under the government of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, the object of the expedition being to prevent its falling into the hands of the French; and he gave him two hours for consideration. The governor, in reply, requested one hour more to confer with the principal inhabitants ; and at the expiration of that time, the terms having been accepted, the British took possession of the town and fort of Porto Ferrajo at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

July 11.

1762. Surrender of Waldeck. — During the campaign of the English and their allies against the French in this year, the castle of Waldeck, about eleven leagues from Cassel, capitulated to a British detachment under Gen. Conway, the garrison surrendering on condition of being allowed to march out with the honours of war, agreeing not to serve against Great Britain or her allies for the space of one year.

1768. The army under Major-Gen. Smith having concentrated at Kistnagherry, for the invasion of Mysore, its advanced guard under Col. D. Campbell ascended the pass of Boodicottah on the 8th June, and, entering the valley of Vellore, reduced the strong forts of Mulwalgul and Colar before the 28th. Hyder's force having retired under the walls of Bangalore, a strong detachment under Capt. Cosby, marched on 1st July to make a night attack on the Mysore camp. On the approach of this force shortly after daylight, Muckdoor Saib was compelled to retire with considerable loss. The fort of Ossoor was taken on the 11th, and, shortly afterwards, Anicul and Dencanicota likewise fell.

The want of provisions and ammunition detained the army at Ossoor until 4th August, when the Mahratta chief, Morai Rao, joined Gen. Smith with 3000 cavalry.

1791. An attack was made upon Coimbetore, by a detachment of Tippoo's forces. The fortress, which had been almost dismantled, was held by Lieut. Chalmers, with a small garrison of Topasses and a company of Travancore sepoys, commanded by M. de la Combe, a French officer in the Rajah of Travancore's service. His orders were, in case of the appearance of a strong force, to fall back upon Palacatchery, where Major Cuppage, in command of the province, had several battalions and artillery ; but the gallant lieutenant stood a siege, and, with the aid of the Travancore troops and their French commander, repulsed the enemy, after they had breached the walls and attempted to storm. Major Cuppage falling in with the Mysoreans in their retreat, completed their discomfiture, taking two guns.

1814. Reduction of Moose Island. — Lieut.-Col. A. Pilkington, deputy adjutant-general, was detached from Halifax by Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. C. Sherbroke, to take command of the expedition against this island. The squadron under Capt. Sir Thomas Hardy, in H. M. S. Ramilies, with transports, conveying the troops under Lieut.-Col. Herries, consisting of 102nd regiment artillery under Lieut.-Col. Nicholls, and sappers and miners under Capt. Dunn, anchored off East Port, in Passamagusaddy Bay, Moose island. A summons was sent to the principal fort, requiring the surrender of the island, but this being rejected, the troops, already in the boats before the summons was sent, pushed off from the ships to effect a landing. The Americans seeing that the English were not to be trifled with, capitulated.

July 12.

1191. Siege of Acre.—Acra, St. Jean d'Acre, the ancient Ptolemais, being in possession of Saladin, Sultan of Egypt, he determined to drive the Christians out of Palestine. These being assisted by the Christian nations of Europe, gave rise to a third crusade in 1189, when Richard, King of England, took an active part in the siege of Acre, which held out until 12th July, 1191. During the two years, 6 archbishops, 12 bishops, 40 earls, 500 barons, and 300,000 soldiers, perished before the place. Richard consented to grant the lives of the garrison, and exchange them for the like number of Christian captives in the sultan's possession ; but Saladin refusing this proposal, the garrison, amounting to 5000 persons, were put to the sword, to the dishonour of Christian chivalry. This example of cruelty was followed by the sultan, who slew all the Christians that had fallen into his hands, exceeding 2000 persons.

1779. The town of Newhaven, province of Connecticut, North America, was taken by an expedition under command of Major-General Tryon, landed from the British fleet under Sir George Collier in the early part of this month, when the public buildings, stores, shipping, &c., were destroyed. This was followed by another landing, and the destruction of the village of Fairford, on the 8th, in consequence of the inhabitants having fired on

our troops from the houses. On the 12th a division of the army again disembarked, and for the first time met with serious resistance; but having at length driven the enemy from Drummond Hill and the heights near the village of Norwalk, captured one piece of artillery, and destroyed salt-pans, magazines, &c., the detachment re-embarked.

1799. Reduction of Fort St. Elmo. — After the surrender of the city of Naples to Nelson, the strong fort of St. Elmo still holding out, the British and Portuguese marines, under Capt. Troubridge, landed from the fleet to attack it, co-operating with a corps of Russians. The siege had lasted eight days, when the approaches of the besiegers and breaching batteries were within 180 yards of the ditch. By this time most of the enemy's guns being dismounted, and a large mass of their works thrown down, the French, expecting a speedy assault, capitulated on the 12th of July. The return of killed and wounded on the part of the British, was 5 officers and 32 rank and file killed, 5 officers and 79 rank and file wounded. Capt. Troubridge, in his despatch, speaks in the highest terms of Lieut.-Col. Strickland and Major Creswell of the marines.

1813. Capture of Ocracoke. — Rear-Adm. Cockburn, with a squadron having on board detachments from several regiments, the whole under command of Lieut.-Col. Napier, appeared off the island Ocracoke, North Carolina, on the 11th of July. The object of the expedition was to break up the trade carried on by the Americans from the island by means of their inland navigation, and to destroy their shipping. The British squadron having anchored off the port of Ocracoke on the 12th, as the boats with the troops entered the harbour a fire was opened upon them by two armed vessels; but this being speedily silenced by the English gunboats, a landing was effected without opposition, and possession taken of the island of Ocracoke and Portsmouth.

July 13.

1558. Battle of Gravelines. — Count Egmont, governor of Flanders for Philip II. of Spain, having, by command of that monarch, gathered an effective army of 12,000 foot and 3000 horse, besides a countless host of peasants, anxious to take vengeance on the French for the despoliation of the country, suddenly came up with their army, under Marshal de Thermes, near Gravelines. The intention of the marshal was to retreat to Calais, avoiding a battle; but although now unable to effect this, he still succeeded in crossing the mouth of the Aa at low-water. Whereupon Count Egmont passed the river below Gravelines, and, without waiting for his artillery, threw himself in the direct route of the enemy. The French marshal, finding that he had no resource left but the valour of his troops, made a careful disposition of his force, placing his right wing to rest on the river, his baggage-guard being on the left, while the front and centre were supported by his artillery and cavalry. Count Egmont, dividing his cavalry into three divisions, at once dashed on the enemy, exclaiming, — "The victory is ours, if every one who loves glory and his country will follow me." The French army, chiefly composed of Gascons, fought

bravely; but the German auxiliaries could not be made to take part in the contest; yet the enemy maintained their position until a most extraordinary reinforcement for a field of battle came to the aid of Count Egmont, which afforded the English an important share in the victory of Gravelines. A fleet of British men-of-war at this most critical moment hove in sight at the mouth of the river, and, nearing the land, commenced a cannonade on the right wing of the French. This interruption completely decided the fortune of the day. The French infantry and cavalry, mingled in confusion, could no longer stand the assaults of the Flemings, and in a short time the rout became general. Many French officers of high rank were taken prisoners, including the Marshal de Thermes. The Spanish army had 500 slain. The British fleet of course escaped with impunity; but it was acknowledged by both the belligerent parties, that this victory, which led to the submission of France in a treaty of peace upon most inglorious terms, was mainly won by the opportune co-operation of the British squadron.

1694. Dieppe bombarded.—On the 8th July, Admiral Russel, in command of the British fleet, with four regiments on board, appeared before the town of Dieppe, for the purpose of bombarding the place. Foul weather prevented the commencement of their operations till the 12th, when the bombardment commenced, and was continued with great fury until the morning of the 13th. The streets being narrow and the houses old, the greater portion of the town was reduced to ruins. After inflicting this awful punishment upon the coast of France, and, according to one historian, having landed a small force and re-embarked with impunity, the English fleet hauled off, leaving the town still in flames.

July 14.

1563. The French were this day repulsed by the Earl of Warwick, in an attack upon one of the defences of Havre, the siege of which town, already mentioned in our Calendar, was still pertinaciously continued by the French and their new, and England's old and faithless, allies — the Huguenots.

1690. Reduction of St. Christopher's. — The landing of an expedition against St. Christopher's was noticed in our columns for the 21st of June. The principal port of the island in Basse Terre was bombarded by a squadron of British frigates on the 26th; and after this demonstration the land forces commenced their approaches, which were carried on until the 11th of July, by which time the trenches were within pistol-shot of the fort. Meanwhile the besieged had thrown up many works of defence; but at length their means of communication with a well being cut off, and further resistance utterly useless, the island surrendered to Major-General Thornhill. The English lost about 100 men in killed and wounded.

1763. Action at Cutwa.—A deputation was sent by the president and council of Calcutta to the Nabob Cossim Ali Cawn, at Patna, for the purpose of arranging some commercial difficulties arising out of the conditions of a treaty. The immediate result of this embassy was a still

further disagreement; and the Nabob, seizing some boats for the payment of port dues, Mr. Ellis, the resident at Patna, having troops at his command, after some resistance took possession of the town. But, on the following day, the Nabob, mustering a strong force, recaptured Patna, and the British forces were all either killed or taken prisoners, and Messrs. Amyot and Wollaston, of the deputation, were also killed on their road to Calcutta. In consequence of these outrages, Major Adams, with H. M.'s 84th regiment, 150 Europeans of the Company's forces, two troops of European and one of native cacalry, 10 companies of sepoys, with 12 guns, were ordered to take the field and proclaim a rival prince, Jaffier Ali Cawn, Nabob of Bengal. Six companies of sepoys, under Lieut. Glenn, having been attacked near Cutwa by a vast horde of the enemy's cavalry, which they with difficulty repulsed, Major Adams sent 50 European infantry and a troop of horse, three additional companies of sepoys, and two pieces of cannon, under command of Capt. Long, of H. M.'s 84th regiment. These, uniting to the support of Lieut. Glenn, made an attack upon the village of Cutwa on the 14th, and, after a sharp resistance, drove the enemy out of the plain, with considerable loss. Three guns abandoned by the enemy were found in the village.

July 15.

1099. Capture of Jerusalem. — Many English and some Irish shared in the capture of Jerusalem by the Crusaders on the 15th of July, 1099, when 70,000 infidels were put to death. These soldiers of the Cross had followed Robert of Normandy to the Holy Land, and would obey no other orders but those of this Anglo-Norman Prince, the eldest son of William the Conqueror.

1702. On the 15th of July, which was soon after intelligence reached the West Indies that war had been declared between England and France, an English fleet of twenty men-of-war and transports, under Commodore Walker, appeared before the island of St. Christopher's. Major General Hamilton, who commanded the troops on board, immediately sent a summons on shore; and, after some delay, the island capitulated the same evening, the enemy evacuating and delivering up the post of the ravine of Guillon as a token of surrender. This proceeding much infuriated the Count de Guines, the governor, who it appeared was not aware of the post having been given up; he, however, signed the capitulation on the following day, a petition for his compliance having been sent him by the inhabitants. The garrison, consisting of 250 men, were allowed to march out with the honours of war, and such inhabitants of the island as desired it, were sent to Martinico.

1761. Action near Kirch Denckern. — Lord Granby, with the British contingent of the confederate army, on the 15th of July was encamped on the heights of Kirch Denckern, forming the left of the allies. Here he was attacked in the evening by the French, driving in an outpost; but Granby holding the key of the confederate position, and being supported by the Prince of Anhalt's troops and other divisions of the army under Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, maintained his ground, giving Gen.

Wutgenau, with a corps of Germans, orders to drive the French out of the woods. This was gallantly effected, and Granby's important position secured for the night; Gen. Wutgenau holding the ground he had taken from the French on the left of the British, and extending his position for the protection of the road to Ham, while Gen. Howard sent two battalions which occupied and barricadoed the village of Kirch Denckern, supporting them with a brigade of cavalry and another of infantry, under Lords Pembroke and Frederick Cavendish.

1813. Siege of San Sebastian.—It being necessary for the prosecution of the siege of San Sebastian to seize upon the debouches of mountains towards Vera, on the 15th of July Wellington advanced the 7th light division of the allied army. The French, after making a slight resistance, withdrew their posts to the top of the Puerto de Vera, the allies taking possession of the heights overlooking Sara, and occupying Vera and the heights above that town. On the same day the batteries of the left attack, aided by some howitzers, from the right of the Uramea, set the convent on fire, silenced the musketry of the besieged, and so damaged the defences that the Portuguese attached to the 5th division were ordered to feel the enemy's post.

July 16.

1710. Spanish Army defeated by General Stanhope.—During the war in Spain, in which the English took part with King Charles against his rival Philip, Lieut.-General, afterwards the Earl of Stanhope, was, on the evening of the 16th of July, at the head of the allied army, with the enemy in its front, near the village of Almanara. Obtaining reluctant permission to make an attack upon the cavalry, the king asked him what general would command in so desperate an onslaught. "Who but I," replied Stanhope, and led the British and Spanish horse against 22 squadrons of Castilian cavalry, supported by other brigades of horse, and 9 battalions of infantry. Charging at the head of sixteen squadrons of English dragoons, with six in reserve, he was met by the apparently overwhelming numbers in the midst of the field. The shock was tremendous, but the enemy speedily broke ground from left to right. King Philip's guards were routed, losing a standard and some kettle-drums; and the squadron of support also fled. The infantry making little resistance, the British horsemen rode victoriously over the field, slaying numbers, until night closed upon the scene. The Spanish army continued their route for several successive days, closely pursued by the allies.

1760. Action near Emsdorf.—The allies, commanded by Ferdinand of Brunswick, consisting of Luckner's hussars, Elliot's English dragoons under Major Erskine, and other squadrons of cavalry, surprised and defeated a large body of French under Major-Gen. Glanbitz, in a defile of the mountains near the village of Emsdorf, in Germany: several battalions of the enemy laid down their arms, and 4 pieces of cannon were captured. Many of the French were slain at the onset, and a great number of officers and men made prisoners, including the major-general and several officers of high rank. The loss of the allies was about 85 killed, and 95 wounded.

1761. French defeated near Kirch Denckern. — After the unsuccessful attempt made by the French upon Lord Granby's camp mentioned in a previous column, the enemy concentrated their forces; and now commanded by Marshal de Broglio in person, prepared to attack the confederate army. Granby still held his camp; while two battalions defended the village of Kirch Denckern, and Gen. Wutgenau maintained the ground he had taken from the French the evening before. The action commenced by an assault on the Germans here posted, but little impression was made upon them. The enemy then showed an intention of making for some elevated ground which commanded Lord Granby's camp and the lines of the confederate army. To prevent this, a general advance was made of the allied forces, and, after a short resistance, the enemy gave way, retreating in great confusion, with the loss of several pieces of cannon. Their loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners, was estimated at more than 5000 men. Nine guns and six stands of colours fell into the hands of the confederates, whose total loss was only 300 killed, 1000 wounded, and about 200 made prisoners.

July 17.

1405. The castle of Marke, three leagues from Calais, held by the English, was beleaguered by the Earl of St. Paule, acting for the French, with 500 Genoese, 1000 Flemings, and 500 men-at-arms. Sir Robert Aston at once came to the relief of the castle from the town of Calais, with a far inferior force; some historians say with only 200 archers and 300 men-at-arms. With these troops he routed the besiegers; and St. Paule fled, having numbers slain, and leaving many nobles, knights, and men-at-arms prisoners in the hands of the British.

1695. Attack of Namur. — On the 8th of the month mention was made of the first success of the English against Namur. On the 17th of July, William III. of England still being with the army, which was under command of Lord Cutts, ordered an attack upon the counterscarp. The trenches having been pushed sufficiently near to afford a probability of success, in the evening the attack commenced. The glacis was most obstinately defended by the besieged, but the English and their allies carried everything before them, and the counterscarp was gained. The loss to the besiegers was 700 in killed and wounded. The loss of the besieged could not be ascertained, but it was very considerable.

1705. On 17th July the Duke of Marlborough at break of day surprised the French force at Hespen and Helexum, drove them from their fortified lines, and, having partly levelled them, enabled the cavalry to pass the barriers. Here they were met by 50 squadrons and 20 battalions, supported by eight pieces of cannon under the Marquis d'Allegre; but a gallant charge of British cavalry threw the enemy into some confusion, and a second charge entirely routed them, with severe loss; and many prisoners fell into the hands of the victors.

1709. Tournay, which had been invested since the 16th of June by the confederate army, surrendered to Marlborough and Prince Eugene on 17th July, the garrison retiring into the citadel.

1812. The capture of the Fort of Michilemachinac by a com-

bined force of English troops, Canadians, and native auxiliaries, under Capt. Roberts, was the first success of the British army in the war with America this year.

1813. Convent of San Bartolomeo stormed. — Active operations against the convent and redoubt of San Bartolomeo, the advanced work of San Sebastian, commenced on the 10th July; and by the 15th, four batteries, mounting 20 heavy guns and four howitzers, were in full play from the sand-hills. On the 17th, the convent being nearly in ruins, the assault was ordered to take effect. The storming party, under the direction of Major.-Gen. Oswald, was formed in two columns. Detachments of Wilson's Portuguese, supported by the light company of the 9th regiment and three companies of the royals under Major-Gen. Hay, composing the right, were to assail the redoubt; whilst the left, consisting of Portuguese and three companies of the 9th regiment, under Col. Cameron, attacked the convent. The Portuguese advanced slowly, whilst the companies of the 9th regiment, passing through them, fell upon the enemy with the usual impetuosity of British soldiers. The French being driven from the redoubt by the fire of the batteries, Col. Cameron assaulted the convent and the houses of the suburb, which were carried after some sharp fighting. The troops in the right attack also gained the redoubt, but in an attempt upon the cask redoubt, were beaten back. The loss of the French was 240 men. The operation, although successful, was attended with considerable loss to the allies. The companies of the 9th under Colonel Cameron had sixty men killed and wounded, including among the slain Capt. Woodman of the 9th regiment.

July 18.

1545. French Invasion of Sussex defeated. — A French fleet under Admiral Danebalte appeared on the coast of Sussex, and landed troops at Brighthelmstone, to ravage the country. The beacons on the heights being fired, the country people came down upon the invaders, and before they could inflict much injury beat them back, and many of them were slain before they could regain their ships.

1794. During the siege of Calvi, in Corsica, the French being compelled on 6th of July to evacuate fort Mollinochesco, a heavy fire continued with little intermission until the 18th of that month. The enemy's batteries being considerably damaged, and a breach appearing practicable on the west side of the Mozello, which was a bomb-proof star fort, mounting ten guns, with a battery of six on its right, flanked by a strong intrenchment, a general attack was ordered to take effect upon the outworks. An hour before daybreak a signal-gun being fired for the troops to advance, Lieut.-Col. Moore, with the grenadiers and light infantry and 2nd battalion of the royals, covered by two pieces of artillery, moved towards the enemy with unloaded arms, and, in spite of a sharp opposition, carried the Mozello. At the same time Lieut.-Col. Wemyss, with the Royal Irish regiment, supported by two guns, gained the battery without firing a shot.

1812. Action near Castrejon. — Marmont having concentrated his whole army at Nava del Rey, near the Duero river, on

17th of July, Wellington directed Bock's, Le Marchant's, and Alten's brigades of cavalry to move to the support of the fourth and light divisions, and Anson's cavalry, posted on the Trabancos; whilst the fifth division remained at Torrecilla, six miles in rear of Castrejon. At daybreak on the 18th, Cotton's outpost having been driven in, the cavalry and light artillery immediately formed in front of the two infantry divisions, the light division forming the right; but they were considerably apart, and separated by a ravine, while on the other side of a hill lay the whole French army. Cotton having pushed his cavalry forward towards the river, they soon became exposed to the enemy's artillery; the 43rd regiment was therefore moved though Castrejon to their support. Cotton maintained this exposed position with firmness and skill until seven o'clock, when Wellington and Beresford arrived. At this moment a body of French cavalry, making an impetuous rush, and intermingling with the British squadrons, went like a whirlwind down the hill, carrying away Lord Wellington and the other generals, who with drawn swords and some difficulty got clear of the tumult. Marmont now advanced upon the Guarena, the British retiring by Torrecilla; the 5th division in one column on the left, the 4th division on the right, and the light division in line, nearer the enemy, whilst the cavalry were on the flanks and rear. Then were seen the hostile columns only half musket-shot from each other, the officers on each side waving their hands in courtesy, while the German cavalry rode between in a compact body, as if to prevent a collision, but now and then the sound of bullets came sweeping over the columns. After thus moving for ten miles, the head of the division entered the stream of the Guarena between Osmo and Castrillo, and the whole had not reached the opposite bank before forty guns opened upon them from the heights. Marmont now pushed the head of his right column over the river at Castrillo, but Wellington, anticipating this movement, brought up the other divisions of his army. The brigade of French cavalry under Carier, supported by a column of infantry, were repulsed by a bayonet charge by the 4th and 40th regiments and Alten's horsemen, and the general made prisoner. The enemy's loss amounted to 500 killed and wounded; and on the part of the allies, 95 killed, 393 wounded.

July 19.

1333. Battle of Hallidowne Hill. — Edward III., king of England, espousing the cause of Baliol against Bruce, laid siege to the town of Berwick. To relieve that place, Douglas, with a large army, arrived at Bothville, near Hallidowne Hill, on Monday 19th July, and drew up his forces in four divisions. The English formed in the same manner upon the hill, flanked by archers. The Scotch ascended to the attack with great impetuosity; but the flight of arrows and large stones rolled down upon them, and their general being killed, they became dispirited. Edward, then putting himself at the head of his men, surrounded the enemy, and a horrible carnage ensued. Upwards of 13,000 fell in the battle and in the pursuit; while a comparatively small number suffered on the part of the English. The

town and castle of Berwick surrendered on the following day.

1762. Siege of the Havannah.—About noon on 19th July, the British, at the siege of the Havannah, took possession of the covered way before the point of the right bastion of the Moro castle, and the former sap was carried on at night, and another begun along the covered way before the right face, where a lodgment was made.

1763. Army of Cassim Ali Cawn routed.—In consequence of the treacherous murder of several of our countrymen at Moorshedabad, by order of Nabob Cassim Ali Cawn, lately in alliance with the English, Major Adams, with H. M.'s 84th regiment, 150 of the Company's service, two troops of cavalry, and 10 companies of sepoys, took the field in the early part of July. On the 19th this force attacked the Nabob's army, which was intrenched with several pieces of cannon on their right, whilst their left was protected by marshy ground, and opposite to them was the fort of Cutwa; but a movement on their left made them alter their whole position. At this moment 2500 Patna horse, with 1000 sepoys, attacked the British with great resolution, advancing under a heavy fire until they had reached within fifty yards, when a discharge of grape and musketry put them to flight, leaving all their cannon. They were pursued by the cavalry, who made great slaughter, and the fort of Patna fell into our possession. Between 7000 and 8000 men were slain, including their commanding officer Mahomeed Zuchy Cawn.

1807. Action near Monte Video.—A landing having been effected on 19th July by the British without opposition, in a small bay about nine miles from Monte Video, the troops moved towards the town. The right column, under the Brigadier-Gen. Lumley, was soon opposed by four thousand cavalry, occupying two heights, one in front and the other on the left. The Spaniards opened a fire of round and grape as the troops came within range; but a gallant charge by the light battalion under Lieut.-Colonel Brownrigg drove the enemy, and they retreated with the loss of one of their guns.

July 20.

1304. Surrender of Stirling Castle. — On this day Stirling Castle surrendered at discretion to Edward I., after having held out since it was beleaguered on the 22nd April; its fortifications being almost a heap of ruins, and the provisions of the garrison exhausted. Sir William Oliphant was the gallant defender of this last bulwark of Scotland, which now was entirely subjected to Edward.

1702. Reduction of Gravenbrock.—The Duke of Marlborough, when commanding the allied army in Holland, directed Lord Cutts to proceed with a detachment, accompanied by some field-pieces and two howitzers, to attack the castle of Gravenbrock, garrisoned by the French. In the course of a few hours this little fortress, which in Milner's Journal of the Campaign is called the *Château*, surrendered at discretion. The loss on either side was very trifling.

1791. Surrender of Rayacotta. — The strong hill-fort of Rayacotta was invested by the brigade of Major Gowdie on the 19th July, and a summons for its

surrender being refused by the killidar, the major-general, on the morning of the 20th, carried the lower fort by assault, and soon afterwards gained possession of two walls, which formed a middle fort between the lower and the one on the summit of the high precipitous rock. Rayacotta was much too strong to be reduced, if properly defended, and Gowdie was ordered to fall back if it did not surrender; but he had by this time made a lodgment on the hill, and requested further assistance. Two more breaching guns were therefore sent to him, with a regiment, on the 22nd, and the main army making at the same time a demonstration of advancing to his support, the killidar surrendered.

July 21.

1403. Battle of Shrewsbury. — Thomas Percie, Earl of Worcester, and Harry Percie, surnamed Hotspur, having rebelled against Henry IV., leagued with Owen Glendower to divide the kingdom of England between Edmund, Earl of March, and the said Glendower, and Earl Percie; — being assisted by a large body of Welsh, and of Scotch, under the Earl of Douglas, who had only lately ransomed himself out of Percie's hands, having lost an eye when taken prisoner at the battle of Holmedon. These together forming a large army, were about to lay siege to Shrewsbury, and having assembled their forces near that place, were attacked by the English army, commanded by Henry in person. After some little negotiation had taken place, which on the part of the Percies was highly insulting to the king, the battle commenced by a cloud of arrows, shot on both sides, and the van of the English was boldly assailed by the Scotch. The Welsh, who had remained under cover of the surrounding woods and marshes until the strife had well begun, now poured out fresh men to the support of the Percies, who had also received considerable reinforcements from Cheshire and other English counties. At the onset, the battle went against the royal party; but Henry arriving with a formidable reserve, and leading on his soldiers with the cry of "St. George," threw the rebel force into disorder; then, following up this success, the enemy gave way at all points. In vain did Harry Percie perform many acts of heroism, charging with the Scotch, under the Earl of Douglas, up to the king, who had nearly become his prisoner. But there were those who stood firmly round their sovereign; and, at this critical moment, when the Earl of Stafford, and the royal standard-bearer, Sir Walter Blunt, had fallen, Henry was unhurt, although he was seen everywhere in the thickest of the fight; while his son, who in after years became the renowned conqueror of France, fought by his side, and though wounded in the face by an arrow, kept the field and performed astonishing acts of valour; whilst on the other side, Hotspur supported the renown he had acquired in many a well fought field, and 2300 gentlemen, with 6000 private soldiers were slain on this memorable day. Henry's loss amounted to 1600 killed, and above 3000 wounded. The rebel Percie lost above 4000, including most of the knights and squires of Cheshire.

1545. After the repulse of the French on the coast of Sussex, the fleet, said to be two hundred

sail, under Adm. Danebalte, appeared off the Isle of Wight on the 20th, and the English navy in Portsmouth harbour made immediate preparations to attack the enemy. The Mary Rose, one of the largest ships, passing from the harbour with her lower-deck ports open, which were not more than sixteen inches from the water, was overset in a squall ; only 40 out of a crew of 400 being saved. On the 21st, the French made several attempts to land on the Isle of Wight, but were repulsed with the loss of their commander, the Chevalier Daux, and a great number of men. The remnant having regained their ships, the fleet returned to the coast of France.

July 22.

1298. Battle of Falkirk.—Notwithstanding the terms of submission entered into by the Scotch, with Edward I. of England, in 1297, they revolted before the expiration of twelve months, and took the field under Sir William Wallace. Edward having assembled an army of 90,000 men, marched to Falkirk, where a Scotch force of 30,000 men had assembled. He found them with palisades in their front, drawn up in three divisions of pikemen, with archers on their flanks, and the horsemen in the rear. Edward having made his dispositions of attack, ordered the charge to be sounded, which was answered by the Scots with such a hideous yell, that the king's horse, being frightened, threw his rider ; but the monarch, remounting, led his troops with such impetuosity, that the enemy soon gave way. Wallace maintained the fight until darkness set in, when he accomplished a retreat with the remainder of his force, leaving 12,000 dead on the field ; whilst the victorious army did not lose 100 men.

1812. Battle of Salamanca. —The position of the hostile armies on 22nd July embraced an oval basin formed by ranges of hills that rose like an amphitheatre, of which the two Arapiles rocks, occupied respectively by troops of either nation, might be considered the door-posts. This basin was about a mile broad from north to south, and above two miles long from east to west. The allies were in position on the northern and western, whilst the French right was posted on the eastern heights; and their left, composed of Thomières' division, with the artillery and light cavalry, were moving along the southern side of the basin. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon, Wellington, perceiving that the enemy's left wing was entirely separated from the centre, directed an immediate attack on that point by the troops on the English Arapiles. The 5th division instantly formed on the right of the 4th, connecting the latter with Bradford's Portuguese, who hastened forward from the right, and the heavy cavalry galloping on their right, closed this front of the battle. The 6th and 7th divisions, flanked on the right by Anson's light cavalry, formed the second line, which was prolonged by the Spaniards towards the 3rd division ; and this last, supported by two squadrons of the 14th dragoons, and D'Urban's Portuguese horsemen, forced the extreme right of the army. Behind all, on the highest ground, the first and light divisions of Pack's Portuguese were disposed in heavy masses as a reserve. Marmont, perceiving from the Arapiles the determined advance of the 3rd division under Paken-

ham, hurried towards the point of attack, and was severely wounded by an exploding shell. About 5 o'clock this division became engaged with the French left, under Thomières, at a moment when that general expected to see the British in retreat upon Ciudad Rodrigo, closely followed by Marmont from the Arapiles. The enemy, under cover of their artillery, endeavoured to display a front; but Pakenham bearing onwards through the skirmishers, broke their half-formed lines, and sent the whole in confusion upon the advancing supports. Thomières, falling back upon the wooded heights whilst he offered a front towards the 3rd division, prepared to meet the 5th division, Bradford's brigade, and the main body of cavalry and artillery. Meanwhile Bonet's troops were sharply engaged with the 4th division, whilst Maucune kept his menacing position behind the Arapiles. At this period the command had fallen upon Gen. Clauzel, whose division had come up from the forest, and the connection of the centre and left, had in some measure been restored. Thus, in less than half an hour, and before an order of battle had been formed by the enemy, their left had been turned, and their commander-in-chief, with two other generals, placed *hors de combat.* The 3rd and 5th divisions were pressing forward on the corps of Thomières, united to that of Clauzel, when Le Marchant's heavy horsemen, flanked by Anson's light cavalry, broke forth at full speed; twelve hundred infantry, though formed in several lines, were trampled down, and the 3rd division followed, shouting, as the French masses fell before their powerful antagonists. The enemy's left was entirely broken, and more than 2000 prisoners were taken. While these events were passing on the right, a terrible battle raged in the centre. The 4th and 5th divisions, moving in line, were sharply engaged with the corps of Bonet and Clauzel; and the latter officer, by an able disposition, had not only concentrated the dispersed corps, but attempted to stem the tide of victory. Pack's Portuguese being defeated in an attempt to drive the enemy from the Arapiles, gave a moment's exultation to the French, and several gallant affairs took place with the 4th and 5th divisions. The crisis of the battle had now arrived: the charge of the 6th division was overpowering, but the struggle was not a slight one, and hundreds of gallant warriors fell on either side. At length the changing current of the fight once more set for the British. Maucune abandoned the Arapiles, Foy retired from the ridge of Colvariza, and whilst the Allies maintained their ground, that gallant officer had an opportunity of distinguishing himself, when, in covering the retreat of the French army, he became opposed to the 4th and 6th divisions of the British.

Forces present at the battle of Salamanca, 22nd July 1813:—

ALLIES.

British cavalry -	3,314	
„ infantry -	22,067	
		25,381
Portuguese cavalry	1,500	
„ infantry	16,017	
		17,517
Spanish cavalry -	500	
„ infantry -	3,000	
		3,500
Total Allies -		46,398

The French consisted of 46,000 men, 4029 of whom were killed, 7761 wounded, 645 missing.

Total 12,435

ALLIES.

British killed, wounded, and missing	- -	3,186
Allies „	- -	2,038
Total	-	5,224

July 23.

1695. SIEGE OF NAMUR. — During the siege of Namur an assault was made on the covered way between the Porte de Fer and the bastion of St. Roche. The 1st battalion of 1st or royal regiment, formed part of the storming party, which, after a sharp contest, succeeded in effecting a lodgment.

1812. AFFAIR AT LA SERNA. —During the few hours of darkness which succeeded the battle of Salamanca, Gen. Clauzel had with wonderful diligence passed the Tormes, and at daylight on the 23rd was in full retreat upon Peneranda, pursued by the victorious army under Wellington, who came upon the French rear near the village of La Serna. Two battalions threw themselves into squares when attacked by Brock's dragoons; and although the Germans fell by tens and twenties under the steady fire of the enemy, the rest kept together, and, rushing on the column, went clean through it; and, as the squares retreated, several hundred prisoners were made by these daring horsemen. "This charge had been successful even to wonder, and the joyous victors, standing in the midst of their captains, and of thousands of admiring friends, seemed invincible; yet those who witnessed the scene remained convinced of this military truth, that cavalry are not able to cope with veteran infantry, save by surprise."* When the French main body found their rear-guard attacked, they turned to its succour; but seeing the light division coming up, recommenced the retreat, and were followed to Nostra de Sotraval. Chauvel's horsemen soon joined them, and covered the rear with such resolute perseverance that the allied cavalry, reduced in numbers and fatigued by continual fighting, did not make any further attempts to stay their progress. Thus Clauzel carried his army clear off, and with such celerity that his head-quarters were that night at Flores de Avila, forty miles from the field of battle.

1839. GHUZNEE CARRIED BY STORM.—The army under Major-Gen. Sir John Keane left Candahar on 27th June to assail the celebrated fortress of Ghuznee. This fort, rising upon the side of a hill, was surrounded by a ditch and a high wall, flanked by towers and protected by a citadel. A heavy fire was opened from it on the British troops as soon as they came within range. As no heavy artillery suitable for a siege accompanied the army, it was resolved to take the place by storm, and the whole of the 22nd July was spent in making preparations. By three o'clock, on the morning of the 23rd, the detachments were at their respective posts, and the guns, principally field-pieces, at points commanding the eastern face as well as the Cabul-gate of the fortress. Not a shot was fired by the Afghans until they were aroused from their security by a feigned attack on the opposite quarter. The storming party, under Col. Dennie, having ap-

* Napier.

proached the Cabul-gate, opened a fire upon the ramparts, which commanded the entrance, and, bags of powder being attached to the gates, burst them open. The British instantly rushed into the town, where the Afghans disputed the ground inch by inch. Every street was strewn with slain; and of the garrison, which consisted of 3500 men, more than 500 were killed within the walls, and 50 men fell in defence of a fortified house. Before sunrise the British colours waved on the citadel of Ghuznee. Protection was granted to such as laid down their arms, and among the prisoners was Kyder Khan, son of Dost Mohammed.

July 24.

1763. Lines of Mootejil stormed. — On the breaking out of hostilities between the English and Meer Cossim Ali, in Bengal, a corps of 750 Europeans and 1200 sepoys, and some native cavalry, under command of Major Adams, marched against him on 2nd July, and after the victory gained over the Nabob's troops, as we have related on the 19th, the same force stormed the lines at Mootejil on the 24th, which gave the English possession of Moorshedabad.

1759. Reduction of fort Ticonderago. — In the early part of June, an army of 6300 men, with 5000 provincials, commanded by Major-Gen. Amherst, assembled at fort Edward, and on the 11th moved to the banks of lake George, where they encamped until the 16th July, when, having embarked and moved down towards Ticonderago, on the 22nd the troops effected a landing in perfect order. As the army advanced, they soon became engaged with the outposts of the enemy, which they soon routed; and having reached to within two miles of the fort, the general took up a position until the artillery arrived up. The governor, knowing that his lines could not hold out against this formidable force, on the 23rd abandoned his intrenchments and retired within the fortifications. The fort was square, with four bastions, surrounded on three sides by water, and on half the fourth by a swamp; and where that failed, the French had erected a breastwork nine feet high. Near the water-side was a strong redoubt, protecting the dock and commanding the navigation. The grenadiers having taken possession of the intrenchments, on the 24th a sharp fire was opened upon them from the fort, but with little effect; and every necessary step was taken to hasten the reduction of the place.

1759. French defeated near Detroit. — Lieut.-Col. Massey, acting under the orders of Sir Wm. Johnson, with the light infantry pickets of the line, two companies of grenadiers, part of the 46th regiment, and a party of Indians, were attacked by the French in considerable force collected from Detroit and Prequeisle, together with a body of Indians, the whole under command of Aubrey de Signery. The British, with the Indians on their flank, gave the enemy such a warm reception that in the course of an hour the whole force was routed, and their commander, with other officers and many men, taken prisoners.

1812. Skirmish near Ribera. —After Gen. Drouet's retreat to Azagua in Estremadura, General Hill placed a strong division at Merida ready to cross the Tagus.

On the 24th July Gen. Lallemand, with three regiments of cavalry, having pushed back some Portuguese horsemen from Ribera to Villa Franca, was attacked by Major-Gen. Long, while his left was menaced by Gen. Slade; but he succeeded in repassing the defile of Ribera. Long then turned both his flanks, and, by the aid of Lefebre's horse artillery, drove him a distance of twenty miles upon Llera, with the loss of fifty men and many horses. Drouet, desirous to retaliate, immediately executed a flank march towards Merida, and Hill, fearing for his detachments there, made a corresponding movement, whereupon the French returned to the Serena; but though Drouet had positive orders from Soult to give battle, no action followed.

July 25.

1813. Battle of Roncesvalles. — Soult, putting himself at the head of Clauzel's divisions at daylight on 25th of July, led them up against the rocks of Altobiscas; whilst Gen. Byng, anticipating this movement, had taken measures to concentrate his troops. Throwing out a multitude of skirmishers, the marshal pushed forward his supporting columns and guns as fast as the steepness of the road would permit, and endeavoured to force Byng's position; but the British, undismayed by the number of the assailants, fought with great determination. The French fell fast among the rocks, and their rolling musketry pealed in vain for hours, along that cloudy field of battle, elevated five thousand feet above the level of the plains. About midday, the French, being reinforced, renewed their attack, gathering more thickly on the front of Byng. All their efforts were resisted; and Ross's brigade coming up the pass of Mendichure, appeared at the instant when the head of Reille's column was on the point of cutting off the communication with Campbell, who had apprised General Cole of the enemy's presence. Ross's column, composed of a wing of the 20th regiment and a company of Brunswickers, was on the summit of the Lindouz, when it unexpectedly encountered Reille's advanced guard. A company of the 20th charged the 6th French light infantry; many men fell on both sides, but numbers prevailing, these daring soldiers were compelled to fall back. But Ross gained his object; for the remainder of the brigade arriving up, the pass of Atalosti was secured, yet with a loss of 140 men of the 20th regiment and 41 of the Brunswickers. During these movements the skirmishing of the light troops continued, but a thick fog prevailing, Soult was prevented from making dispositions for a general attack with his six divisions; and when night fell, Cole, who had only eleven thousand bayonets to oppose thirty thousand, still held the great chain of the mountains, with a loss of only 380 men killed and wounded.

1813. Battle of Maya. — The passes of Aretisque Lessepa and Maya, held by the brigades of Pringle and Cameron, not exceeding 3000 men, were attacked by D'Erlon, whose whole force amounted to 18,000. The French numbers were so overpowering that, checked at one point, they assembled with increased force at another, compelling the 28th and 39th regiments, fighting desperately, to fall back on

the road to Elizondo. Cameron meanwhile, whilst holding the pass of Maya with the left wings of the 71st and 92nd regiments, brought their right wings and the Portuguese guns into action, and thus maintained the fight. The slaughter was so dreadful, especially of the 92nd, that the advancing enemy was actually stopped by the heaped mass of the dead and the dying; and then "the left wing of that noble regiment coming down from the higher ground, smote wounded friends and exulting foes alike, as, mingled together, they stood or crawled before its wrath."* The French gained ground until 6 o'clock, when Gen. Barnes, with a brigade of the 7th division arriving from Echallar, charged at the head of the 6th regiment, and drove the enemy back to the Maya ridge. D'Erlon, probably supposing that greater reinforcements had come up, reunited his whole corps on the Col. He had lost fifteen hundred men and a general, but had captured four guns. The British lost fourteen hundred in killed and wounded.

July 26.

1758. Reduction of Louisbourg. — An expedition for the reduction of the French colony of Louisbourg, or Cape Breton, composed of 21 ships of the line, two of 50 guns, and several smaller vessels, with 150 transports, conveying an army of 11,936 men, commanded by Major-General Amherst, arrived at Halifax on the 9th of May. On the 8th of June, the first division under Brigadier Wolfe, effected a landing in Gabarus bay, in spite of a determined opposition, and drove the enemy into Louisbourg, leaving several pieces of cannon in the hands of the invaders. The weather continued so unfavourable, that the surf would not admit of the total debarkation of the troops until the 11th, when effectual dispositions where made for the reduction of the place. The garrison of Louisbourg at that time consisted of 2500 regulars, 350 Canadians, and 300 militia. In the harbour were five sail of the line, one ship of 50 guns, four frigates, and two corvettes. On the 13th, the enemy made a sortie to destroy the works we had erected, but were driven back with loss. The cannonade from the town, island, and the ships, was maintained until the 25th, when the island battery was silenced. On the 29th, in order to retard the operations by preventing the possibility of the fleet entering the harbour, the French sank the 50-gun ship Apollon, a frigate, and the two corvettes, at the entrance. On the 12th of July, the enemy made another sortie, and were again driven into their lines, with the loss of 30 men. The firing continued with vigour on both sides, until the 21st, when the explosion of the 74-gun ship Entreprenant causing the destruction of the Célèbre and Capricieux, 64s, the French became dispirited. By the 25th, the fate of the besieged seemed determined, and the garrison being sadly discouraged by the capture of the remaining two ships, as related in our Naval column, terms of capitulation were proposed on the 26th, which being rejected, the Governor, after some hesitation, submitted to the stipulation that the garrison should be conveyed to England as prisoners of

* Napier.

war. The casualties during the siege of Louisbourg were

	Killed.	Wounded.	
Officers -	12	24	
Non-commissioned do. -	10	7	
Rank and file -	150	320	
	172	351	
Total -	-	-	523.

1793. Siege of Valenciennes. —A successful attack was made during the night on the horn-work of the fortifications of Valenciennes, in which the assailants established themselves. Three attacks, with 900 men in each, were formed; one upon the salient angle of the ravelin of the horn-work, one upon the salient angle of the half bastion upon the right, and one upon the *fléche*. The column which moved towards the ravelin was composed of British, Hanoverian, and Hessian troops, the other two consisted of Austrians, and the advance was formed by 150 men of the brigade of guards, followed by 150 of the line, with an equal number of Hanoverians, — and 300 Hessians composed the rest of the column; and these were accompanied by a party of the artificers. This attack was commanded by Major-General Abercromby, under the directions of the Austrian Lieutenant-General Erbach. The springing of the three globes of compression, as the signal for the attack, took place at short intervals; the first fired at nine o'clock. The two columns upon the left advanced with rapidity, rushing out of the sap which had been carried during the preceding nights to within a very small distance of the crest of the glacis. The enemy, almost instantaneously driven from the covered way, abandoned the horn-work and all the outworks of the place. A passage having been discovered leading under-ground from the ditch into the work, and no opposition being made, the lodgment was effected before daylight, when the troops remained in possession; whilst the attack of the *fléche* upon the right was completed with equal vigour and success. The total loss of the combined forces upon the occasion did not exceed 150 in killed and wounded. The enemy had many killed, and some prisoners were taken.

July 27.

1346. Caen taken. — Edward III. having invaded France, overran Normandy, and after reducing Barfleur, Cherbourg, Montbourg, and St. Lo, proceeded to attack Caen. The Comte d'Eu, Constable of France, at the head of a numerous army, moved forward to meet the English, and having given them battle, was speedily defeated. The victorious army vigorously pursuing the fugitives, entered the town with them, and plundered the place, after much opposition. In consequence of the excesses committed by the elated troops, Edward proclaimed that those who submitted should have their lives spared: upon this assurance the citizens laid down their arms.

1799. The marines of the British squadron at Naples, under Lieut.-Colonel Strickland, in conjunction with Portuguese and Russian troops under the direction of Capt. Troubridge of the navy, having taken up a position for the reduction of the fortress of Capua, on which 108 pieces of artillery were mounted, a bridge was thrown across the Volturno on the 22nd of July, to establish a communication between the dif-

ferent detachments of the army, and batteries thrown up, which opened their fire on the 25th. On the 26th fresh trenches were opened, and new batteries commenced within a few yards of the glacis. This rapid approach induced the enemy to propose terms of capitulation, which being refused, the French general acceded to the stipulation that the garrison of Capua should not serve until regularly exchanged; and that force, consisting of 199 officers and 2618 non-commissioned officers and rank and file, under Brigadier-Gen. Girardon, marched out with the honours of war on the 29th, and were conveyed to Toulon.

1809. Action near Talavera. —Marshal Victor, observing that the summit of the hill on the left of the British army before Talavera, which was the keystone of the whole position, remained unoccupied, resolved to seize it by a sudden assault. The evening was approaching when the division of Ruffin moved to the attack, susported by Villatte, while Lapisse was to fall on the German legion. Although opposed by the brigade of Donkin, until compelled by the increasing numbers of his opponents to fall back, the French gained the summit; but Hill, putting himself at the head of the 29th regiment, drove the enemy with the bayonet. Having re-formed in one mass, the French advanced up the hill with redoubled vigour. The fighting then became desperate; and in the darkness, the opposing flashes showed with what a resolute spirit the struggle was maintained; for the combatants were scarcely twenty yards asunder. For a time the event seemed doubtful; but soon the well-known shout of the British soldier was heard, rising above the din of arms, and the enemy's broken troops were driven once more into the ravine below. Lapisse, who had made some impression upon the German legion, immediately abandoned his false attack, and all firing soon ceased. The loss of the British was about 800 men, and that of the French not less than 1000.

1813. Action of the 27th of July.—Early on the morning of the 27th of July, Wellington observing from the village of Sauroren Clauzel's divisions moving from Zabaldica along the crest of the mountain, was convinced that the allied troops in the valley of Lanz were intercepted. Giving immediate directions for everything in that valley to move to the right behind the hills, to the village of Oricain, in rear of the position then held by Cole's division, his lordship hastened up the mountain to reach his troops. "His presence" observes Napier, "was hailed with a cry of joy, and the shrill clamour, caught up by successive regiments, swelled as it ran along the line into that stern and appalling shout which the British soldier is wont to give upon the edge of battle, and which no enemy ever heard unmoved." Soult's first effort was to gain a hill on which the 4th Portuguese regiment and a Spanish corps were posted; but the attack, though vigorous, did not succeed. The French were driven with the bayonet, and the position reinforced by the 40th British regiment.

July 28.

1809. Action on the Morning of 28th July.—The corps of Gen. Ruffin, drawn up two regiments abreast, supported by a

third, in columns of battalions, moved soon after daybreak against the left of the British in front of Talavera, followed by Villatte's division, preceded by a burst of artillery, that, rattling round the heights, made great havoc in the English ranks. The guns being next directed towards the British centre and right, the grenadiers instantly closed upon Gen. Hill's division, and the conflict was maintained with singular obstinacy; the general himself was wounded, and his men were falling fast. The enemy, who had suffered considerably, retreated slowly at first; but, unable to sustain the increasing fury of the English, and having lost above fifteen hundred men in the space of forty minutes, the whole mass broke away in disorder, and returned to the former position, under cover of their powerful artillery. At this crisis, when a great battle was at hand, the Spanish camp was full of confusion. Cuesta inspired terror but no confidence; and Albuquerque, just as the French were coming on to the final attack, sent an officer to apprise the commander-in-chief that Cuesta was betraying him; but Wellington, on receiving this startling message, dryly replied, "Very well, you may return to your brigade."

1809. Battle of Talavera.—It was about half-past one o'clock when Victor gave the signal for battle, and eighty pieces of artillery sent a tempest of bullets before the light troops, who, coming swiftly forward, were closely followed by the broad black columns in all the majesty of war. The fourth corps rushed with the wonted impetuosity of French soldiers on Campbell's Portuguese; but that general, assisted by Mackenzie's brigade and by two Spanish battalions, met the advancing columns with loud shouts, and pushed them back with a terrible carnage. They rallied; but the artillery and musketry of the British played too powerfully upon their masses, and a Spanish regiment of cavalry making a charge on their flank, the whole retired in disorder, and ten guns were taken. While this was passing on the right, Villatte's division, preceded by the grenadiers and supported by two regiments of light cavalry, advanced against the left. These were charged by Anson's brigade, composed of 23rd light dragoons and 1st German hussars. They rode boldly forward, but the French, throwing themselves into squares, and being supported by the Polish lancers and Westphalian horse, made such havoc on the 23rd, already overmatched, that two hundred and seven men were killed or taken prisoners. During this time, the hill, the key of the position, was again attacked by Lapisse, but his columns were received with such determination, that they gave way in disorder. In the excitement of the moment, the brigade of guards followed up the success with inconsiderate ardour. Wellington, foreseeing the issue of this rash charge, ordered the 48th down the hill, and at the same time Cotton's light cavalry to advance. These dispositions gained the day. The French relaxed their efforts by degrees; the fire of the English grew hotter, their loud and confident shouts resounded along the whole line, as the French army retired to its original position, and about six o'clock all hostility ceased. On the British side, two generals (Mackenzie and Langworth), and 798 officers and men were killed; three generals,

3910 officers and men, wounded; and 652 missing. The French lost two generals and 944 men, killed, 6294 wounded, and 156 prisoners. Of 17 guns captured, ten were taken by Campbell's division, and seven were left in the woods by the French.

1813. Battle of Sauroren. — About midday, Clauzel's troops in the valley of Lanz, rushing down the ridge beyond the river in one mass, had turned the left of Gen. Cole's division, when a Portuguese brigade appearing on the crest of the hill, checked their advance; and the 6th division emerging from behind the same ridge, formed across the enemy's front. They were likewise assailed by two brigades of the 4th division on their left, and driven back with considerable loss. At this moment, another French division endeavoured to gain the chapel height, and at first they carried all before them; but Ross's brigade moving rapidly forward, shouting loudly, drove them down the hill. Other columns advancing boldly, crowned the heights; and charge succeeded charge, each side by turns having the advantage, until Byng's and part of Anson's brigades came forward at a running pace, and rolled the hostile masses down the mountain side. The 27th and 48th regiments fell upon the enemy three separate times with the bayonet, and lost more than half their own numbers. Meanwhile, Reille's corps made great efforts to gain the Spanish hill; but here they met the same indomitable spirit which had repelled the other attacks, nor did their cavalry obtain better success. Of the French force, amounting to 25,000 men, two generals and 1800 men were killed or wounded. The strength of the allied army did not exeed 12,000 men. Of these 2600 were either killed or wounded.

July 29.

1813. After the sanguinary struggle on the preceding day, which Lord Wellington, fresh from the fight, with homely emphasis called "bludgeon-work," the armies on the 29th July rested in position, without firing a shot; but the wandering divisions on both sides were now entering the line. General Hill, having sent his baggage, artillery, and wounded to Berioplano, behind the Christoval ridge, still occupied his strong ground between Lizasso and Arestegui, covering the Marcalain and Izurzun roads, and menacing that leading from Lizasso to Olague in rear of Soult's right. His communication with Oricain was maintained by the seventh, whilst the light division approached his left. Thus on Wellington's side the crisis was over. He had vindicated his position with only sixteen thousand combatants; and now, including the troops still maintaining the blockade of Pampeluna, he had fifty thousand — twenty being British — in close military combination. Thirty thousand, flushed with success, were in hand; and Hill's troops were well placed for resuming the offensive. Soult's situation was proportionately difficult. Finding that he could not force the allies' position in front, he had sent his artillery and part of his cavalry, together with his wounded men, back to France immediately after the battle, ordering the two former to join Villatte on the lower Bidassoa, and there await further instructions. Having relieved

himself of this burthen, he now awaited D'Erlon's arrival by the valley of Lanz; and that general reached Ostiz, a few miles above Sauroren, at midday on the 29th, bringing intelligence, obtained indirectly during his march, that Gen. Graham had retired from the Bidassoa, and that Villatte had crossed that river. This gave Soult a hope that his first movements had disengaged San Sebastian; and he instantly conceived a new plan of operations, conformable to the critical state of his affairs. Supposing the bulk of the combined army were in his front under Wellington, he resolved to prolong his right with D'Erlon's corps, and, cautiously withdrawing the rest of his army, place himself between the allies and the Bustan, in military connection with his reserve, and closer to his frontier magazines. Thus posted, and able to combine all his troops in one operation, he expected entirely to relieve San Sebastian. In the evening the second division of cavalry joined D'Erlon, who was ordered to march early on the 30th, by Etulain, upon Lizasso. During the night, La Martinière's division of infantry, with the first division of cavalry, retired over the mountains of Illurdos to Eugui, in the upper part of the valley of the Zubiri, to join D'Erlon. The remainder of Reille's corps was at the same time to march to Sauroren; and having relieved Clauzel, who was to follow D'Erlon, they were themselves to proceed by the same route. In the night Soult was apprised that three divisions were to make an offensive movement on the 30th, towards Lizasso; and when daylight came, he discovered certain columns descending the ridge of Christoval, while others were in march apparently to turn Clauzel's right.

July 30.

1762. Siege of the Havannah. — About two o'clock in the morning the enemy sent a floating battery out of the harbour of the Havannah to fire into the ditch where our miners were employed but produced no other effect than a short interruption of the work; and the covering party soon compelled them to retire. About 2 o'clock in the afternoon the mines were sprung: that in the counterscarp without much effect; but that in the bastion having thrown down a part of both faces, made a breach which was considered practicable. The troops under orders for the assault were immediately moved to the attack, and, having expeditiously formed on the top of the breach, drove the enemy from every part of the ramparts. The Spaniards' loss amounted to 130 killed; about 400 threw down their arms, and the rest were either killed in the boats, or drowned in their attempt to reach the Havannah. The loss of the British in this gallant affair amounted to two killed and thirty wounded.

1813. Combat of Buenza. — At six o'clock in the morning, Foy's division of Reille's wing was in march along the crest of the mountain from Zabaldica towards Sauroren, where Maucune had relieved Conroux's corps, which was moving up the valley of Lanz to rejoin Clauzel, who had concentrated his divisions between Olabe and Ostiz. Wellington, opening his batteries from the chapel height, sent skirmishers against Sauroren; and the fire spreading to the

allies' right, became brisk between Cole and Foy. It subsided, however, at Sauroren, and Soult, relying on the strength of his position, ordered Reille to maintain it until nightfall. He then hastened to join D'Erlon, for his design was to fall upon the force attempting to turn his right, and crush it with superior numbers. The marshal overtook D'Erlon as he entered the valley of Ulzema, with three divisions of infantry and two of heavy cavalry, and was making dispositions to assail Hill, then between Buenza and Arestegui. The allies, who were about 10,000 fighting men, occupied with their right an extensive mountain ridge, while their left, extending towards Buenza, was insecure. D'Erlon, who had not less than 20,000 men, was followed by Martinière's division of infantry. D'Armagnac made a false attack on the right of the allies, and Abbé, followed by Maranzin, endeavoured to turn the left. Neither movement was successful, until Abbé, turning that wing, gained the summit of the mountain. Hill, who had lost 400 men, then retired to the heights of Equaros, where, being joined by Campbell and Morillo, he again offered battle; but Soult had now gained his main object,—he had turned Hill's left, secured a fresh line of retreat, and a shorter communication with Villatte by the pass of Donna Maria, and moreover the great road to Tolosa was within his power. When Wellington saw that the enemy had abandoned the mountains above Elcano, and that Zabaldica was evacuated, he ordered Picton to enter the valley of Zubiri and turn the French left, the 7th division to sweep over the hills beyond the Lanz river upon the French right; and whilst the march of Campbell and Morillo ensured the communication with Hill, that general was to point his columns upon Olague and Lanz, threatening the enemy's rear. Meanwhile Byng's brigade and the 6th division, and some cavalry were combined to assault Sauroren.

1813. Second Battle of Sauroren. — Picton having at daylight gained the valley of Zubiri, threw his skirmishers upon the flank of Foy's corps, and Gen. Inglis, advancing with only 500 men of the 7th division, assailed and overthrew two regiments covering Clauzel's right, and drove them into the valley of Lanz, and, although he had sustained the loss of two-thirds of his men, with the remainder spread in skirmishing order along the descent, opened a sharp fire upon the flank of Conroux's division, then moving up the valley in support of the two broken regiments. The 6th division, now led by Gen. Pakenham, in the absence of Pack, who was wounded on the 28th, moved to the left of Sauroren, whilst Byng's brigade rushed down the chapel height against that village, defended by the troops of Maucune. At the same time the battery near the chapel kept up a murderous fire upon Conroux's column. Byng, by hard fighting, carried the village, and took no less than 1400 prisoners. Foy, thus hard pressed, abandoned his position, and fell back along the summit of the mountain between the valleys of Zubiri and Lanz. Meanwhile Wellington drove Clauzel as far as Olague, and, being joined by Martinière's division, took up a position covering the roads of Lanz and Lizasso. The loss of the allies in this conflict amounted

to 1900, in killed, wounded, and missing, in the two battles of this day; and of these nearly 1200 were Portuguese. The loss of the French was enormous: 2000 men, at the lowest computation, had been killed or wounded, and 3000 prisoners were taken; moreover numbers were dispersed in the woods and ravines, whilst the divisions of Conroux and Maucune were completely disorganised.

July 31.

1709. Surrender of Tournay.—At an early part of the campaign, the allies, commanded by the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene, made dispositions to give battle to the French army under Marshal Villars; but he unadvisedly retired on the approach of the confederates, thereby reducing the garrison of Tournay to strengthen his own forces. It consequently became necessary to besiege the city, and on the 27th of June it was duly invested. The trenches were opened between the 7th and 8th of July, and the siege prosecuted with so much vigour, that on the 28th the garrison proposed terms for the capitulation of the town, which they surrendered on the 30th. On the following day, the Marquis de Surville, the French governor, retired into the citadel with his garrison, amounting to 4000 men; at the same time the French sick and wounded, to the number of 800, marched out to be conducted to Douay, and the Earl of Albemarle, who was appointed governor took possession of the town.

1760. Battle of Warbourg.—Gen. Sporcken's corps marched from the camp of Kalle to Liebenau at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 29th, and on the same evening the hereditary Prince of Brunswick followed, with the two English battalions of grenadiers under Col. Beckwith, and two of highlanders, with four squadrons of dragoons. The army was under arms all day on the 30th, and about eleven at night—having marched to Liebenau in six columns at about five on the 31st—the whole force formed on the heights near Corbeke. The enemy was posted with their left near the eminence approaching Ossendorff and their right towards Warbourg, into which place they had flung Fischer's corps. The hereditary prince immediately attacked the enemy's left flank, and after a sharp struggle compelled them to give way and fall back upon Warbourg. The main body was at the same time moving forward to attack them in front, but only the British cavalry under General Mostyn, arrived up in time to share the glory of the day, having made several successful charges on both their infantry and cavalry. Capt. Phillips brought up his artillery with such expedition, that the cannonade compelled those who had crossed the Dymel, and formed on the other side, to retire with the utmost precipitation. The enemy left 1500 men and ten pieces of cannon on the field of battle. The total loss of the British alone amounted to 590 men.

1813. Combat of Donna Maria.—At 10 o'clock in the morning, General Hill overtook Soult's rear-guard between Lezasso and the Puerto. The 7th division was already ascending a mountain on his right, and the French having gained a wood on the summit, opened a sharp fire. Gen. Stewart being wounded when leading the 2nd division, was succeeded by Pringle, who

broke the enemy at the moment that the 7th division dispersed their right. That division remained on the mountain, whilst Hill fell back to Lizasso, and then, moving by the passes of Donna Maria and Villatte, joined Wellington in the Bustan. Meanwhile Byng reached Elizondo, where he captured a large convoy of provisions and made several hundred prisoners.

August 1.

1759. Battle of Minden. — On the 31st of July the position of the allied army under Duke Ferdinand of Brunswick, amounting to 70,000 men, extended from Thornhausen to Hille, a line of nine miles, while the French with a superior force, under the Marshal Contades, about seven miles distant, being more compact, did not take up the space of three. Before daybreak on the 12th of August, the advance of the French army under the Duke de Broglie appeared before Thornhausen, expecting to surprise the left of the confederates under Wangenheim; but finding them drawn up in order of battle, the French opened a smart fire from their artillery, and at four o'clock the village of Hille was also cannonaded by a battery at Eikhorst. The allied forces, having marched through the great wood, formed on Minden heath, with a body of German cavalry on the left, preserving communication with Wangenheim; and the British and Hanoverian horse, under Lord George Sackville, were posted on the right. Six regiments of British infantry, supported by two of Hanoverian guards, advanced from the right to attack the centre of the enemy; and although that force consisted of sixty squadrons of cavalry, the British, to their eternal honour, without any other support than the artillery of their own country, by half an hour past eight had driven the French before them. In vain they made more than one attempt to rally, but this little phalanx overcame all opposition, and the enemy fell back upon their original position, with the loss of many men. At this moment M. de Contades became aware of the advantage gained by the hereditary Prince of Brunswick, who had defeated a large body of the French under the Duke de Brisac, posted in the most advantageous manner, and compelled them to take refuge in Minden. This opportune success decided the affair. All the passes through which the French could obtain succour being in possession of the allies, they relinquished their strong position, and retreated through Minden; then, crossing the Weser, continued their march to the eastward. Their loss amounted to about 7000, in killed, wounded, and prisoners; that of the allies did not exceed 2000. The English had gained the greatest glory, so were they the greatest sufferers,—1200 of the numbers being of that nation.

1793. Surrender of Valenciennes. — About seven in the morning of the 1st of August, two field-pieces surmounted by the British colours, the flank companies of the guards and light infantry, with the party that stormed the horn-work, lined one side of the road leading from the gate of Cambray to Briquet; in the rear were the Blues and Inniskillen dragoons. On the other side were the Hanoverians and Austrians. At nine o'clock the French garrison, headed by General Ferrand, marched out by regiments with

the honours of war, and, having laid down their arms on their arrival at Briquet, proceeded on their march. The loss of the enemy during the siege must have been very great, for the number of those who now quitted the fortress did not amount to 6000, although their force at the commencement of the seige was not less than 10,000 men.

1813. Skirmish near Echallar. — Towards evening on the 12th of August, the light division of Wellington's army, after marching nineteen consecutive hours over forty miles of mountain roads, had reached the edge of a precipice near the bridge of Yanzi, when Reille's divisions were seen below, hurrying along the close defile, as the British opened a galling fire from the rocks above; and in spite of many gallant efforts to drive them from their commanding position, the enemy was compelled to give way with the loss of their baggage, and a great many men; that of the allies about 100 men.

August 2.

1763. Battle of Gheriah. — On the 2nd of August, Meer Cossim, with 8000 infantry, 30,000 cavalry, and thirty pieces of cannon, commanded by the German Sumroo, near Sootee, attacked the British army under Major Adams, whose force did not exceed 3000 men. Cossim's troops were divided into brigades, and were regularly disciplined after the English system, with a splendid train of artillery, beautifully served. The Europeans were attacked at the same time, both in front and rear; and although the English line was broken and two guns captured, the firmness of the infantry eventually prevailed; and the enemy, after a contest of four hours, were defeated with great slaughter. They lost all their cannon and baggage, and fled to a strong intrenched position on the Oodwa, near to, and covering Mongheer.

1813. Combats of Echallar and Ivantelly. — On the morning of the 2nd August, Marshal Soult had the right of his force at Ivantelly, and the left at the rocks of Zagaramurdi, at the same time communicating with the left of Villatte's reserve on his right. Meanwhile Clauzel's three divisions, now reduced to six thousand men, were posted on a hill between the "Puerto" and town of Echallar. The British light division marched by Lesaca to Santa Barbara, thus turning Clauzel's right, whilst the fourth division moved from Yanzi to Echallar to attack him in front, and the 7th marched from Sumbilla against his left; but Barne's brigade came up unsupported before the fourth and light divisions, and, without awaiting the arrival of more troops, assailed Clauzel's strong position. The firing became very sharp, but neither the steepness of the mountain nor the mass of the enemy, clustering above, arrested their progress; and "then was seen the astonishing spectacle of fifteen hundred men driving, by sheer valour and force of arms, six thousand good troops from a position so rugged, that there would have been little to boast of if the numbers had been reversed and the defence made good." It must, however, be acknowledged, that the fourth division arrived up towards the close of the action, that the French had fulfilled their mission as a rear-guard, and that they were worn with fatigue and ill provided

with ammunition, and had suffered so severely on the day preceding around Sumbilla. These troops, who had assailed the terrible rocks above Sauroren with an energy that all the valour of the hardiest British veterans scarcely sufficed to repel, within five days, although posted so strongly, were unable to sustain the shock of one-fourth of their own numbers. Evening was approaching when Clauzel fell back, fighting, to a strong ridge beyond the pass of Echallar, having his right covered by the Ivantelly mountain, whence it was deemed necessary to dislodge him. Col. A. Barnard instantly led five companies of his riflemen to the attack, with four companies of the 43rd in support. The former were soon enveloped in the misty cloud that capped the mountain; but the sharp clang of their weapons, in reply to the more sonorous rolling of musketry, told what work was going on. Barnard fought his way unaided to the summit, and there his dark-clad veterans raised their victorious shout, just as the coming night showed the long ridges of the mountains beyond, sparkling with the last flashes of Clauzel's retiring troops. The day's fighting cost the British four hundred men, and Lord Wellington narrowly escaped being taken by a French detachment which fell upon him unawares.

August 3.

1692. Battle of Steenkirk. — Namur having capitulated on 30th of June, the confederate army marched from before that place. Nothing of importance occurred until the 3rd of August, when it being resolved by his Britannic Majesty William III. to attack the Duke of Luxembourg, encamped with the French army at Steenkirk, the confederate forces moved forward at break of day. The advanced guard, consisting of twelve battalions and some few squadrons of horse, fell upon the outposts of the enemy about nine o'clock, driving them from the hedges and thickets in the narrow defiles through which the allies were compelled to cut a passage for the cavalry and artillery. By eleven o'clock the action became general, and, at the early part, the French were hard pushed, losing a standard and several pieces of cannon; but, owing to the difficulty, arising from the confined extent of the ground, in bringing up the main body to reinforce the troops engaged, they were not only obliged to abandon the cannon they had captured, but to retire from the field of battle. The French lost the Prince de Turenne, the Marquisses Tildet and Belford, and 6000 killed and wounded. On the part of the allies, Lieut.-Generals Mackay and Lanier, the Earl of Angus, Sir Robert Douglas, and 2000 were killed; and the wounded and prisoners amounted to 3000.

1780. Gwalior stormed. — Capt. Popham, with a single battalion, having marched to the assistance of the Rand, the Rajpoot Prince, expelled the Mahrattas from Gohud, and pursued them into their own territories, where they captured the fort of Lahore. He then attacked the fortress of Gwalior, built on a stupendous rock, scarped round to the height of twenty feet, having a precipitous ascent of one hundred from the scarp to the wall, — the rampart wall itself being thirty feet high. Although garrisoned by a thousand men, it was taken by

escalade on the 3rd of August. This brilliant exploit carried such terror into the Mahrattas, that they abandoned the surrounding country.

1813. Siege of Tarragona.—Lord William Bentinck, commanding the allied forces in Catalonia, had prepared platforms and fascines for a siege in the island of Yvica, but on the 30th of July, suddenly quitting the mountains, invested Tarragona with less than six thousand men, occupying ground three hundred yards nearer to the walls than had ever been done. He thus prevented the garrison abandoning the place, if, as supposed, they had that intention; yet the fortress could not be besieged, because of Suchet's vicinity and the dissemination of the allies. The bridge of Amposta being accidentally broken on the 31st, the head of Del Parque's force, on the left of the Ebro, fell back a day's march. However, Whittingham's division and the cavalry came up, and on the 3rd of August, the bridge being restored, Del Parque also joined the investing army. Copons then promised to bring up his Catalans; Sarsfield's division, now belonging to the second army, had arrived, and Elio was ordered to reinforce it with three battalions, while Villa Campa observed Tortoza. Meanwhile Lord William, seeing that Suchet's troops were scattered, and the marshal himself at Barcelona, thought of surprising his posts and seizing the mountain line of the Llobregat; but Elio failed in sending his battalions, and Copons, jealous of some communications between the English general and Eroles, was dilatory. The garrison of Tortoza having in the meantime burned the bridge of Amposta, Suchet, taking alarm, suddenly returned from Barcelona, and concentrated his army.

August 4.

1347. Reduction of Calais.—Immediately after the victorious battle of Cressy, King Edward III. marched his army towards Calais, and invested that place on 8th September, 1346. Finding his threats to put the garrison to the sword if they did not submit, of no avail, he resolved to reduce it by famine. In order to effect this, he drew round, on the land side, four lines of circumvallation, regularly fortified, and at the same time blockaded it by sea. King Philip employed every means to prevent Calais falling into the hands of the English, and the blockade had continued nearly a year, when, provisions becoming extremely scarce, the inhabitants on the 4th August desired to capitulate. In this necessity, Edward agreed to grant the garrison and the citizens in general their lives; but, in order to punish them for their obstinacy in keeping him so long at their gates, he stipulated that six of the inhabitants, of their own selection, should be victims of his resentment. This ferocious determination produced much consternation in the town, until the brave Eustace St. Pierre, one of the principal men of the town, voluntarily offered himself as one of the devoted number. This example of patriotism soon animated five others to sacrifice their lives in order to save their fellow citizens. These noble-hearted men having appeared before Edward barefooted, in their shirts, with ropes about their necks, and presented the keys of the city to the monarch, Queen Philippa cast herself at his feet,

and, shedding tears, implored him to spare their lives. Edward having relented, the queen entertained the supplicants in her own tent, and then dismissed them with a present of six pieces of gold to each. Edward then made his entry into the city, turned out the French, and peopled it with English inhabitants; to which circumstance may probably be attributed the reason of its remaining two hundred years under the sovereignty of England.

1759. The French having blown up fort Ticonderago on lake Erie, on the 26th July the garrison retired to Crown Point. Every exertion was now made to get the *bateaux* and whaleboats into lake Champlain; and while the army were employed upon this laborious work, Gen. Amherst, learning the death of Gen. Prideaux before Niagara, directed Brigadier-Gen. Gage to set out for that place by way of Oswego, and take upon himself the command of the troops at that post. On the 1st of August the general received certain intelligence that the enemy had abandoned their position at Crown Point and retired down lake Champlain to the Isle aux Noix. A detachment was forthwith sent to take possession of their lines, and the bulk of the army arrived there on the 4th; when a new fort was traced out, and the building immediately commenced.

1811. Reduction of Java.—The expedition for the reduction of the island of Java, consisting of 12,000 troops under Lieut.-General Sir Samuel Auchmuty, which sailed from Malacca on 11th June, reached the coast of Java on the 30th July, and on the 4th August 8000 men were landed without opposition. The Dutch army under Gen. Janssens, amounting to 9000 men, occupied the stronghold of Meester Cornelis, an intrenched camp, about nine miles from the city of Batavia, defended by two rivers, with redoubts and batteries guarding each pass. These lines were nearly five miles in circumference, and mounted 280 pieces of cannon. On the 6th, the advance of the British army under Col. Gillespie took post within two miles of the capital. On the 8th, a deputation from the inhabitants of the city of Batavia proposed to surrender at discretion and place themselves under the protection of the British. In the evening, Col. Gillespie took possession of the city, and the fleet, numbering nearly a hundred sail, removed to the anchorage before it.

August 5.

1711. Investment of Bouchain. — The Duke of Marlborough having projected the investment of Bouchain, it became necessary to break through the boasted lines of Marshal Villars, traversing the Scarpe and Sanzet with such secrecy and promptitude as again to elude the vigilance of his antagonist. As a preliminary operation, the redoubt of Aubigny was carried; and to prevent the permanent occupation of the important post of Arleux by the enemy, Marlborough had recourse to a masterly stratagem. Having carried the redoubt, he so considerably strengthened the post that the French were foiled in their attempt to recover it. Soon afterwards Marlborough called in the detachment, and on 20th July broke up from his position. Leaving Arleux to its

fate, he moved in the direction of Bethune, and on the following day resumed his march to Cotenes. This change of position induced Villars, on the 21st, to make a parallel movement, with his front extended behind his formidable lines. But, before his departure, he retook Arleux on the 23rd, garrisoned it with 800 men, and stationed six battalions to sustain them. The place was shortly afterwards evacuated, and the fortifications demolished. Marlborough, finding that D'Estaing had moved towards Brabant, marched on 1st August in eight columns, whilst detachments again ostentatiously cleared the roads in the direction of the hostile left. These menacing manœuvres so convinced Villars that he was about to be attacked, that he concentrated all his forces. In the meantime Marlborough continued his route; and on the 4th August, whilst the whole army was under arms, the Duke, with a brilliant staff and a powerful escort, rode along the enemy's lines, within cannon-shot, reconnoitring with the utmost precision, as if meditating an attack. The deep-laid plan was now ripe for execution. Whilst Villars looked anxiously for hostilities to commence, Marlborough, a little before nine o'clock, moved off the troops facing the enemy's left, in four columns, and with such expedition, that before five on the morning of the 5th they had passed the Scarpe, near Vitry; and he then learnt that Cadogan had crossed the causeway at Aubanchœil-au-bac at three in the morning, with 22 battalions and 2000 horse, and that this force was in actual possession of the enemy's lines. Before eight, the whole army had reached that point; and as the cavalry crossed the Sanzet, they were placed in order of battle on the opposite shore.

1763. ATTACK ON A CONVOY REPULSED.—On the 2nd August, the troops and convoy intended for fort Pitt, on the river Ohio, in Pennsylvania, arrived at Ligonier; and Col. Bouquet, not obtaining intelligence of the enemy, left there the stores and provisions, and, on the 4th, proceeded with the troops and 350 horses loaded with flour. He intended halting on the following day at Bushy Run, to refresh the detachment, and to have marched during the night over Turtle Creek—a defile of several miles, commanded by high and craggy hills; but at one o'clock in the afternoon, after a march of seventeen miles, the Indians suddenly attacked the advanced guard, which, being instantly supported by the two light infantry companies of the 42nd regiment, drove the enemy from their ambuscade. They, however, returned to the attack; but the whole line, moving forward, drove them from the heights. As soon as the savages were driven from one point, they assembled at another; and being at length considerably reinforced, they made an attempt to possess themselves of the convoy left in the rear. The action then became general; and, although the British were attacked on every side in the most resolute manner, the Indians were invariably repulsed with severe loss. On the part of the British, five officers and sixty men were killed or wounded.

August 6.

1711. In the preceding page we have briefly related the

masterly movements which Marlborough had directed. The allied army, after a forced march of sixteen hours over an extent of thirty-six miles, intersected by several rivers, had entered the new ground before dark on the 5th August. On the morning of the 6th, Villars began likewise to place his troops in order of battle, with the right on the Scheldt, behind Cambray, the centre in the wood of Bourbon, and the left at the marsh of Sains-au-Marquion, in the hope of alluring Marlborough to a battle, by drawing him round the cannon of Cambray. But as his opponent had gained his object without a contest, a victory could bring little advantage, and he was enabled to carry into effect the remainder of his plan without obstruction.

1763. American Indians routed. — The troops under Col. Bouquet intended for fort Pitt, after the engagement on the preceding day, took post on the neighbouring hill. During the night their front was attacked, and in the morning the Indians surrounded the camp at the distance of 500 yards. After shouting and yelling, they commenced their attack at an early hour, and, under protection of an incessant fire, made several bold efforts to penetrate the camp. Although repulsed in every attempt, the daring enemy again made their appearance. The British troops were extremely fatigued with their long march, as well as by their exertions in the former action, and sadly distressed by want of water; yet they firmly maintained their ground. The savages becoming every moment more audacious, it was considered advisable, by increasing their confidence, to induce them to approach nearer or stand their ground when attacked. With this view, two companies of light infantry were ordered within the circle of the encampment, while the troops on their right and left opened their files, as if intending to cover their retreat; and the third light infantry and grenadiers of the 42nd were directed to support the two first companies. This manœuvre succeeded, and the barbarians rushed forward with daring intrepidity. At the moment they thought themselves masters of the camp, Major Campbell, at the head of the two first companies, sallied out from a part of the hill they could not observe, and fell upon their right flank. The Indians at first resisted, but the troops dashing in among them, killed a great number, and put the remainder to flight. The fugitives suffered severely from the fire of the other companies, who pursued them until they had totally dispersed. The detachment and convoy reached fort Pitt on the 11th.

1773. Cavalry routed near Tanjore. — On the 3rd August, a British force, under the command of Col. Smith, left Trichinopoly to effect the reduction of Tanjore, consisting, among other corps, of the first European regiment. After some sharp skirmishing, the detachment arrived on the 5th within a short distance of Tanjore, and early on the morning of the 6th the European grenadiers surprised the enemy's cavalry camp, and routed them with much slaughter.

August 7.

1758. Reduction of Cherbourg. — On the 30th of July

a squadron under Commodore Howe, with transports conveying 6000 troops, commanded by Lieut.-Gen. Thomas Bligh, sailed from Spithead; but, owing to variable winds, the expedition did not reach its destination until the 6th August, and having anchored during the night, at daybreak on the 7th preparations were made for the attack. About eleven o'clock 1500 men reached the shore; and although the opposing force consisted of 1900 regulars, a newly raised regiment of 1300 men, and 5000 *gardes de côte*, which had assembled to oppose the debarkation, they fled before the guards and grenadiers composing the first division. Before night the whole army had landed, and on the following morning a detachment marched to the village of Querqueville and hoisted the British colours on the fort. In course of the day, the main body took possession of Cherbourg, and were encamped on a rising ground a short distance from the town; whilst the barracks within the walls were occupied by the grenadiers of the line and some other troops. The French camp was formed at Valognes, an open fertile country, at the distance of four leagues from Cherbourg. It contained three regiments of infantry and three of cavalry, amounting altogether to 4000 men, commanded by the Duc de Luxembourg. No time was lost in setting to work to destroy what had been finished of the basin, with the two piers at the entrance of the harbour, to render the port useless for ships of burden, and to demolish all the forts, batteries, magazines and stores. By the 15th, this service was completely effected, and Cherbourg became once more an insignificant place. One hundred and seventy-three iron guns and three mortars were destroyed, and twenty-four pieces of brass ordnance, together with the colours, taken, and sent to England; and these trophies were drawn in great pomp from the royal palace at Kensington to the Tower of London. On the 16th the army re-embarked unmolested: the total loss sustained from the day the army landed was no greater than 20 killed and 30 wounded. Gen. Bligh brought away hostages for the payment of 3000*l.*, a contribution towards the ransom of the town; but the Government sent them immediately back, and without any further demand.

1793. CAVALRY DEFEATED NEAR ST. AUBERT. — On the morning of 6th August, seven battalions of British troops, six squadrons of Hanoverians, two battalions and five squadrons of Hessians, and four battalions and ten squadrons of Austrians, marched from their respective camps near Cambray, and on the same evening united in a camp near St. Aubert, under the command of the Duke of York. On the morning of the 7th, they marched in one column by the villages of St. Hilaire, Boussière, and Wambain, then, dividing into two columns, crossed the Scheldt at Crevecœur and at Manières. During the march a body of cavalry appearing on the right flank in the direction of Cambray were driven back in great confusion. In the evening another detachment of French cavalry being observed at a small distance, Lieut.-Col. Churchill, putting himself at the head of a squadron of the 15th light dragoons, charged the enemy with such vigour that, besides killing several men, he took two officers, 44 privates, and 60 horses.

1795. Dutch routed from Muyzenburg.—A squadron arrived in Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope, early in July, as related in our Naval columns, having on board a detachment of the 78th regiment, under Major-Gen. Craig, proposals were made to Gen. Sluysken, the Dutch governor, to place the settlement under the protection of His Britannic Majesty. On the 14th, 450 men of the 78th and 350 marines from the squadron, under Major Hill, were landed and took possession of the town. Meanwhile the Dutch militia and Hottentots had taken post on the heights, and occupied the pass of Muyzenburg, distant six miles from Cape Town, well furnished with cannon, having a steep mountain on its right, with the sea on the left, but difficult of approach on that side, on account of shallow water and high surf on the shore. Offensive operations being determined upon, 1000 seamen were disembarked, formed into two battalions, making, with the troops, a total of 1800 men. Covered by the squadron, the force moved towards the enemy on the 7th; but the Dutch were driven from their camp by the fire of the ships before the troops arrived up, and had fallen back upon some rocky heights, whence they were expelled the same evening by the 78th, on which occasion Captain Scott, of that regiment, was wounded.

August 8.

1793. Affair near Merguion. — The allied troops, amounting to thirteen battalions and twenty-one squadrons, as enumerated in the preceding page, under command of the Duke of York, moved from the camp at St. Aubert on the 8th of August. Formed into three columns, this army directed its march upon the villages of Graincourt, Anneux, and Cantain, with the intention of attacking the enemy upon the heights of Bourbon. It was however discovered that the French had gone off during the night; and, as there was reason to believe that the army behind the Scheldt had done the same, His Royal Highness took the whole of the cavalry, with the exception of one regiment, and went in pursuit. He fell in with the rear-guard at the village of Merguion, where two pieces of cannon and several prisoners were taken by the 11th light dragoons and the hussars of Barco. Some delay was occasioned by the enemy having in their retreat destroyed the village, there being no other passage than the bridge across the rivulet upon which it stood. This obstacle was at length overcome, and the enemy were followed to the next defile by the village of Villiers. A body of about 4000 cavalry and some battalions of infantry, with eight pieces of cannon, were seen upon the opposite heights; but, as they continued their retreat, and no advantage was likely to arise from further pursuit, the troops, after halting some time, returned to the camp near Bourbon.

1811. Surrender of Batavia. — In the expedition against the island of Java, under Rear-Adm. Stopford and Lieut.-General Sir Samuel Auchmuty, the advance-squadron of the fleet anchored about two miles from the capital on the 6th August; and in the night of the 7th the advance of the army under Col. Gillespie crossed the river Anjole, on a

bridge of flat boats. On the morning of the 8th, a flag of truce was sent into the city of Batavia, and soon afterwards a deputation arrived from the inhabitants, offering to surrender at discretion, and put themselves under the protection of the British. The commanders-in-chief having agreed to respect private property, the troops under Col. Gillespie took immediate possession of the place; and the fleet moved to the anchorage before it.

1824. Stockade carried near Rangoon. — The enemy having collected in great strength at Dallah, a force, consisting of the Madras European regiment and detachments from different native corps, all under command of Lieut.-Col. Kelly of the Madras regiment, assembled for the purpose of attacking them in their position on the bank of a creek, where they had strongly stockaded themselves. On the morning of the 8th of August, the force embarked at Rangoon, and entered the Dallah creek, up which the boats had not proceeded two miles, when a heavy fire was suddenly opened upon them from a high stockade close to the water's edge. The natives, panic-struck, lay down in the bottom of the boats, and consequently much time was lost before they could be run on shore: but this effected, the Europeans jumped out, although up to their waists in mud and water, and, having with difficulty planted their ladders, the stockade was instantly carried very gallantly with the loss of 50 men killed and wounded; but the enemy, who fought valiantly, suffered very considerable loss.

August 9.

1344. Battle of Auberoche. —Edward III. sent over the Earl of Derby, with a considerable army, to maintain his territories in France. The Count De l'Isle Jourdain, having with 12,000 men laid siege to Auberoche, a town in the Limosin, which was defended by a small English garrison, he battered the town so furiously, that within six days the fortifications were nearly in ruins. Lord Derby, on learning the state to which the garrison was reduced, marched from Bordeaux, on 8th August, to its relief, with a small detachment, expecting to be reinforced by the Earl of Pembroke, at Libourne, which he reached on the morning of the 9th. Here he continued all day, and, despairing of the reinforcement, he determined on surprising the French that evening. The English accordingly marched, and, under cover of a wood, fell upon the enemy so unexpectedly that the Counts De l'Isle, Perigort, and Valentinois, were taken in their tents, and the soldiers were overpowered before they could offer much resistance. But while this quarter was thrown into such confusion, the other part of the French army, under Count Commines, flew to arms, and being drawn up in order of battle, advanced against the English, who, although greatly inferior, attacked the enemy with incredible impetuosity. The contest was so well maintained on both sides, that it was doubtful which had the advantage, until the garrison of Auberoche made a sortie, and, falling on the rear of the French, decided the fate of the battle. Their loss amounted to 5000 men killed, wounded, and taken prisoners.

Of the British force, which did not exceed 4000, their loss was not above 300 men. This action contributed to the future success of Edward, and in some measure led to the memorable victory at Cressy.

1417. REDUCTION OF TONGUE. King Henry V. of England, having landed with an army of upwards of 25,000 men in Normandy, commenced his campaign by laying siege to the castle of Tongue, and the Duke of Gloucester, who led the advance, had the direction of the operations. After several assaults, the castle fell into his hands on the 9th day of August. On the occasion of the reduction of Tongue the king made 28 knights, and appointed Sir Robert Kirkelie governor of the fortress.

1793. CAMBRAY INVESTED.—The city of Cambray was taken possession of by the French in October, 1792. On the 7th August, 1793, General Clairfait advanced towards the village of Youg, which he attacked and carried after some resistance; and having reached St. Martin, the French evacuated the camp of Cæsar, on the night between the 8th and 9th, which was immediately occupied by Gen. Clairfait, who had crossed the Scheldt at St. Martin. He then closely invested Cambray, and though both garrison and inhabitants were in great consternation, they refused a summons to surrender. The general therefore set fire to the suburbs.

August 10.

1557. BATTLE OF ST. QUENTIN. —About the middle of July, the Spanish army, consisting of 35,000 infantry and 12,000 horse, under the Duke of Savoy, assembled at Givers on the Meuse; whilst the French army, posted at Attigny, did not amount to more than 17,000 foot and 6000 cavalry. The Spaniards marched towards Guise as if to invest it, but then, altering their intention, on the 7th of August moved rapidly on St. Quentin, where they encamped, and were reinforced by the English army of 9000 foot, with 1500 horse, under the command of Lords Pembroke, Clinton, and Gray. The French having failed in their endeavour to throw succours into the town, resolved to attack the allied forces. The Constable having drawn up his army at Fere in order of battle, marched towards St. Quentin, before which place he arrived on the morning of the 10th of August, and attacked the Duke of Savoy's camp. After making another unsuccessful effort to succour the town, the enemy retired to Fere. Meantime the Spaniards determined to attack the enemy in their retreat. Count Egmont fell upon one of their flanks, while the other was assailed by Counts Henry and Ernest of Brunswick with 2000 horse, supported by Count Horn at the head of the cuirassiers, so furiously, that they were put to flight with great slaughter. Their infantry being now thrown into disorder by a well directed fire of artillery, the allied cavalry broke in upon them, and the French army became entirely routed, with the loss of 5000 slain, including many officers of rank. Among the prisoners was Montmorency, the Constable of France, and several distinguished noblemen.

1794. REDUCTION OF CALVI.—In our relation of the siege of Calvi, we stated that the forts of Mollonochesco and Mozello were carried by the British on the 30th

of July. The possession of these important posts which the troops maintained under the heaviest fire of shot and shells, induced Lieut.-Gen. Stuart to offer terms that the garrison of Calvi might be inclined to accept; but the reply being unfavourable, the navy and army once more united their efforts, and in the course of nine days, batteries of thirteen guns, four mortars and three howitzers, were completed within six hundred yards of the town. The cannonade was so admirably directed that the enemy were unable to remain at their guns. On the 10th of August they sent proposals which led to a capitulation, and the expulsion of the French from Corsica. The total loss sustained by the British from the 18th of July to the 10th of August amounted to 5 officers, 25 rank and file, killed; 8 officers, and 52 rank and file, wounded.

1794. The Rajah Vizeram Ranze was at Boney with an army of 19,000 men, when Col. Pendegrast marched to that place from Bomtipatam on the 7th of August. He then summoned the rajah to accede to terms; but, after some fruitless negotiation, the colonel advanced from his camp on the 10th. The enemy, drawn up on a high ground along a tank, opened a sharp fire when their opponents arrived within pistol-shot, and gallantly stood their ground for more than forty minutes; but the discharge of grape and musketry threw them into confusion, and they were routed with severe loss, including the rajah among the slain. Two officers, and about thirty sepoys was the amount of loss on the part of the English.

1811. Reduction of Java. — On the 10th of August a smart skirmish took place between the advance-division of each army, in which the Dutch were defeated, and the British took possession of the important post of Welterveeden, distant about six miles from Cornelis, and a league from the intrenched camp of General Janssens. Preparations were then made for the attack of that position.

August 11.

1796. During the operations for the reduction of St. Domingo, on the 11th August the enemy appeared before the post of Raymond, defended by a detachment of 82 men, under Capt. Whitby. After keeping up a heavy fire with little effect, they attempted to storm the block-house with a considerable force, four different times, but were repulsed in every attack with great loss, and their chief killed. In this affair the British had only one man wounded.

1803. Capture of Ahmednuggur. — An army was collected in the upper provinces, under Major-Gen. Lake, to act against the northern Mahrattas, where Scindiah had large bodies of troops, commanded and disciplined by French adventurers. Major-Gen. Wellesley, who, assisted by Col. Stephenson, directed the operations in the Deccan, commenced warlike operations by besieging Ahmednuggur, which had the reputation of being almost impregnable; but this formidable fortress only held out four days, and was taken possession of on 12th August, after being carried by assault.

1812. Cavalry Skirmish near Las Rozas. — Joseph Bonaparte, apprehensive that the allies might march by their right to the Tagus, and so intercept his communication with the south, re-

solved to direct his march towards the Morena ; having previously sent Soult, from Segovia, orders to evacuate Andalusia, and meet him on the frontier of La Mancha. In order to avoid the disgrace of flying before a detachment, he occupied the Escurial mountain, and placed his army across the roads leading from the passes of the Guadarama to Madrid. While in this position, Wellington's advanced guard, composed of D'Urban's Portuguese, a troop of horse artillery, and a battalion of infantry, passed the Guadarama, and on the 10th August the whole army was over the mountains. The king, retaining only eight thousand men in position, sent the rest of his troops to protect the march of his court, which quitted Madrid the same day, with two or three thousand carriages of different kinds, and nearly twenty thousand persons of all ages and sexes. On the 11th, Gen. D'Urban drove back Treilhard's cavalry posts, and entered Majadahonda, whilst some German infantry, Bock's heavy cavalry, and a troop of horse artillery, occupied Las Rozas, about a mile in his rear. In the evening Treilhard, with a regiment of Italian dragoons and the lancers of Berg, returned ; whereupon D'Urban called up the horse artillery, and would have charged the enemy's leading squadrons, but the Portuguese cavalry fled, and three guns were in consequence taken by the enemy. The German dragoons stopped the leading French squadrons, but were overpowered, until Ponsonby's cavalry and the 7th division arrived. Treilhard immediately abandoned Majadahonda, leaving the captured guns behind him. The whole loss of the allies was above two hundred.

August 12.

1711. Skirmish of Cavalry. — When investing Bouchain, Marlborough, in order to protect his camp beyond the Scheldt, covered the front from Haspres to Ivry with a line of redoubts and lunettes well mounted with cannon. This work being completed in two days, he again crossed the Scheldt with 50 battalions and 52 squadrons. The enemy having improved and extended their works, the duke ordered the line of circumvallation to be made in the middle space between their intrenchments and the town. Accordingly, 4000 workmen were employed, during the night of the 11th August, in constructing a line extending from Mustaigne, across the road from Valenciennes towards the Scheldt. Behind it, a competent force, under General Collier, encamped for its protection. Under the inspection of Gen. Cadogan, the work was executed by Colonel Armstrong, with great ability. On the morning of the 12th, Cadogan, riding to reconnoitre at the head of some squadrons, perceived Marshal Villars, who, with an escort of four squadrons of carabiniers and one of hussars, was advancing for the same purpose. A warm skirmish ensuing between the two parties, the carabiniers were routed, with the loss of a brigadier-general, the major, and above 50 troopers; and the marshal himself narrowly escaped being captured.

1796. The post of Raymond, near Jeremie, in the island of St. Domingo, defended by a detachment of dragoons and a party of chasseurs, under Lieut. Gilman of the 17th light dragoons, was attacked by a large force on the

12th August. The block-house, situated on a small eminence about one hundred yards from the fort, being assailed by a continued fire of musketry, Lieut. Gilman made a successful sortie with his dragoons and some chasseurs, driving the enemy before him into the woods, leaving sixteen whites and forty-seven blacks dead on the field; and many were afterwards found in the road leading to Aux Cayes. In this gallant affair, the loss of the British amounted to two men wounded of the 17th; but the chasseurs had Lieut. Dutoya and three men killed, and fourteen wounded.

1812. WELLINGTON ENTERS MADRID. — Wellington, seeing that King Joseph had crossed the Tagus in retreat, entered Madrid on 12th August. *"This was a memorable event, were it only from the affecting circumstance attending it. He, a foreigner, and marching at the head of a foreign army, was met and welcomed to the capital of Spain by the whole remaining population. The multitude, who before that hour had never seen him, came forth to hail his approach,—not with feigned enthusiasm, not with acclamations extorted by the fear of a conqueror's power, nor yet excited by the natural proneness of human nature to laud the successful,—for there was no tumultuous exultation; famine was amongst them, and long endured misery had subdued their spirits, but with tears and deep emotion they crowded around his horse, hung upon his stirrups, touched his clothes, or, throwing themselves upon the earth, blessed him aloud as the friend of Spain. His triumph was as pure and glorious as it was uncommon, and he felt it to be so."

* Napier.

August 13.

1704. BATTLE OF BLENHEIM. —The allied army under Marlborough and Prince Eugene, consisting of 64 battalions and 166 squadrons, forming an aggregate force of 52,000 men, with 52 pieces of artillery, passed the Kessel, in eight columns, at two o'clock on the morning of 13th August, and, having reached the bank of the Reichin, came into parallel order, and halted. The troops of Marlborough, consisting of 48 battalions and 86 squadrons (of which 14 battalions and 14 squadrons were British), extended from Welheim to Kremheim, whilst the 18 battalions and 74 squadrons under Prince Eugene, passing along the skirts of the hills in the rear of Wolperstetten, Berghausen, and Schwenenbach, prolonged the line as far as Eichberg. After these preliminary dispositions, the army moved forward in silence, and at seven came in view of the hostile camp. The Gallo-Bavarians, computed at 56,000 men, not suspecting the approach of the enemy, formed in some confusion. The united troops of the Elector and Marsin being on the left, with cavalry on their right, whilst the army of Marshal Tallard was on the right, with cavalry on their left; their lines extending from the acclivity behind Blenheim, along the eminence to the rear of Oberglaugh, and thence crossing a branch of the Nebel to the woods above Lutzingen.

It was about seven o'clock when the troops of Marlborough began to deploy; and at eight, a heavy cannonade having opened from the enemy's right wing,

counter batteries were placed on the most appropriate spots, under the immediate direction of the duke. Whilst anxiously waiting the preparations of Prince Eugene, whose delay was occasioned by the broken ground and ravines intersected by rivulets, Marlborough ordered the chaplains to perform divine service at the head of each regiment, and implore the favour of Heaven; and he was observed to join with fervour in this solemn appeal to the Giver of Victory. About midday the attack commenced, by Lord Cutts moving on Blenheim, while the main body advanced to cross the Nebel. At one, the columns were so strongly opposed that they fell back, until the Hessian cavalry a second time gallantly repelled the French horse. After repeated encounters of cavalry, the passage of the Nebel was effected, although the confederates were strongly opposed at all points. On the right of the line, the troops of Eugene were repeatedly repulsed; but at length, encouraged by the daring example of their chiefs, the confederates, after a sanguinary struggle, drove the enemy beyond Lutzingen. By five o'clock, the troops of Marlborough had finally effected the passage of the Nebel, and, amidst a tremendous fire, moved resolutely up the ascent. They were nevertheless unable to break the firm order of the enemy, and fell back under cover of the artillery. A second attack proved more successful; and nine battalions of the enemy were cut to pieces or made prisoners. The consequence of this shock was fatal; for, the right wing of Marsin's cavalry having fallen back, an interval was left in the centre of the line. Marlborough saw that the decisive moment of victory was arrived. The allied horse, rushing forward, drove the hostile cavalry: the left fled towards Hochstadt, and the right, reduced to thirty squadrons, in the direction of Sonderheim. Homspech, with 30 squadrons, pursued the first, whilst Marlborough. with the rest of the cavalry, following the remainder, drove many into the Danube and Schwanbach; and, in the terror of the moment, hundreds, plunging into the river, perished in sight of their affrighted comrades. The fate of the day being decided, the garrison of Blenheim, consisting of 24 battalions and 12 squadrons, surrendered as prisoners of war. Of the enemy, 12,000 were left dead on the field of battle, the greater part of 30 squadrons perished in the Danube, and 13,000 were made prisoners: 100 guns, 24 mortars, 129 colours, and 171 standards were taken. The loss of the confederates amounted to 4500 killed, and 7500 wounded.

August 14.

1812. Capture of the Retiro, Madrid.—Notwithstanding the joyous acclamations which greeted Wellington's triumphal entry into Madrid, as we have just related, the city was still disturbed by the presence of the enemy. The Retiro contained enormous stores, twenty thousand stand of arms, more than one hundred and eighty pieces of artillery, and the eagles of two French regiments; and it had a garrison of two thousand fighting men, besides invalids and followers; but its inherent weakness was soon made manifest. The works consisted of an interior fort, called La China, with an exterior intrenchment; but the fort

was too small, the intrenchment too large, and the latter could be easily deprived of water. In the lodging of a French officer, an order was found, directing the commandant to confine his real defence to the fort; and accordingly, on the night of the 13th August, he, being menaced, abandoned the intrenchment, and on the next day, the 14th, accepted honourable terms, because La China was so contracted and filled with combustible buildings, that his fine troops would, with a little firing, have been smothered in the ruins. But his gallant followers were so indignant, that many broke their weapons, and their commander was like to have fallen a victim to their wrath. They were, however, immediately sent to Portugal.

August 15.

1423. Surrender of Ivry.—During the minority of Henry VI. the Duke of Bedford was declared Protector of England and Regent of France, resolving to secure that kingdom for the young monarch. Meanwhile the Dauphin, who succeeded Charles V. of France, had caused himself to be proclaimed king. During these contests, the Duke of Bedford, who had reduced several fortresses in the Isle of France, receiving intelligence that Girant, an officer of Charles VI. of France, with whom we were at this time at war, had surprised Ivry, a stronghold on the frontiers of Normandy, he immediately marched to retake it, before the French had sufficient time to put the place in a proper state of defence. The siege commenced in the early part of July, and on the 20th Girant capitulated, with the understanding that the place should be surrendered, if not relieved by the 15th of August. Charles, having been apprised of this stipulation, resolved to succour the garrison of Ivry, though at the hazard of a battle, and immediately assembled an army in the Maine, composed of French, Scotch, and Italians, amounting to 20,000 men, commanded by the Earl of Douglas, whom Charles had constituted his lieutenant-general for the whole kingdom; and all the nobility who adhered to his cause joined the army on this occasion. On 12th August they marched past the walls of Verneuil, which place surrendered on the first summons, under the impression that the English had been defeated and the siege of Ivry raised. The Earl of Salisbury, on hearing of the movement of Douglas, hastened to reinforce the Regent with 1000 men-at-arms and 2000 archers, thus increasing the English force to 13,000 men. Consequently Ivry surrendered, according to the articles of capitulation, on 15th August.

1702. The English army, under the Duke of Ormond, landing in the bay of Bulls, between Rota and fort St. Catherine, was attacked by a body of Spanish cavalry just as a few men had reached the shore; but the enemy were quickly repulsed, leaving an officer and five men dead on the strand, and several prisoners were taken.

1808. Action at Obidos, Portugal.—On the approach of the English on 12th August, Gen. Laborde fell back in the night to Obidos, a small town with an old Moorish castle on an eminence in the middle of a valley. Placing here a small

detachment, he retired on the 14th to Rorica, a village four miles to the southward, which enabled him to keep his communication open with Loison; and a regiment was sent to garrison Peniché. Loison, finding that Leria was in the hands of the British, fell back on the 11th upon Torres Vedras, and on the 13th reached Santarem, but in such an exhausted state that he could not renew his march until the 15th. The first movement of Sir Arthur Wellesley had thus cut the line of communication between Loison and Laborde, and caused a loss of several forced marches to the former, and obliged the latter to risk an action with more than double his own force. On the 15th the post of Brilos was attacked by two companies of the 95th and two of the 5th battalion of the 60th, and the pickets driven out of Obidos. In the attack of Brilos the British carried the windmill without loss, but pursued the retiring enemy with such inconsiderate eagerness that at the distance of three miles from their support they were outflanked by two superior bodies of French, and owed their safety to the opportune advance of the division of Gen. Spencer,—the detachment having lost 29 killed and wounded.

August 16.

1754. Battle of the French Rock. — Major Lawrence, with 1000 English in battalion, 200 Topasses, 3000 sepoys, and 14 guns, 2500 Tanjore cavalry, and 3000 infantry, having entered the plains to the south of Trichinopoly on 16th August, with the intention of reaching that place by the Sugar-loaf and French Rocks, the enemy marched out of Seringham to oppose them. The force of the French consisted of 900 Europeans and 400 Topasses in battalion, 5000 disciplined and well-armed sepoys, and 10,000 Mysore and Mahratta cavalry. The British formed in line, having their Europeans, Topasses, sepoys, and guns in the first line, and the Tanjoreans on the flanks and rear to protect the convoy. The French advanced with much confidence, but were so warmly received that they retreated in much disorder, after sustaining severe loss. Lawrence was prevented taking advantage of this defeat of the French, by a successful attack made by Hyder Naik on the baggage, carrying off 36 carts before his force could be dispersed. The enemy, profiting by the confusion thus occasioned, withdrew to Seringham. The troops under Lawrence sustained a loss of 18 men killed, whilst the French battalion had 160 killed and severely wounded.

1780. Battle of Camden. — On the 9th August Earl Cornwallis was at Charlestown, when advices reached him of the advance of Gen. Gates, with the American army, consisting of 6000 men, after detaching Brigadier-Gen. Sumpter with 1000, round the left of the British, to occupy the west bank of Wateree and seize the fords. Information also reached him that the country between Pedee and Black River had revolted, and that Lord Rawdon was contracting his posts and assembling his army at Camden. Lord Cornwallis set out the next evening, and reached Camden between the 13th and 14th, with about 1400 regulars and provincials and 500 militia and North Carolina refugees. Both armies, as if by

mutual consent, advanced towards each other at 10 o'clock at night on the 15th. The right wing of the British was commanded by Lieut.-Col. Webster; the left, having four pieces of artillery, by Lord Rawdon; whilst Lieut.-Col. Tarleton, with the cavalry, was in the rear. The ground occupied by the British was so narrowed by swamps on each side, that both their flanks and rear were secured, and the space between only admitted of the force being drawn up to oppose the enemy. This preparation had just been effected, when at dawn of day on the 16th the American army was discovered in their front, and Gen. Gates was observed directing an alteration in his left wing. Lord Cornwallis prevented this manœuvre being completed, by directing Col. Webster to commence the attack. After a slight opposition, the enemy gave way, and, spite of every effort on the part of their officers, the Americans were completely routed,—the cavalry under Lieut.-Col. Tarleton breaking in upon the flying army. Their loss amounted to 1000 killed and wounded, and as many made prisoners. The loss of the British was only twenty men killed and two hundred and twenty wounded.

1812. Surrender of American Army.—A considerable force under Gen. Hull having invaded the Canadian shore on 13th August, Major-Gen. Brock, with a small detachment, proceeded to Amhertzberg. On the morning of the 15th the batteries opened upon the enemy, and on the 16th the major-general, with 30 artillery, 250 of the 41st regiment 50 of the Newfoundland corps and 400 militia, crossed the river and took up a position at Springwell, three miles west of Detroit, whilst the woods on the left were in the meantime occupied by 600 Indians. About noon the British moved forward in close column, and, when they had reached within a mile of the enemy, a flag of truce appeared on the walls of fort Detroit, proposing to capitulate, together with the whole north-western army, amounting to 1760 men, and all the fortified points.

August 17.

1801. Sortie repulsed near Alexandria.—During the night of 16th August, Major-Gen. Coote embarked with a strong corps on the Inundation, and effected his landing to the westward of Alexandria, with little or no opposition, and immediately invested the strong castle of Marabout, situated at the entrance of the western harbour. On the east side of the town, two attacks were made to get possession of some heights in front of the intrenched position of the enemy,—Major-Gen. Craddock, commanding the right, and the left under the direction of Major-General Moore. Both attacks were successful, and without sustaining much loss. The 30th regiment, under Colonel Spencer, had taken possession of a hill in front of the enemy's right, when Gen. Menon ordered a detachment of 600 men to make a sortie from their intrenched camp, and drive the British from their position. The enemy advanced in column, without firing a shot until they arrived close to the 30th regiment, which, although not 250 men strong, rushed forward with the bayonet, and drove the assailants back to their intrenchments in the utmost confusion,

and with the loss of many men killed and wounded.

1808. Combat of Roriça. — Early on the morning of this day, a dense mass, consisting of 13,480 infantry, 470 cavalry, and 18 guns, under the command of Lieut.-Gen. Sir A. Wellesley, issued from Obidos, and soon afterwards broke into three distinct columns. The left, under Lieut.-Gen. Ferguson, consisting of 4900 combatants and six guns, marched by the crest of the hills near the Sierra Baragueda, to turn the right of Laborde's position. The column of the right, under Col. Trant, composed of 1050 Portuguese, moved by the village of St. Amias, to turn the French left. The centre column, 9000 in number, with 12 guns, commanded by Sir Arthur in person, marched straight against the enemy by the village of Mahmed. Laborde's position appeared desperate; but, with the coolness and dexterity of a practised warrior, covered by his excellent cavalry, he fell back rapidly to the heights of Zambugeira, watching anxiously for the arrival of Loison's division. In order to dislodge him from this formidable post, Colonel Trant turned the left of the new field of battle: the brigades of Ferguson and Fane being united, penetrated the mountains, and outflanked the French right. Gens. Hill and Nightingale advanced against the front, which was of great strength, and only to be approached by narrow paths, winding through deep ravines. A swarm of skirmishers won their way with extreme difficulty among rocks and tangled evergreens that overspread the steep ascent; and, with still greater difficulty, the supporting columns followed. "* The hollows echoed with a continued roll of musketry, the shouts of the advancing troops were loudly answered by the enemy, and the curling smoke that broke out from the sides of the mountain showed how stoutly the defence was maintained." The 29th pushed forward with such vigour, that, although gallantly supported by the 9th, both regiments were nearly overpowered before the brigade of Gen. Ferguson arrived to their assistance. Other British troops gathering thickly on the upper ground, Laborde, seeing that the day was lost, retreated by alternate masses supported by cavalry. He continued his march during the night to gain the narrow pass of Ruña, leaving three guns on the field of battle. The loss of the French was 600 killed and wounded. On the part of the British, although not more than 4000 men were actually engaged, nearly 500 were killed, taken, or wounded.

* Napier.

August 18.

1513. Battle of the Spurs. —Henry VIII. of England, the Emperor Maximilian, and the Swiss, having entered into an alliance offensive against France, Henry landed at Calais in the month of July, and soon formed an army of 30,000 men, counting the troops he had brought with him. Being joined by the emperor with a good corps of horse and some foot, they laid siege to Terouenne, investing the place with an army of 50,000 men; upon which the Duc de Longueville marched to its relief, and was totally defeated. This battle, fought on the 18th August, near Enguinegatte, was called the battle of the Spurs, because the French used their *spurs* more than their *swords*.

1706. Siege of Menin.—The fortress of Menin, considered one of the master-pieces of Vauban, containing a garrison of 6000 men, was invested on the 23rd July by Gen. Salisch, with 32 battalions and 25 squadrons. The heavy artillery having arrived from Ghent on the 30th, the trenches were opened on the night of the 4th of August against the bastion of Capucins, and that of Ypres on the west front. On the 18th, the works being advanced sufficiently for an attack on the covert-way, Marlborough drew his army nearer to Menin, by taking post between Belleghem and Pont d'Espierre; and he in person repaired to the trenches to superintend the important operations. At seven the same evening the signal was given, by the explosion of two mines which had been made on the salient angles of the work called the half-moon of Ypres. The assailants instantly advancing to the palisades, threw grenades into the covert-way, and, entering amidst the confusion thus created, carried everything before them. For two hours they withstood a heavy fire from the ravelins and other works commanding their position; but at length they effectually established themselves,—extending to the palisades of the four angles. The loss in this sanguinary combat was not less than 1400 men.

1793. Action at Lincelles.—The post of Lincelles having been attacked by the French in considerable strength, the Prince of Orange applied to the Duke of York for a reinforcement. The first, Coldstream, and third regiments of foot-guards, amounting altogether to 1122 men, with detachments of artillery, were ordered to march, under the command of Major-Gen. Lake, for that purpose; but the Dutch troops, which had been compelled to abandon the post, had retreated by another road than the one by which the relief arrived. Notwithstanding that the enemy, with a force of 5000 men, occupied a redoubt of formidable size and strength in front of the village of Lincelles, with the road strongly pallisaded, and their flanks covered by woods and ditches, Gen. Lake determined on an immediate attack. The battalions advanced under a heavy fire with great intrepidity, in the most perfect order; and after firing three or four rounds, rushed on with the bayonet, stormed the redoubt, and drove the enemy through the village. Here they rallied, and, supported by other troops, kept up a sharp fire until again closely assailed, and then were entirely put to the rout, with the loss of 200 men and 50 prisoners, and nine pieces of cannon. The British loss amounted to 40 killed and 148 wounded.

August 19.

1119. Battle of Brenneville.—Louis le Gros, King of France, attempting to establish William Clito, son of Robert Duke of Normandy, in the estates of his father, who had been deprived of them by his brother Henry I. of England, a battle was fought on the 19th of August near Brenneville, in Normandy, when Louis was defeated, and, being thus compelled to lay aside his design of establishing William Clito in that province, he created him Earl of Flanders.

1779. Rebels defeated.—The garrison of fort Paulus Hook, near New York, being reinforced, Lieut.-Colonel Buskirk was de-

tached with part of the troops to cut off some parties who interrupted the supplies of provisions. A considerable force of the rebels availing themselves of this opportunity of attempting the post, advanced to the gate of the works at three o'clock on the morning of the 19th of August, and being mistaken for the corps of the Lieut.-Col., they entered without opposition, making themselves masters of a block-house and two redoubts. The alarm being now spread, Major Sutherland, the commandant, with forty Hessians, threw themselves into a redoubt, and soon drove the assailants out of the fort; and reinforced by a detachment from New York, the Major pursued the enemy, and took a captain and several privates prisoners. Col. Buskirk, on his return to the fort, had a skirmish with the rebels, whom he defeated, and took four prisoners.

1799. Reduction of Surinam. —Lieut.-Gen. Trigge, having collected a body of troops from the islands of Grenada, St. Lucie, and Martinique, sailed from Port Royal on the 31st of July, in a squadron under Vice-Admiral H. Seymour, consisting of two sail of the line, five frigates, &c., to attack Surinam. On the 16th of August, the squadron having anchored, a summons was sent to the governor to surrender the colony. A deputation, consisting of some military officers and the principal inhabitants, came off to treat generally; and on the 19th the admiral and general, with the frigates and smaller vessels, proceeded two miles up the river, when a detachment of the 60th regiment landed and took possession of the redoubts and battery at Braam's point, which had been previously abandoned. On the 20th the capitulation was ratified, stipulating that all ships of war, artillery, provisions, and stores should be delivered up to His Britannic Majesty. On the 21st, 400 men of the 60th took possession of fort Amsterdam; and 500 Walloon guards, with 250 Dutch troops, marched out with the honours of war. All the other forts also submitted.

August 20.

1695. Siege of Namur. — King William III. of England, resolving to regain Namur, laid siege to that place, having under his personal command 70 battalions and 80 squadrons; the second corps under the Elector of Bavaria, 36 battalions and 130 squadrons, lying near Dendermond; the third, under General Eremburg, was of 20 battalions and 10 squadrons; and the fourth, of 25 battalions, commanded by Baron de Heyden, was posted between Bref and Falcis. The garrison of Namur consisted of 16,000 men, under Marshal Boufflers. The trenches were opened on the 11th of July, and the besiegers had raised thirty batteries, which mounted 130 guns and 80 mortars; and this powerful artillery played almost without intermission. The besieged made so many sorties as filled the trenches of the confederates, and whole battalions were destroyed by the springing of mines; and it cost the assailants eight days' time before they could make themselves masters of the outworks. The first assault was the most sanguinary and obstinately contested on record; and although the allies renewed the attack four several times, the town did not propose to capitulate until the 5th of August, when the troops retired into the citadel. The

French army under Villeroi, consisting of 100 battalions and 200 squadrons, having failed in an effort to raise the siege of Namur, the confederates prepared for a general assault, which was made at eleven places at the same time. About ten o'clock on the morning of the 20th of August, the troops moved to the attack in two columns, composed of three thousand chosen men, at the head of whom were the English grenadiers, who out-braved all the rest in mounting the breach made in the body of the castle, which was 600 yards from the head of the trenches, and was defended on both sides by formidable outworks. But these gallant soldiers, led by Lord Cutts, made their way, in spite of every obstacle, and the first battalion planted their colours on the crest of the breach. Here they were so firmly opposed that they were forced to fall back; and the 2nd battalion being also compelled to retire, threw the advancing troops into great confusion. The other points of attack were resisted by the French with equal bravery, and the assailants repulsed in all their attempts with great slaughter. Villeroi made another attempt to relieve Namur, and ranged his army in order of battle in the wood of St. Dennis. The Marquis de la Floret being detached by King William with 30 squadrons to reconnoitre the enemy, Marshal Villars ordered 40 squadrons to pass the Mehaigne and attack him; but the French drawn into an ambuscade, were charged so furiously that they were compelled to retreat with great loss. The allies, elated with their success, were preparing to make another assault upon the castle; but Marshal Boufflers, unwilling to expose his brave troops to further loss, capitulated on the 2nd of September; and the garrison marched out with the honours of war on the 5th of that month. Namur was purchased at a very dear rate by the confederates, who, besides the enormous expense incurred in prosecuting the siege, lost nearly 20,000 men, the *élite* of the whole army.

August 21.

1801. Castle of Marabout surrenders.—Between the 18th and 19th of August, Major-Gen. Coote opened batteries against the castle of Marabout; an attack was also made from the sea by several Turkish corvettes, and the launches and boats of the fleet, under the guidance of the Hon. Capt. Cochrane. Great perseverance and exertions were required to get up heavy guns through a difficult and almost impracticable country, but the British troops executed this arduous service with such zeal and enduring firmness that the fort capitulated on the night of the 21st. The garrison consisted of about 180 men, commanded by a chef de brigade.

1808. Battle of Vimiero.—On the 21st of August, General Junot, with 14,000 fighting men, in four divisions, three composed of infantry and one of cavalry, with 23 pieces of artillery, of small calibre, at ten o'clock in the morning commenced the attack of the British army under Sir Arthur Wellesley, occupying the heights around the village of Vimiero. That force, formed into eight brigades, consisted of 18,089 infantry, 660 artillery, with 18 guns, and 240 cavalry: out of these, 1650 Portuguese under Col. Trant, and two regiments under Gen. Beresford being

with the fleet at the entrance of the Tagus, made a total of 20,639 men. Laborde's division commenced the battle by attacking Anstruther's brigade, and being reinforced by Loison, they mounted the face of the hill with great impetuosity; but, checked by the well directed fire of the artillery, and then vigorously charged in front and flank, they were compelled to retreat. At the same time Fane's brigade repulsed an attack on their side, and Col. Taylor, with the very few horsemen he commanded, rode fiercely among the enemy, and scattered them with great execution; but Margaron's horse came suddenly upon Taylor, who was there slain, and half of his feeble squadron cut to pieces. Kellermann, taking advantage of this check, threw one-half of the reserve into a wood, and with the other renewed the attack; but the 43rd regiment broke down upon the head of the column, and after a desperate struggle, repulsed them in disorder. Meanwhile Brennier came upon Ferguson's brigade, on the left of the English position, which they found fully prepared, formed in three lines, protected by steep declivities on either side, with a powerful artillery; and on the right, the Portuguese were seen marching to attack their rear. Ferguson, taking the initiative, bore down upon the enemy, and the regiments of the second line advancing in rapid succession, increased the front. The French, after several ineffectual efforts to check the advancing troops, the retiring column being continually outflanked on the left, was thrown into the low ground about Parenza, and here six guns were captured; but Gen. Brennier having cleared the ravine, retook the artillery. His success was but momentary, for the British, with a shout, returning to the charge, overthrew him, recovered the guns, and Brennier himself was wounded and made prisoner. At this period, when Ferguson, who had separated the French brigade, and would have forced the greater part of Solignac's to surrender, was ordered to halt. It was now twelve o'clock, and the battle was won: thirteen guns were in our possession. The 4th and 8th brigades had suffered very little, whilst the Portuguese, the 1st, and 5th brigades had not fired a shot, and the latter were two miles nearer to Torres Vedras than any part of the French army. Under these advantageous circumstances Sir Arthur determined to force Junot upon the Tagus; while Hill, Anstruther, and Fane, seizing upon the defile of Torres Vedras, would push on to Montachique, and cut him off from Lisbon; but Sir Harry Burrard had now assumed the chief command, and the army was concentrated around Vimiero. The loss of the French, in killed and wounded, was estimated at 1800; that of the British being exactly 720.

August 22.

1138. Battle of the Standard.—David, King of Scotland, having entered Northumberland with a powerful army, had advanced as far as Northallerton, when they were met by the English forces under the command of the Earl of Albemarle. The Scotch commenced the battle; the Gallovidians advancing with three huzzas, charged the English lancemen with such fury that they fell back, but, being supported by the second line, and the assailants having no defensive armour

against the English arrows and pikes, their gallant efforts proved ineffectual ; and their chieftains, Ulrick and Donald, being slain, they turned and fled in great confusion. The Prince of Scotland then moved forward with such resolution that he penetrated to the rear of the English, who began to fall into disorder, when an old soldier, placing the head of one of the slain on the point of his spear, called aloud "Behold the head of the Scottish king." Confounded by this apparition, the Scots became dispirited, and began to give ground. At this moment the Archbishop of York brought forward in a carriage a consecrated standard, surmounted by a cross. This circumstance, coupled with the supposition that their king was slain, so appalled the flying enemy, that they were totally routed with great slaughter. Stephen was so elated with this victory that he conferred the additional title of Yorkshire upon the Earl of Albemarle, and the earldom of Derby upon Ferrers.

1485. Battle of Bosworth Field. — Richard III., having rendered himself odious to the nation, various parts of the kingdom were in a state of insurrection, in order to divide the royal forces. The Duke of Buckingham, who was at the head of this rebellion, was betrayed into the hands of Richard by an ungrateful servant, in order to obtain the reward offered of 1000*l*., and the duke was beheaded at Shrewsbury. Notwithstanding this check to his prospects of attaining the throne, Richmond embarked his troops at Harfleur, and in six days arrived at Milford Haven. He then marched to Shrewsbury, having been joined on his route through Wales by numerous adherents. Meanwhile, the monarch encamped his army between Leicester and Coventry. On the 22nd August the armies came in sight of each other on Redmore plain, near Bosworth, a small town in Leicestershire. Richard's army consisted of 12,000 men, well accoutred; whilst Richmond had only 5000 men, badly armed, which he formed in two lines. The fight was valiantly maintained on both sides, when Sir William Stanley, who had stood aloof until it became apparent which side was likely to prevail, now joined Richmond with 2000 men. This accession made Richard desperate, and finding all his endeavours to rally his troops ineffectual, he rushed into the thickest of the fight, and fell in the midst of those he had slain. This great battle terminated the feuds of the houses of York and Lancaster, and established a new dynasty on the throne of England.

1801. French driven into Alexandria. — Seven sloops of war under Capt. Cochrane entered the western harbour of Alexandria on the evening of the 21st August, and on the morning of the 22nd, at 6 o'clock, the troops in two brigades, under Major-General Eyre Coote, advanced against the enemy, posted upon a ridge of high hills, having two heavy guns on the right flank, and two batteries, mounting three more, on the left, with many field-pieces at entervals in the line. The British army moved through the sand-hills in three columns, their field artillery with the advanced guard; and, although exposed to a heavy fire, compelled the enemy to retire within the walls of Alexandria about 10 o'clock, leaving seven guns behind them.

August 23.

1781. TRIPASORE STORMED. — Tippoo, having been strongly reinforced, moved to the northward to intercept Col. Pearce's Bengal detachment; Coote therefore, on 2nd August, effected a junction with ten battalions of Bengal sepoys and twenty pieces of cannon, under command of Col. Pearce, at Pulicat. Before the army could move to the relief of Vellore or Arcot, it was necessary to take Tripasore, a fortification that had recently been much strengthened, and was garrisoned by 1500 men. On the 19th August he arrived before it, and by the 22nd a breach was effected. The garrison demanding terms, and the army of Hyder appearing in sight, orders were given to storm on the 23rd, when the fortress surrendered at discretion. Hyder drew off on seeing the British in possession of the works; and to a proposition of Sir Eyre Coote to exchange the prisoners taken at Tripasore, he declined the proposal, at the same time recommending the English general to put them all to death.

1782. CAPE RIVER FORT CARRIED. — Capt. John Campbell of the Wanks River district, having collected 150 negroes, from 14th July continued assiduously to annoy the Spanish garrison at Black River fort, near Gracios à Dios, in Mexico, and narrowed the limits of their post to the eastward, until, by a judicious movement to the westward, he passed their sentinels unnoticed in the night of 23rd August, and carried Cape River fort (late fort Dalling), with the loss of only two men. Sixty-five Spaniards were killed, nine taken prisoners (mostly wounded), and forty escaped.

1793. SURRENDER OF PONDICHERRY. — Intelligence having been received at Madras on the 1st June that war had been declared by France against England and Holland, the British army under Col. Braithwaite assembled near Pondicherry, and, having prepared all the necessary equipments for the siege of that fortress, operations commenced early in the month of August; but on the 23rd the place surrendered at discretion.

1801. SURRENDER OF FORT MARABOUT. — The surrender of fort Marabout, so important to our fleets, was effected without any loss on our side. Lieut.-Col. Darby, with the 51st regiment, covered the attack; and the judicious manner in which he posted the light infantry of that corps, on an adjoining rock, silenced the guns by their well directed musketry, and thus greatly accelerated the submission of the fort. The capitulation stipulated that the garrison should be conveyed to France, not to serve until regularly exchanged.

August 24.

1773. The force under Col. Smith which left Trichinopoly on 3rd August for the reduction of Tanjore, after routing the enemy on the 5th, invested Tanjore. On the 20th, approaches were made to within 500 yards of the wall of the city. On the 24th, the enemy made a determined sortie, but were driven back with considerable loss; on which occasion the grenadiers of the first Madras European regiment particularly distinguished themselves.

1793. Action near Furnes. — Whilst the Duke of York on 24th August was preparing to attack the enemy, who were still posted at some distance from Dunkirk, in order to get possession of the ground which it was necessary to occupy previous to the siege, they hastened the execution of his design by attacking the outposts between the canal of Furnes and the sea. Lieut.-Gen. Dalton immediately moved to their support, and the enemy were driven into the town, with the loss of one gun and some prisoners. The ardour of the British carrying them further in the pursuit than was intended, they suffered considerably from the guns of the place.

1814. Battle of Bladensburg. — Major-Gen. Ross having determined to make an attack upon the city of Washington, early on the morning of the 24th August the army moved in three brigades from their encampment at Upper Marlborough on the Patuxent river. The light brigade, under Lieut.-Col. Thornton, consisted of the 58th regiment, light companies of the 4th, 44th, and of the royal marines, with a detachment of marine artillery ; the right brigade composed of 4th and 44th regiments ; and the left of 21st fusiliers and second battalion of royal marines. In addition to this force, 200 seamen were attached to the field-guns. The Americans, according to the lowest estimate, amounted to 7600 men, with 23 pieces of artillery. It was about noon when the British arrived on the heights of Bladensburg, where the American army was drawn up in two lines upon a commanding eminence, on the north side of the high road leading from Bladensburg to Washington. The light brigade, in crossing the bridge, became exposed to a heavy fire ; but the enemy immediately retired and fled towards the capital, leaving ten pieces of cannon and 120 prisoners in the hands of the British, whose loss amounted to 64 killed and 185 men wounded. As soon as the troops were refreshed, the major-general moved forward the left brigade ; and as the British entered the city of Washington the American army quitted it on the other side. Property to the amount of 365,400*l.* sterling, as well as several public buildings, were destroyed.

1842. Afghans defeated.— The want of carriage-cattle at Jellalabad prevented any movement on the part of Gen. Pollock for four months. During that time the state of affairs at Cabul showed clearly the facility with which that capital might be captured; and there were two factions there, struggling for mastery and plunder. Preparations were at length effected for an advance on Cabul, and on 20th August Gen. Pollock moved from Jellalabad to pass through the defiles, where the bones of the butchered British soldiers lay still unburied. On the 24th, he defeated 12,000 Afghans at Mammoo Khail, and remained a fortnight at Gundamuck.

August 25.

1706. Surrender of Menin. — The operations during the siege of Menin are related in the Calendar of the 18th August, on which day the confederates established themselves in the covert-way, after sustaining a considerable loss of men. The breaching batteries being opened against

the place, the Duke of Marlborough again went to hasten the progress of the attack. Within a few hours he had the satisfaction to observe the last defences of the fortress in a state of ruin and the besieged reduced to propose a capitulation. After some discussion, terms were arranged, and on the 25th August the gates were opened to the allies, the garrison retiring with the honours of war to Douay. Among the cannon of the fortress were four English pieces captured at the battle of Landen, which, being considered as a trophy, were sent back to England. The loss of the allies incurred in the reduction of this strong and important fortress amounted to no less than 3000 killed and wounded; that of the garrison, 1500.

1763. Action at Auda Nulla. —The forces of Ally Cawn retired to Auda Nulla near Mongheer, a place of great strength by nature, where they threw up a work and mounted 100 pieces of cannon, with a deep and broad ditch in front. On the 21st August, Major Adams, with the 84th regiment, 150 of the Company's forces, two troops of European and one of black cavalry, 10 companies of sepoys, and 12 pieces of cannon, encamped within 3000 yards of the enemy's works, and began to throw up intrenchments to protect the camp. On the 24th a redoubt was erected for the protection of the trenches within 1200 yards of the enemy's works, defended by a force of 120 Europeans, 300 sepoys, and three pieces of cannon. On the 25th, at noon, the enemy attacked this post with a considerable number of sepoys, who were permitted to advance within one hundred yards, when they received such a destructive fire that they were compelled to retreat, leaving 100 killed and wounded on the field.

1801. French repulsed near Alexandria.—At the reduction of Alexandria the British batteries opened against the redoubt de Bain on 24th August, and during the night of the 25th Major-Gen. Coote surprised the enemy's advanced posts, capturing seven officers and fifty men. This service was performed by Lieut.-Col. Smith, with the 1st battalion of the 20th regiment and a small detachment of dragoons under Lieut. Kelly, of the 26th. The enemy made an effort to recover their position, but were repulsed with loss.

1811. Reduction of fort Cornelis. — At the reduction of Java the cannonade was continued against fort Cornelis throughout the 24th August, with great loss on both sides, and to the evident disadvantage of the Dutch, many of their guns being dismounted and their front line of defence considerably injured. In this state of things an assault was determined upon and the command entrusted to Colonel Gillespie. At midnight the troops moved to the attack, and after a desperate struggle they carried all before them. Three general officers and 5000 troops were taken prisoners, and more than a thousand were found dead among the works. The loss of the British from the 4th to the 26th (including the navy and the native troops) amounted to 156 killed and 788 wounded.

August 26.

1346. Battle of Cressy. — King Edward III. landed at La Hogue, and, having divided his

army, consisting of 30,000 foot and 2500 horse, into three bodies, began to ravage the country, subjugating Caen and other towns on his march to Rouen; and finding King Philip of France posted on the other bank of the Seine with a numerous army, he resolved to besiege Calais. Proceeding towards that place, he encamped on an eminence near Cressy, in Lower Picardy, where he drew up his army on 26th August. The first line, commanded by the Prince of Wales, who had just reached his fifteenth year, consisted of 800 men-at-arms, 4000 archers and 6000 Welsh infantry. The second line, commanded by the Earl of Arundel, comprised 8000 men-at-arms, 4000 halberdiers, and 2000 archers. These two lines were formed on the declivity of a hill, the second outflanking the first on the left, where it was also protected by a ditch terminating in the park of Cressy. The king in person commanded the third line, posted on the brow of a hill behind the other two, composed of 700 men-at-arms, 5300 billmen and 6000 archers, making a total of 36,800 men. The French army was formed in three divisions. The first, commanded by John de Luxembourg and the blind king of Bohemia, consisted of 3000 men-at-arms, 29,000 infantry, and 15,000 crossbows, which were planted opposite the English archers. The second, under Charles, Count of Alençon, was composed of 4000 men-at-arms and 20,000 infantry. Philip in person commanded the third, as a reserve, consisting of 12,000 men-at-arms and 50,000 infantry. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon the Genoese advanced to the attack; but a heavy shower falling at the time, their bow-strings were rendered almost unavailing. On the other hand, the English archers, who had their bows encased, favoured by a sudden gleam of sunshine that flashed in the faces of the enemy, let fly their arrows with such precision that the Genoese fled in the utmost confusion. The Count D'Alençon at the same time made a furious charge with his men-at-arms on the division conducted by the Prince of Wales; but these were also repulsed with severe loss. At that moment an impetuous onset of three squadrons of French and German knights, with a strong body of men-at-arms, broke through the column of archers, and the prince was attacked both in front and flank. The archers, however, soon rallied, and a reinforcement arriving under the Earls of Northampton and Arundel, the enemy were surrounded and cut to pieces. The main body of the enemy, led by King Philip, now moved to the support of the troops that had retreated. Nothing, however, could resist the valour of the Prince of Wales and his attendants, who bore down all opposition. But the strife continued with unabated fury on both sides, until Philip was borne from the field severely wounded in the neck and thigh. All resistance then ceased, and the French, flying in all directions, were slaughtered in countless numbers by their remorseless conquerors. Their loss amounted to the Kings of Bohemia and Majorca, the Duke of Lorraine and many nobles, 24 bannerets, 1200 knights, 1500 gentlemen, 4000 men-at-arms, and 30,000 infantry; while the English loss did not exceed three knights and an inconsiderable number of soldiers. In commemoration of

the prowess of Prince Edward in this glorious battle, the crest of the king of Bohemia — three ostrich feathers, with the motto "Ich Dien" (I serve) — has from that period been adopted by the heirs to the crown of England.

1752. FRENCH DEFEATED NEAR BAHOOR. — The French army, under M. de Kerjean, consisting of 400 Europeans, 1500 sepoys, and 500 cavalry, was defeated near Bahoor, with the loss of eight pieces of cannon, by Gen. Lawrence, with 400 Europeans, 1700 sepoys, and 4000 of the Nabob's troops, whose loss did not exceed 80 in killed and wounded.

August 27.

1346. After the battle of Cressy, the victorious Edward, having sounded a retreat and ordered his men to be upon their guard during the night, lest the French should rally, detached a party at daylight on 27th to pursue the fugitives. This detachment meeting in a fog the militia of Rouen and Beauvais, on their march to join Philip's army, routed them on the first onset. The Archbishop of Rouen and the grand prior of France, advancing with a reinforcement, were defeated and slain, with 2000 of their followers. The English gathering some standards that lay scattered on the field, planted them on a hill to decoy the enemy dispersed about the villages, and the stratagem succeeded. These flocking around their standards, were fallen upon and slain without mercy; for Edward had given an order previous to the battle to give no quarter, and a similar instance of barbarity was exercised by the French king.

1756. REDUCTION OF FORT FRONTENAC. — Lieutenant-Col. Bradstreet was detached from the army under Major-Gen. Abercromby, with 154 regulars, 2491 provincials, 27 artillery, 61 rangers, 300 bateaumen, and 70 Indians, in all 3103 men, to attack fort Frontenac, on Lake Oswego, mounting 30 guns, and situated on Lake George, North America. On the 25th August, the troops landed without opposition within a mile of the fort, and on the morning of the 27th the garrison capitulated.

1776. BATTLE AT LONG ISLAND. — The British army, amounting to 15,000 men, with 40 pieces of cannon, under General Howe, embarked at Staten island on the morning of 22nd August, and effected a landing at Gravesend Bay, Long island on the same day, without opposition. On the 25th two brigades of Hessians, under Lieut.-Gen. Heister, were added to this force, and took post at Flat Bush; while the Earl of Cornwallis, with the reserve, drew off to the Flat island, as did also the brigade of light infantry under Lieut.-Gen. Clinton, with 14 field-pieces, in order to turn the enemy's left. The main body of the army, consisting of the guards, 2nd, 3rd, and 5th brigades, with ten field pieces, led by Lieut.-Gen. Lord Percy, soon followed, and having reached Bedford at 8 o'clock, in rear of the enemy's left, the attack immediately commenced by the light infantry and dragoons driving the rebels, who fell back upon their principal redoubt. Soon after daybreak Lieut.-Gen. Heister cannonaded the enemy in his front, and having advanced Col. Donop's corps to attack the rebels posted on the hill, supported them at the head of his

brigades. The light infantry being reinforced by a detachment of the guards, had taken three pieces of cannon, and were warmly engaged with the enemy in the woods; but on the approach of the Hessians, the rebels gave way, and were completely routed in that quarter. On the left, Gen. Howe directed Major-Gen. Grant, with the 4th and 6th brigades, the 42nd regiment, and two companies of New York provincials, with ten pieces of cannon, to move along the coast to draw the enemy's attention from their left, the principal object of attack. At daybreak on 27th he fell in with a large corps, with whom he was engaged some time, until they became apprehensive that their left had been turned; when they moved to cross a swamp and a creek, but being met by the 2nd battalion of grenadiers, and 71st regiment, they sustained great loss, and many were drowned in the morass. The rebel army on Long island was commanded by Gen. Putman, and the forces he detached from his lines at Brooklyne amounted to 10,000 men. These he placed under command of Major-Gen. Sullivan and Brigadier-Gens. Stirling and Udell, who were all three made prisoners. The total loss of the rebels was 2000, and the prisoners amounted to 997, of which 67 were wounded; on the part of the British, 61 were killed and 257 wounded.

1799. Reduction of the Helder. — The British army under Lieut.-Gen. Abercromby, effected a landing at the Helder on the morning of 27th August without opposition; but, on moving forward, were attacked by the enemy in considerable force, who towards evening were compelled to retire to a position two leagues in their rear. The regiments principally engaged were the 23rd, 27th, 29th, 55th, and 85th. The total loss of the British amounted 56 killed, 371 wounded, and 26 missing.

August 28.

1710. Siege of Bethune.— This city, situated on the river Bielle, in Flanders, and eighteen miles north-west from Arras, was invested by order of the Duke of Marlborough by a division of Lieut.-Gen. Schulemburg, consisting of twenty battalions and eighteen squadrons. The fortress was summoned on the 14th July, and refusing to surrender, was regularly invested,—the Duke with his army covering it from any attempts of the French army under Marshal Villars, and the siege was pushed with all possible vigour. On the 24th the garrison made a formidable sortie, which threw the besiegers into much confusion. The conflict was long and sanguinary; but at length the superiority of numbers prevailed, and the besieged were driven back into the fortress leaving 1500 killed, and above 3000 wounded. Nor was this enduring struggle less fatal to the victors, whose loss was at least equal to that of their opponents. Nothing further remarkable occurred until the 28th August, when the counterscarp was carried sword in hand. The besiegers being now prepared to attack every other point, De Puy Vauban, the governor, apprehending a general assault, and his ammunition and provisions being nearly expended, was under the necessity of capitulating. He obtained honourable terms for the remainder of the gallant defend-

ers, who were reduced to 1700 men, having lost nearly 2000 during the siege. The loss of the besieging army exceeded three thousand three hundred men, exclusive of a great many officers.

1799. SURRENDER OF THE HELDER.—It having been determined by Lieut.-Gen. Sir Ralph Abercromby to attack the Helder, garrisoned by 2000 men, on the morning of 28th August the brigade under Major-Gen. Moore, supported by that of Major-Gen. Burrard, were destined for that service. But on the evening of the 27th, the Dutch fleet on the Mars Diep got under way; consequently the garrison of the Helder was withdrawn, and, having spiked the guns, they took their route through the marshes towards Medemblick. About 9 o'clock at night, Major-Gen. Moore, with the second battalion of the royals and the 92nd regiment, took possession of this important post, in which were found a numerous park of artillery of the best kind, both of heavy and field train. The whole of the Dutch fleet in the Nieuve Diep, together with the naval magazine fell into the hands of the British.

August 29.

1778. CAPTURE OF RHODE ISLAND.—On the 29th of August, at daybreak, it was perceived that the enemy had retreated during the night, upon which Major-Gen. Prescott detached a regiment from the second line under his command over Easton's Beach, towards the left flank of the enemy's encampment, and a part of Brown's corps was directed to take possession of their works. At the same time Brigadier-Gen. Smith was detached with the 22nd and 43th regiments, and the flank companies of the 38th and 54th, by the east road. Major-Gen. Losberg marched by the west road, with the Hessian chasseurs and the two Anspach regiments, in order to annoy the enemy in their retreat. Learning that the rebels made a stand and were in force upon Quaker's Hill, the 54th and Hessian regiment of Huyn, with part of Brown's corps, were ordered to move in support of Gen. Smith, but before this reinforcement could arrive, the perseverance of that officer and the gallant conduct of the troops had gained possession of the strong post of Quaker's Hill, and compelled the enemy to retire to their works at the north end of the island. In the meantime Gen. Losberg drove the enemy from two redoubts at the west end of the island, and took possession of Turkey Hill. Towards evening, an attempt being made by the rebels to cut off the chasseurs, who were in advance on the left, the regiments of Fanning and Huyn were ordered up to their support, and, after a smart engagement with the enemy, obliged them to retire to their main body on Windmill Hill. During the night of the 30th, they retreated over Bristol and Howland's Ferry; thus relinquishing every hold in the island, and resigning the entire possession to the British.

August 30.

1711. SIEGE OF BOUCHAIN.—On the 10th of August, Bouchain was invested by the allied army under the Duke of Marlborough, who was indefatigable in forming lines, erecting forts, raising batteries, and throwing bridges over the Scheldt and Sanset; at the same time a causeway was made through a deep morass. He also

took measures to provide for the security of convoys against a numerous army on one side, and the garrison of Condé and Valenciennes on the other. On the other hand, Villars took every precaution that skill and experience could suggest to baffle Marlborough's endeavours, and even made efforts to raise the siege; but they were rendered ineffectual by the latter's consummate prudence and activity. The operations of the siege were directed by Generals Fagel, Colyer, and Schwartzen, while the duke, with his army, covered it. The approaches were carried on in the usual manner until the 30th, when the dispositions being altered, a particular point of attack was assigned to each of the generals. The batteries were then opened, and such a destructive cannonade maintained, that the guns on the ramparts were dismounted, the outworks partly demolished, and the bastions on the right and left of the lower town were taken by storm.

1782. On the 28th of August a force under Major Campbell, consisting of eighty American rangers, 500 free people of colour and negroes, and 600 Musquito Indians, under their respective chiefs, who had elected for their leader Lieut.-Colonel Despard (Captain of the 79th regiment), reached the mouth of the Plantain river, about seven leagues to the eastward of the Spaniards at Black River, in Mexico. On the 30th, the troops arrived at Black River Bluff, opposite to the eastern block-house, when the Spaniards despatched a flag to inquire the object of the expedition. A summons to surrender the post to His Britannic Majesty's forces was sent to the commandant in reply; and, after some altercation, the garrison, consisting of twenty-seven officers and 715 rank and file, surrendered as prisoners of war.

1842. Afghans routed at Gonine.—Major-Gen. Nott, with 7000 men, lightly equipped, set out from Candahar on the 10th of August for Ghuznee and Cabul, having ammunition and provisions for forty days. The march was unopposed until the 30th, when, having reached Gonine, 31 miles SW. of the fortress, the Afghans, under Shams-ad-deen Khan, attempted to stop his progress. General Nott, with one-half of his force, gave battle, and in a short time routed the 12,000 Affghans, and captured their guns, ammunition, and baggage.

August 31.

1751. Capture of Arcot.—Capt. Clive, with 200 Europeans and 300 sepoys, and five guns, marched from Madras on the 26th of August to attack Arcot, and on the 31st arrived within ten miles of the place, where the enemy's spies discovered the English continuing their march during a fearful storm,—the thunder, lightning, and rain, even more terrific than is usual in India, and seemed to render further advance impracticable; but Clive, aware of the impression that such hardihood would produce on Oriental minds, pushed forward in spite of the elemental strife. Daunted by his boldness, the garrison instantly abandoned the fort, and the English marched through the city to the astonishment of about 100,000 inhabitants, and took possession both of the town and citadel, the latter of which Clive immediately occupied.

1795. Fort Ostenburgh, Trincomalee, surrendered to the British.

1813. Combat at Vera. — Wellington being aware of the force and direction of Clauzel's columns, concentrated his divisions, and as the day broke on the 31st of August the whole of the French line was assailed. Two Portuguese brigades of the 6th and 7th divisions, directed by Lord Dalhousie and General Colville, drove the French from their camp behind Urdax, and burned it.

1813. Assault of St. Sebastian. — The morning of the 31st of August broke heavily, and the fog was so thick that the besiegers' batteries could not open until eight o'clock. A constant fire was kept up until eleven, when Robinson's brigade passing through the openings in the sea-wall, moved against the breaches. The French, startled by the gallant attempt of a sergeant and twelve men to cut the sausage of the enemy's mines, fired the train prematurely; and the high sea-wall was thrown down with a dreadful crash upon the head of the advancing column. Although severely scourged from all sides, the stormers reached their destinations, and the head of the first column gained the top of the great breach; but their daring progress was arrested by the unexpected gulf below. At the bastion of St. John, the impediments were still greater, and the slaughter immense. "The volunteers being now let loose, went like a whirlwind to the breaches, crowd after crowd were seen to mount, to totter, and to sink; the deadly French fire was unabated, and the crest of the breach was covered with the slain." * The third breach was now assailed by the 13th Portuguese regiment, led by Major Snodgrass, followed by a detachment of the 24th; but, in spite of the most courageous efforts, it was evident that the assault must fail, unless some accident intervened, — for the tide was rising, and the reserves were all engaged. At this moment a quantity of combustibles, which the French had accumulated, took fire behind the traverses; and while the ramparts were involved in suffocating eddies of smoke, the British soldiers broke in at the first traverse. A desperate struggle ensued, but the fury of the stormers, whose numbers increased every moment, could not be stemmed. Five hours the dreadful battle had lasted at the walls, and now the stream of war went pouring into the town, and the remnant of the besieged fled into the fortress of Monte Orgullo. The carnage at the breaches was appalling, and the whole British loss since the renewal of the siege exceeded two thousand five hundred men and officers.

* Napier.

September 1.

1748. Siege of Pondicherry. — By the injudicious suggestion of the engineers in the siege of Pondicherry, the operations against the town were to be carried on against the north side, where the squadron took up their positions. This was the enemy's strongest point, nor could the approaches be carried on nearer than eight hundred yards of the walls; there being a deep morass between the works of the besiegers and the town, which the enemy, by the means of some backwater, rendered a complete inundation. On the 30th August the engineers broke ground fifteen hundred yards from the walls, carrying on their operations in an injudicious manner. On 1st September the

French, under the command of M. de Paradis, made a strong sortie in two divisions, attacking the trenches in two places. That officer, leading the largest body, being killed when close to the works, the enemy instantly retreated into the town. The other division having occupied some huts about a hundred yards in front of the second parallel, opened a galling fire, and then advancing to seize the intrenchment, the British troops fell into some disorder. But ensign Clive gallantly leading his section, by his example and exhortations rallied the men; then, throwing in a well-directed fire, compelled the enemy to retire to the huts, whence being driven, they retreated into the town in great confusion.

1795. Cape of Good Hope.— During the operations which led to the surrender of the Cape of Good Hope, an attack was made on the night of 27th August upon the Dutch outposts, by a detachment under Lieut.-Colonel Mackenzie; but, owing to the intricacy of the roads, combined with the ignorance of the guides, the attempt was not attended with the success it deserved. On the morning of the 1st September, the enemy having lined the range of mountains with Hottentots and Burgher militia, commenced a fire of musketry upon the British camp, which was not considered likely to prove of any serious effect, until the picket of the reserve, being too much occupied in covering themselves, neglected their front. The enemy taking advantage of that circumstance, rushed forward in considerable numbers, and forced them to fall back with some loss. But Capt. Brown arriving with the grenadiers of the 78th regiment to their support, the enemy were driven down the hill again, and the pickets reoccupied their former position. In this affair Captain Moneypenny of the 78th and Capt. Deutaffe of the St. Helena troops, were severely wounded.

September 2.

1695. Surrender of Namur. — Marshal Villeroi, disappointed in his various attempts to save Namur, resolved to make another effort, and accordingly ranged his army in order of battle near the wood of St. Denis. Finding the passes defended by intrenchments, or otherwise impracticable by the defiles and sluices, he resolved to advance to Perwys, having in his front the Mehaigne. Meanwhile King William III., aware of his design, encamped at Offin. Having detached thirty squadrons on 30th August to observe the movements of the French army, the marshal ordered forty squadrons to pass the Mehaigne and attack the allied detachment; but the French were drawn into an ambuscade and driven back with considerable loss. Animated by this success, the allies were preparing to make a second general assault upon the castle; when Marshal Boufflers and Count Guiscard, unwilling to risk the result of another encounter, capitulated on the 2nd September. On the 5th the castle was evacuated, and the confederates took possession of the fortress of Namur.

1801. Surrender of Alexandria. — The town and forts of Alexandria were taken possession of by the troops under Lieut.-Gen. Hutchinson on 2nd September, including the intrenched camp, the heights above Pompey's Pillar, the redoubt de Bain, and the fort Triangular. By the third article of the capitulation

the French army was to retire on the first complimentary day of the French era into the city of Alexandria and forts adjacent, and deliver up to the allied powers the intrenched camp in front of the lines of the Arabs, the fort Turc, and the fort Vivier, together with their artillery and ammunition. The French troops to evacuate the city, forts, and dependencies of Alexandria ten days after the signing of the capitulation, or at the time of their embarkation.

September 3.

1191. Battle of Ascalon.— Richard I. of England, commanding the Christian forces, defeated the Sultan Saladin's army of 300,000 Saracens and other infidels. No less than 40,000 of the enemy were left dead on the field of battle, and the victorious monarch marched to Jerusalem.

1650. Battle of Dunbar. — The English, under Cromwell, on this day obtained a signal victory over the Scots.

1651. Battle of Worcester. —A large body of Scots having marched into England to reinstate Charles II., Cromwell signally defeated them near Worcester. More than 2000 royalists were slain, and 8000 made prisoners; Charles with difficulty escaping to France.

1709. Surrender of Tournay. — The miners of the confederates not being sufficiently numerous, the troops were ordered upon that service; but many of those who had braved danger in the field, recoiled from these subterraneous attacks with horror. Such was their reluctance that Eugene and Marlborough visited the trenches in person to encourage them in this desperate service. At length the skill and perseverance of the assailants triumphing over all obstructions, the small garrison, exhausted by fatigue and famine, beheld with dismay the progress of the approaches, and breaches made preparatory to a general assault. On the morning of 31st August, a white flag appeared on the walls, and a parley took place; but the proposal that the garrison should surrender prisoners of war being rejected, hostilities recommenced. The fire of the besieging batteries. combined with the scarcity of provisions and the dread of a general assault, in which no quarter would be given, induced the commandant to surrender at discretion. The two generals, respecting the enduring bravery of the garrison, allowed them to march out with the honours of war, retaining their swords and baggage,—to return to France, but not to serve until an equal number of prisoners taken from the allies were restored in exchange. On the 3rd September, the gate of the citadel was delivered to the confederates, and on the 5th the garrison was conducted to Condé.

1767. Battle of Changama. — Col. Smith finding himself deserted by Nizam Ali, retired into the Carnatic; and receiving a reinforcement, the army under his command consisted of 800 Europeans of the Madras regiment, 30 of the corps mounted as dragoons, 1000 of the Nabob's cavalry, 5000 sepoys, and sixteen field-pieces; but these were wretchedly supplied with provisions and camp equipage. Looking down upon this force from the crest of the Ghauts, were the armies of Nizam and Hyder, amounting to 42,000 cavalry, 28,000 infantry, and 109 guns, ready to rush down upon the

Carnatic. No assurances or protestations of Col. Smith could, however, induce the Governor and Council of Madras to believe that an invasion was intended. Consequently no preparation was made; not a magazine formed, nor any step taken to arrest the progress of so calamitous an event. For three days, Smith continued his route towards Trincomalee, the column of march harassed by clouds of the enemy's cavalry; and on the fourth (being 3rd September) the road led through the small pass of Changama, which terminated on the banks of a fordable river; whilst a village and hill had been occupied by the enemy, whose columns of infantry were rapidly advancing to secure the position. But Capt. Cosby, with the 6th sepoys, immediately attacked it, and drove the enemy with considerable loss. The main body under Col. Smith arriving up, a severe action ensued, and the repeated charges of the enemy were gallantly repulsed. The British continued to advance, and, after hard fighting, drove the assailants before them. The enemy's loss, in killed alone, amounted to 2000 men, whilst that of the British was only 170.

September 4.

1417. Caen taken. — The English army under Henry V. took the town of Caen in Normandy by assault, and it continued in our possession thirty years. The Duke of Clarence was the first to enter the works at the head of the assailants, and, having beat back the force defending the bridge, pushed on to the walls on the other side of the town. The enemy being thus attacked in front and rear, cried for quarter; but the place was given up to pillage by the victorious monarch, as a reward for the valour of his troops.

1760. Attack of the English Camp repulsed. —At the desire of Gov. Pigot and Col. Coote, the marines of the squadron, amounting to 422 men, were landed at Cuddalore on 29th August, to assist in taking Arancopang and on the 30th the battalion joined the army. Col. Coote directed Major Monson, with 800 men, to attack the place; while himself with the main body marched against Oullagary, where the enemy were strongly posted. In the absence of this force, M. Lally resolved to attack our lines; and on the 3rd September, at four in the morning, he assaulted four of the advanced redoubts. Although feebly garrisoned, the enemy were repulsed from three of them, with great loss. On the night of the 4th, M. Lally made a vigorous attack on the redoubt near the Tamarind Tope; but the post was so gallantly maintained, that, spite of every effort, the enemy were compelled to retreat with great loss.

1763. Defeat at Auda Nulla. — Major Adams having invested the force of Nabob Cossim Ali Cawn in their intrenchments at Auda Nulla, on which were mounted upwards of 100 pieces of cannon, was unable to complete his batteries before the 3rd September, owing to the unfavourable state of the weather and the difficulty of procuring materials. On that morning a battery opened, mounting four 18-pounders, two 12-pounders, and four howitzers, at about 500 yards' distance. The enemy at the same time marched to attack the British encampment, front and rear, but were soon repulsed.

On the 4th, finding that their fire had no great effect on the enemy's mud-work, and that there was no possibility of carrying it by the river, but by advancing and filling the ditch, and the enemy considering himself secure by the large lake and swamp in front, Major Adams resolved to attack that morning. He accordingly ordered the two companies of European grenadiers, a company of French volunteers, and 500 grenadier sepoys to march at three in the morning, under command of Capt. Irvin, H. M.'s 84th regiment, supported by 1000 sepoys and two pieces of cannon; the whole line advancing at the same time. This was carried into execution, and the assailants gained possession of the entire works with but little loss in proportion to the importance of the affair. The number of the enemy slain was enormous, and the drowned exceeded even those who fell in the onslaught. About 1500 were made prisoners; but these were allowed to disperse to their homes,—the first instance of this kind of liberality ever known in India. Their consternation and terror is reported to have been indescribable. Cossim Ali Cawn retired with the principal remains of his army to Patna, leaving a garrison of 2000 sepoys at Mongheer. The roads were strewed with the dead; and the enemy made no attempt to rally, though many places were fortified by nature and required but little artificial assistance to be rendered impregnable, particularly the pass of Tiriagully, where they had thirteen pieces of cannon,—all of which they abandoned on the approach of their pursuers.

September 5.

1705. SURRENDER OF DENDERMOND.—The attack of the confederates against Dendermond was confided to Gen. Churchill. The attention of the garrison being diverted by a skilful feint, the trenches were opened, on the left bank of the Scheldt, without loss; and the approaches were pushed with such unusual celerity, that the place was reduced to surrender, unconditionally, on the 5th September.

1760. CAPTURE OF ZIERENBERG.—The Prince of Hesse having directed that an attack should be made on Zierenberg, the troops destined for this service were put in motion at eight o'clock on the night of the 5th of September. The cavalry, which were commanded by Major-Gen. Bock, consisted of two squadrons of the Greys, and two of the Inniskillings, two of Busch's, two of Mallowkouseley's, and four of Bock's. The infantry, commanded by Major-Gen. Griffin, was composed of Maxwell's grenadiers, 150 highlanders, Kingsley's regiment, and three battalions of grenadiers. Captain Grey, who led Kingsley's regiment, was the first man in the town; and Maxwell entering nearly at the same moment on the opposite side, the unfortunate French posts, hemmed in by both these parties, were put to the sword, and the garrison, being soon overpowered, surrendered. The troops returned to the camp about 9 o'clock on the morning of the 6th, bringing with them three pieces of cannon and 428 prisoners.

1798. DEFEAT OF HUMBERT.—On the 22nd of August, a French force, consisting of 1260 rank and file, with three pieces

of cannon, under General Humbert, landed in Killala bay, on the coast of Ireland. At that moment the British army were in two divisions,—one under Gen. Lake, at Tuam, and the other commanded by Cornwallis, at Athlone; besides which there were 2000 men, under General Taylor, at Boyles; and other smaller corps were scattered over various points. On the 30th of August the head-quarters were transferred to Ballinamore; and on the 1st September a camp was formed at Knock hill. Lord Cornwallis arrived at Tuam on the 2nd; and Gen. Lake was to be joined by Colonel Taylor at French Park. Arrangements were thus made to straiten the enemy's left, and to cover the roads leading towards the Shannon. On the 4th, Cornwallis advanced to Hollymount, with the intention of attacking the enemy; but Humbert having filed off to the left, the British on the morning of the 5th were in rapid march towards Ballinhannis, followed closely by Lake's division. Humbert endeavoured, by suddenly doubling back towards Dumkern, to elude his pursuers, and he succeeded in reaching Ballinamuck; but Gen. Lake overtaking him, the rebels immediately dispersed, and the French brigade, now reduced to 820 men, laid down their arms.

1800. Surrender of Malta.—The island of Malta and its dependencies, which withstood the memorable siege of the Turks in 1566, after the loss of above 20,000 men, surrendered to the French under Gen. Bonaparte in the outset of his expedition to Egypt, June 12th, 1798. Malta was blockaded by the British from the autumn of 1798, and, after enduring the most severe privations, surrendered on the 5th September, 1800, and was taken possession of by the troops under Major-Gen. H. Pigot.

1842. Reduction of Ghuznee.—Gen. Nott, after defeating the Afghans, on the 30th August, at Gonine, approached Ghuznee on the 4th September, which, being reconnoitred, was found to be full of men. Nott nevertheless determined to assail the fortress, and, in order to carry the enemy's mountain positions, immediately erected his batteries. Early on the morning of the 5th, it was discovered that the place had been evacuated during the night. On its being entered by the British troops, not a living creature remained within its walls, and the houses were almost entirely unroofed or destroyed by the factions of the Afghans for the sake of the timber. The fortifications and citadel were then destroyed, in order to obliterate the scene where such cruelties had been exercised towards the unresisting British prisoners. But as a contrast, the lovely village of Rozeh, near which the Candahar army was encamped during four days, was full of inhabitants, their houses filled with property, and their farm-yards stocked; yet nothing was taken by the victorious troops but what was amply paid for. Some chiefs had endeavoured, on the 14th and 15th, to impede the advance of the British; but their troops were routed, and Nott reached Cabul two days after General Pollock.

September 6.

1780. Battle at Perambaucum.—When Sir Hector Munroe's force left St. Thomas's Mount, on the 26th of August, Hyder, whose total force amounted to

100,000 men, raised the siege of Arcot. On the 29th, the British arrived at Conjeveram, the town of which Hyder had almost entirely destroyed. On the 5th of September, the detachment under Col. Baillie, consisting of 200 of the Madras regiment of infantry, two companies of artillery, with ten field-pieces, and five battalions of sepoys, reached Perambaucum, about fourteen miles from Conjeveram, where it was attacked by a select corps under Tippoo, consisting of 30,000 cavalry, 8000 infantry, and twelve pieces of artillery. During the whole of the day the enemy's attacks were continued with much daring; but Baillie, with his usual intrepidity, repulsed them with great slaughter. In the evening, that officer sent to Conjeveram, requesting Munroe to march to his assistance, while Tippoo reported to his father that he could make no impression upon the British detachment.

1781. EXPEDITION AGAINST NEW LONDON.—Many privateers having been fitted out at New London, in the Connecticut, for the annoyance of British commerce, Lieut.-General Sir Henry Clinton detached Brigadier-Gen. Arnold, with a division of troops in transports, protected by the Amphion frigate, Captain Bazely, with some sloops of war. The convoy proceeded by the Sound, and on the 5th of September anchored off the Long Island shore, about ten leagues from New London. On the morning of the 6th, the troops effected a landing in two places, and the whole force, consisting of the 38th, 40th, and 54th regiments, 3rd battalion of New Jersey volunteers, the Loyal Americans, American Legion, with a detachment of Yagers and royal artillery, moved forward. Captain Millet, with four companies, attacked fort Trumball, which commands New London harbour, and carried it without opposition, the enemy escaping to their boats. The main body, in their advance, also drove the enemy from a redoubt mounting six guns. On the opposite side of the river was fort Griswold, of considerable strength, of which, having entire command of the harbour, it was of importance to gain possession, or the enemy's vessels would effect their escape. Lieut.-Col. Eyre was therefore directed to attack this post; and that officer, after sending a summons, stormed the fort on three sides, and carried it after an obstinate defence of forty minutes, with a loss to the British of two officers and forty men killed, eight officers and 140 men wounded. Among the former, Major Montgomery of the 40th, and of the latter, Lieut.-Colonel Eyre of the 54th regiment, who behaved with great resolution, and led the attack, until wounded when near the enemy's works. He was then succeeded by Major Montgomery, who was killed by a spear, as he was entering the fort. The command next devolved on Major Bromfield, whose conduct did him great honour. Of the Americans, Col. Ladyard, and most of his officers, and 85 men were killed, and 60 wounded. Twelve vessels and all the storehouses were burnt, and fifty pieces of cannon rendered useless or brought away.

September 7.

1706. SIEGE AND BATTLE OF TURIN. — Notwithstanding the noble defence of the garrison of Turin, which had been invested

in the early part of May, their defences were aimost ruined, and they had no prospect of relief but from Prince Eugene, who, surmounting the numerous impediments thrown in his way, and overcomin g all opposition, passed four great rivers despite of the enemy, and reached Turin on 13th August. Being there joined by the Duke of Savoy, he passed the Po, between Montralier and Savignan. On the 7th September the confederates marched up to the French intrenchments in eight columns, in face of forty pieces of cannon, and were formed in order of battle within half-gunshot of the enemy. They then moved to the attack with surprising determination; but were resolutely opposed, until prince Eugene, placing himself at the head of the battalions near the left, forced the intrenchment at the first onset. The Duke of Savoy having met with the same success in the centre, and on the right, the cavalry, passing through the intervals of the infantry, pursued the fugitives; and the enemy's cannon in the outworks were turned against themselves. While the right wing was hotly engaged the remainder of the allies drove the enemy to their bridge upon the Po, and compelled them to surrender. They were also beaten out of Lucenta and forced to abandon the bridge on the Doria; and the garrison of Turin having made a gallant sortie, the allies became masters of all the enemy's camp between the Stura, the Po, and the Doria, and there captured 39 field-pieces. This memorable battle lasted all night, because of the intrenchments, redoubts, and fortified cassines, whence the allies had successively to expel the enemy. The loss of the French exceeded 1800 men, and the allies nearly as many: 6000 prisoners were secured; and 110 pieces of heavy artillery and 50 field-pieces were the trophies of this victory.

1708. Siege of Lisle.—Whilst the siege of Lisle was vigorously carried on, the Dukes of Vendome, Burgundy, and Berwick, made several feigned attacks on the allied force under the Duke of Marlborough; but, as it appeared evident that their object was to retard the siege, one hundred men from each battalion were employed in casting up an intrenchment in front of their army, which would secure the allies from any sudden surprise and the besiegers from interruption. The confederates, finding it impracticable to bring on a general battle, determined to storm the counterscarp of Lisle, and on the morning of 7th Sept. 800 grenadiers, supported by 800 fusiliers, and 230 workmen, were formed for the attack of the right, between the lower Deule and the gate of St. Andrew, under the orders of the Sieur des Roques; and 1600 grenadiers, 1600 fusiliers, and 230 workmen, for the attack of the left, between the river and the gate of St. Magdalen, under the Sieur du Mey. The assailants moved forward to the attack covered by a heavy fire from the batteries of the confederates; and, despite an obstinate defence and the springing of three mines, combined with a murderous fire from their outworks, by which no less then 1000 men were killed and wounded, the besiegers lodged themselves in the covered way.

1807. Surrender of Copenhagen. — After a bombardment of three days, Copenhagen, the capital of Denmark, surrendered to Gen. Lord Cathcart and Adm. Gambier, together with eighteen

sail of the line, fifteen frigates, six brigs, and twenty-five gun-boats, and an immense quantity of naval stores.

September 8.

1755. ATTACK OF CROWN POINT. — Col. Johnson, a provincial officer, with a force entirely composed of colonial troops, had proceeded to the end of Lake George, on his route to attack Crown Point, when fortunately learning that the French were advancing in great force, he intrenched his army in a strong position and prepared to receive them. Baron Deiskaw, considering that, if Col. Johnson succeeded in reducing Crown Point, the whole frontier of the French settlements on that side would be exposed, resolved to cross the lake and attack him on his march. After defeating an advanced corps under Col. Williams, the baron attacked the troops in their intrenchments; but was so well received, that, after a struggle of some hours, the French were compelled to retire with considerable loss, and Baron Deiskaw, being severely wounded, was taken prisoner. This repulse was of the greatest consequence to New York; and His Majesty was so well pleased with Col. Johnson's conduct that he created him a baronet of Great Britain.

1760. REDUCTION OF MONTREAL. — The army under Lieut.-Gen. Amherst, after sustaining the loss of 84 men in passing the Rapids, encamped at the isle of Perot on 5th September. On the 6th it proceeded in four columns down the river in boats, and landed at La Chine, on the island of Montreal. The enemy, after breaking down a bridge, retired without offering further opposition. Gen. Amherst pushed forward and invested Montreal, and in course of the day got up two 12-pounders, five 6-pounders, and five 3-pounders of light artillery, At this period the division under Brigadier Murray of 3800, and that under Lieut. Haviland of 3250 men, after accomplishing the reduction of several of the enemy's positions, were within distance of ready communication, capable of forming a junction, and might co-operate in completing the ultimate object of the expedition. On the morning of the 7th, two French officers arrived to propose terms of capitulation; and, after some negotiation, Montreal was surrendered on the 8th September, when the French garrison, amounting to 4000 men, laid down their arms.

1781. DEFEAT OF GENERAL GREENE. — The army under Col Stewart, in order to meet the convoy with provisions, of which it stood much in need, retired by slow marches to the Eutaws in South Carolina. Having ascertained that an American army of 4000 men, under General Greene, were advancing, on the 8th September Col. Stewart, with very inferior numbers, determined to fight them, and immediately formed the line of battle, with the right of his force to the Eutaw branch, and the left crossing the road to Roache's plantation, leaving a corps to cover the Charles town road. About 9 o'clock the action commenced on the right, and soon became general. The right wing, composed of the flank battalion under Major Majoribanks, drove the enemy, and, attacking them in flank, they gave way in all quarters, leaving behind them two brass 6-pounders and upwards of 200 killed on the field of battle; and among 60 prisoners

taken, was Col. Washington. The glory of the day would have been more complete, but from the total want of cavalry. The loss of the British amounted to 84 killed, 351 wounded, and 257 missing.

September 9.

1513. Battle of Flodden.—James IV. of Scotland having invaded England as the ally of the French king Louis XII., and committed cruel devastation, the Earl of Surrey, with 20,000 men, marched to oppose him. The armies encamped near Flodden, in Northumberland; and on the 9th September the action began about noon, and lasted until night. The English, being superior in number, had almost surrounded the Scots; but the latter, formed in a close body, resolutely determined that the English should pay dear for their victory. King James, many nobles, and ten thousand Scots are said to have perished in this battle, which continued until night parted the combatants. The loss of the English was about half of that number.

1799. Action of Zuyper-Sluys.—The same considerations which induced Abercromby to decline offensive operations, prompted Brune to bring matters to the issue of a battle. As yet he far surpassed the invaders in point of numbers; whereas the junction of the Russians and the Duke of York's corps would render him inferior until the supplies reached him from the provinces. With this view he advanced at an early hour on the 9th September, in three columns, of which the left was composed entirely of French, the centre and right of Dutch troops. The first, passing through Groot and Kamp, drove in the British outposts, and penetrated as far as the height of Houndsboys-duynen, on which the right of the English lines appuyed. The second, led on by Gen. Dandaels, attacked the village of St. Martin's with every demonstration of courage; while the third, under the guidance of Gen. Monteau, pushed, by way of Crubberdam, up to the very banks of the Zuyper-Sluys. Not for one moment, however, was the fate of the battle doubtful: a volley of musketry and grape, thrown in with all the coolness which distinguishes the practice of the British artillery and infantry, staggered each column ere it could deploy; and all the efforts of the leaders failed, throughout the remainder of the day, to restore the men to order and confidence. The attacks, though fierce and frequent, were thenceforth given without regularity; and by one o'clock in the day their whole army was in full and disorderly retreat. The loss of the enemy was not less than 1500 men, whilst the British did not lose more than 200. A field-piece, some pontoons and tumbrils were left on the field of battle.

1813. Surrender of St. Sebastian. — In our relation of the storm of St. Sebastian on the 30th August, we stated that the French garrison had retreated into the citadel of Monte Orgullo. On the 3rd of September, the governor still declining to surrender, new breaching batteries were commenced,—one for three pieces on the isthmus, and the other for seventeen pieces on the land front of the hornwork. The besieged replied but little; their ammunition was scarce, and the horrible vertical fire of the besiegers subdued their energy.

In this manner the action was prolonged until the 8th, when fifty-nine heavy battering pieces opened at once from the island, the isthmus, the hornwork, and the Chofres. In two hours both the Mirador and the Queen's battery were broken, the fire of the besieged was entirely silenced, whilst the face of the hill on the summit was torn and furrowed in a frightful manner; a magazine exploded, and the castle, small, and crowded with men, was overlaid with descending shells. Then the governor, proudly bending to his fate, surrendered. On the 9th, this brave man, with his heroic garrison reduced to one-third of their original number, and leaving five hundred wounded behind them in the hospital, marched out with the honours of war. The Spanish flag was hoisted under a salute of twenty-one guns, and the siege terminated after sixty-three days' open trenches, precisely when the tempestuous season, now at hand, would have rendered a continuance of the sea blockade impossible.

September 10.

1547. BATTLE OF MUSSELBURGH.—Henry VIII. of England, disappointed in effecting an alliance of his son Edward with the young Queen of Scotland, the Duke of Somerset, whom Henry had appointed Protector during the minority of the Prince, entered Scotland at the head of 15,000 foot and 300 horse. On the other hand, the Scots, to the number of 30,000, with 30 pieces of cannon, believing that the English were advancing to carry off their queen, passed the river Esk and took up a position on a rising ground, while the Protector encamped upon the hill of Pinkencleugh near the banks of the frith of Forth. The Scots, imagining that their opponents were about to embark, precipitately quitted their advantageous position, and Somerset, seeing them abandon the rising ground, formed his army in order of battle. The enemy, advancing along the shore, were galled from an English galley, whose fire killed the Lord Graham and threw the highlanders into confusion. Perceiving their disorder, Lord Gray charged their van, but was repulsed; and had the Scots been furnished with cavalry, the English would, in all probability, have been entirely defeated. At this moment the English infantry, supported by the archers, moved forward, covered by the artillery from a hill on the left, which, with the fire of the galley, made great havoc among the enemy. Their van now falling back, with the object of drawing the English over the slough and broken ground, the highlanders in the second line, supposing that the front was defeated, took to flight, and threw their whole army into confusion. The English cavalry now fell upon the fugitives, and meeting but little resistance, the carnage was appalling, and the whole field was strewed with spears and swords. The loss of the Scotch, at the lowest computation, was above 10,000, and 1500 made prisoners; whilst the English had not more than one hundred slain. This victory is also known as the battle of Pinkey, or Pinkencleugh.

1709. REDUCTION OF TOURNAY.—The city of Tournay was invested by the allied army under Marlborough and Prince Eugene on 27th July, and the siege pro-

secuted with all possible vigour until the 31st August, when the garrison proposed to capitulate. Marlborough, rejecting any terms but unconditional, the hostages were recalled, and about three o'clock in the afternoon hostilities recommenced. On the 10th September, at break of day, an officer from the garrison brought word that the place would now surrender on the terms that had been offered them; — the garrison to retain swords and baggage; to return to France, on condition that they were not to serve again until regularly exchanged.

1760. Posts at Oullagary carried.—The regiment of highlanders, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Morris, having joined the army, Col. Monson gave orders for the attack of the enemy's posts at Oullagary church and the redoubts in the Bound Hedge on the 9th September at midnight. The former post was attacked a little before daylight by the Company's troops, led by Major Smith, and the enemy driven from their works, leaving nine field-pieces in the hands of the assailants. The Major pursued the enemy to a redoubt, where they made some stand, but were soon driven thence to the walls of Pondicherry.

1800. Action at Conaghul. —The rebel chief Dhoondia, with 5000 cavalry, having encamped about nine miles in front of Yepalperwy, Col. Wellesley, with the 19th and 25th dragoons and 1st and 2nd regiments of native cavalry, moved towards the enemy on the 10th September, as they were on their march; and being strongly posted, their rear and left flank covered by the village and rock of Conaghul, they for some time stood with apparent firmness; but such was the rapidity and determination of the charge made by the four regiments, formed in one line in order to extend along the front of the enemy, that the whole gave way and were pursued by the British several miles. Many were killed, and among the slain Doohandia Wang. The whole body dispersed, and were scattered in small portions over the face of the country, whilst the enemy's baggage, with elephants and camels, fell into the hands of the victors.

September 11.

1708. Siege of Lisle. — The confederates having made themselves masters of the counterscarp of Lisle, endeavoured to complete their works with all possible energy. In the night between the 9th and 10th of September the enemy made a sortie, but were repulsed with considerable loss. On the 11th, the Imperialists relieved the trenches, and Prince Eugene being informed that the French were advanced within sight of the intrenchments, his highness marched with fifteen battalions and the cavalry to reinforce the Duke of Marlborough. His Grace, on learning that the enemy's skirmishers were within a short distance of the confederate camp, detached Lieut.-Gen. Wood, with the regiment of Sir Richard Temple, and another English battalion, and they were speedily repulsed as far as Ennerlin, where a force was posted in a castle surrounded with a ditch. The two English battalions endeavoured to dislodge this post; but the grenadiers and pickets of six brigades arriving to the enemy's support, the English were compelled to retire after a

very stout resistance, retreating in perfect order, with the loss of several officers, and 200 killed and wounded.

1709. BATTLE OF MALPLAQUET. — The confederate army, amounting to above 100,000 men, commanded by Marlborough, had encamped with its right near Sart and Bleron, and its left on the edge of the wood of Lagnière, the head-quarters being at Blaregnies. A reinforcement of the troops from Tournay joined early on the morning of the 11th of September, so that the armies on both sides amounted to about 120,000 men. At eight o'clock the attack on the French commanded by Marshal Villars commenced, under a heavy cannonade by the allies. Prince Eugene, with 86 battalions, entered by the wood of Sart, and 22 battalions under Count Lotum attacked the enemy so vigorously, that, after an hour's resistance, they were driven from their intrenchments. In the meantime, 36 Dutch battalions on the right, under the Prince of Orange, drove the French from their intrenchments in the wood of La Merte, after a desperate struggle. Both flanks being now defeated, and the Duke of Marlborough observing the enemy drawing off their cannon, forced their intrenchments on the plain, between the woods of Sart and Jansart. The cavalry then advanced, led by Marlborough, Eugene, and the Prince of Hesse, and compelled the enemy to retreat towards Bavay. This sanguinary battle, which was attended with a loss of nearly 18,000 men to the allies, and not less than that amount on the part of the French, was productive of no other advantage than the siege and surrender of Mons. Sixteen pieces of artillery and 40 standards, with many prisoners, were the only trophies of this dearly-purchased victory.

1777. BATTLE OF BRANDYWINE. — The American army of 15,000 men under Washington, posted on the commanding ground above Birmingham Church, with their left on Brandywine Creek, near Newcastle, in Pennsylvania, on 11th September was attacked by the British army, under Lord Cornwallis, formed in two lines, with a brigade in reserve. The guards and grenadiers advanced from the right, under a heavy fire of cannon and musketry, and pushed on with such impetuosity, that the rebels gave way, and were pursued into the woods upwards of two miles. The enemy's right took up a second position near Dilworth, but were again routed. Their loss was 300 killed, 600 wounded, and 400 made prisoners ; on the part of the British, 80 killed and 400 wounded.

1793. SURRENDER OF QUESNOY. — The allied army under Gen. Clairfait invested La Quesnoy in the latter part of July, and the siege was pushed with such vigour that, at midnight on 10th September, the enemy ceased firing, and on the morning of the 11th the garrison capitulated, the troops surrendering as prisoners of war. On the 13th the troops marched out with the honours of war.

1803. VICTORY OF DELHI. — Louis Bourquin, the French officer who succeeded M. Perron, having assembled a powerful Mahratta force within six miles of Delhi, and concealing his guns in the high grass, completely took the English by surprise. Gen. Lake, in order to draw the enemy from their strong position,

retired his cavalry; and, they mistaking it for a retreat, rushed after them in the full assurance of success. But the horse having retired in good order, on reaching the head of the advancing column, opened from the centre as the battalions steadily advanced under a tremendous discharge from the Mahratta guns. Arriving within 100 yards, they fired a volley, and then, rushing forward with the bayonet, routed the enemy with great slaughter. The consequence of this victory was the immediate possession of the imperial city of Delhi.

1842. Capture of Cabul. — Major-Gen. Pollock was opposed on 11th September at Tezeen by 16,000 men, under Akbar Khan, who disputed to the last the Huf-Kotul, but the determined courage of the British forced the enemy to disperse, leaving behind them several guns and standards. On the 16th the victorious army entered Cabul, and the British colours were planted on the Bala Hissar, under a royal salute from the horse artillery.

September 12.

1708. Siege of Lisle. — About nine in the morning, the besieged came out of the town in great numbers, with four stands of colours, and attacked the trenches on the left, in six different places, having at the same time another body of troops in the covered-way ready to sustain them. Before the army could do any damage beyond overturning a few gabions, they were assailed by the nearest battalions, and compelled to retire in great disorder, having several officers and sixty men killed; whilst the confederates had fourteen killed and thirty wounded.

1814. Battle of Baltimore. The British army commanded by Major-Gen. Ross effected a landing, on 12th September, on the left bank of the Petapsco river, distant about thirteen miles from the city of Baltimore, with the object of attacking that place, The whole force immediately moved forward, and on arriving at the enemy's advanced post, about three miles from the place of disembarkation, where they had formed a line of intrenchment, the American dragoons retired without firing a shot. The major-general, accompanied by Rear-Adm. Cockburn, being with the advance, were attacked about ten o'clock by a division of the enemy's riflemen, with cavalry and artillery, numbering about 350 men. A short skirmish ensued, and the enemy fell back, most of them taking to the woods. At this moment the gallant Ross, in proceeding towards the main body to order up the light companies, received a mortal wound by a musket-ball passing through the right arm into his breast, and the expiring general lay on the road unnoticed until the arrival of the light division, which had moved up on hearing the firing. Within five miles of Baltimore, a corps of 4500 men, with 8000 more in reserve, supported by numerous batteries, was drawn up in close order, and protected by a strong palisade. The command having devolved upon Lieut.-Col. Brooke, he made dispositions for an immediate attack. The light brigade, consisting of the 85th regiment and light companies of the army, covered the whole front. The 4th regiment gained a position on the enemy's left; whilst the 44th, with the marines of the fleet under Major Robyns, and a brigade of

seamen, formed in line along the enemy's front; and the 21st regiment with 2nd battalion of marines and detachments of that corps under Major Lewis, remained in columns on the road, to act on the enemy's left. As the British moved forward, the Americans opened a fire of musketry from their whole line, as well as from six field-pieces, but in less than fifteen minutes they retired into a wood in their rear, whence they were expelled, chiefly by the bayonet, leaving their wounded and two pieces of cannon, with many prisoners, in the hands of the British. In this short but decisive affair, the enemy lost from 500 to 600 killed and wounded; and on the part of the British—

Army,	39	killed,	251	wounded
Navy,	7	„	44	„
Total,	46	„	295	„

September 13.

1759. Battle of Quebec.—About an hour before daylight on 13th September, the army commanded by Major-Gen. Wolfe, after making a feint higher up the river, effected a landing to the eastward of Sillery, a league above Cape Diamond, and about two miles to the westward of Quebec. As the day broke, the French army under Montcalm, amounting to 10,000 men, formed in order of battle on the plains of Abraham, and Wolfe immediately made a disposition of his troops. Next to the Louisbourg grenadiers, he placed successively the 35th, 28th, 43rd, 47th, 78th, and 58th regiments, under Brigadiers Monckton and Murray. The second line was composed of the 15th regiment and two battalions of royal Americans, under Brigadier Townshend; and while the reserve was composed of 48th regiment, the left of the army was covered by the light infantry under Col. Howe. Opposed to this force of 5000 men, without artillery, Montcalm formed his army into three columns, and advanced with a cloud of skirmishers in front; but these were compelled to fall back by the intrepidity of the light infantry, and a light six-pounder, which the sailors dragged up about 8 o'clock. The enemy came on with great determination soon after ten, with the intention to gain the left flank; but this design was effectually frustrated by Brigadier Townshend advancing the 15th regiment, and placing it *en potence*. The French opened their fire as soon as they arrived within musket-shot, but the British reserving theirs, until within thirty yards of their opponents, repeated it so quickly, that the enemy gave way at all points, closely pursued by their victorious antagonists. It was at this moment that Wolfe *, at the head of the Louisbourg grenadiers, received his third and fatal wound. Colonel Carleton, quartermaster-general, was dangerously wounded in the head; and shortly afterwards, Brigadier Monckton, at the head of the 47th regiment, was shot through the body. Part of the French stood for a while; but the charge of 28th and 47th regiments threw them into entire disorder. Then the highlanders, supported by the 58th regiment, took to their broad-swords, driving a portion of the fugitives into the town, and

* Carried a little way to the rear, and laid down, hearing an officer near him exclaim, "See how they run," the dying hero asked, with some emotion, "Who run?" The officer replied, "The French,—they, give way everywhere!" "Then God be praised," said Wolfe, "I die happy."

part to their works at the bridge over the river St. Charles; nor did they retire, until fired upon by the cannon on the ramparts. The loss of the British was only 57 killed and 607 wounded; whilst the French lost 1500 in killed, wounded, and prisoners. Gen. Montcalm, as well as the second and third in command, De Senezergue and Baron de St. Ours, were mortally wounded and carried off the field.

1762. Attack of St. John's.—The French having possessed themselves of St. John's, Newfoundland, two battalions under Col. Amherst were detached from Halifax, and landed in Torbay, about three leagues to the northward of St. John's, on the 13th September. After a march of four miles through a thick wood, they attacked the enemy, and after a slight resistance, compelled them to retreat. The troops then took post to the left of the inlet of Kitty-Vitty. Being annoyed by the enemy's fire from a neighbouring hill, the light infantry under Captain M'Kenzie, supported by the grenadiers of the Royal, and 77th regiments, attacked this strong position of the enemy, and drove them from the hill. In this attack Captain M'Kenzie was mortally wounded.

September 14.

1402. Battle near Holmedon Hill.—Archibald, Earl of Douglas, made an irruption into the English marches at the head of 13,000 men, and, having ravaged the country for some time without opposition, was on his return to Scotland, but found himself intercepted by a strong body of English troops commanded by the Earl of Northumberland, his son Henry Hotspur, the Earl of Dunbar, and the Lord Greystoke. The Scots were drawn up on the declivity of Holmedon hill, near Wallowover, and in this exposed position suffered severely from the English archers. Douglas, perceiving their advantage, advanced his men-at-arms; but the English, retiring, still kept up a discharge of arrows, until that body of Scots became fatigued with the weight of their armour; and the rest of their army, left exposed to the English archery, could no longer stand the shock, and fled with great precipitation. In this battle, which was fought on Holy-rood day, 7000 Scots were left dead upon the field, and a great number perished in the Tweed. The Earl of Douglas, who lost an eye in the engagement, was taken prisoner, together with the Earls of Fife, Murray, and Angus, Lords Montgomery and Erskine, and fourscore knights of distinction.

1543. Surrender of Boulogne.—The Emperor Charles entered into a league with Henry VIII. against France, that each party should march 40,000 men, which were to unite in the neighbourhood of Paris. Had this design been executed, that city, and all the country as far as the Loire, would have been endangered; for the French army did not amount to more than 40,000 men. But, instead of pursuing their original plan of operations, their forces were employed in tedious sieges. Charles sat down before St. Didier, and Henry before Boulogne, on the 26th of July, 1544. Although the siege of that place was pushed with all imaginable vigour, the garrison did not surrender until the 14th of September. The

Dauphin made some ineffectual attempts to retake the place; and Henry from this period began to distrust his ally: but both had infringed the treaty. Charles concluded a separate compact; and Henry returned to England, expecting that the French would invade in their turn. By the treaty made at Outreau, 24th of March, 1550, Boulogne was sold to the French monarch for 4000 crowns of gold.

1711. Bouchain surrenders.—On the 12th of September, about noon, the besieged, seeing that the breaches made in the upper town were of sufficient extent, and that all things were preparing for a general assault, beat the chamade, and, hostages being exchanged, terms of capitulation were proposed; but Marlborough refusing to accede to any other stipulation than an unconditional surrender, the hostages returned to the town. The governor still holding out, the batteries renewed their fire with such increased fury that the besieged hung out a white flag. On the 14th, new hostages were exchanged, the governor proposing that the garrison should surrender as prisoners of war, to be conducted to France, and be regularly exchanged. This being likewise refused, and the cannonade resumed with vigour, the garrison, now reduced to half their original number, surrendered on the conditions proposed by the Duke of Marlborough, and, on the following day, marched out with the honours of war.

1751. Successful Sortie from Arcot.—Clive, finding himself invested in Arcot by a powerful and increasing force, and anxious for the safe arrival of two 18-pounders, resolved to attack the besiegers. On the night of the 14th of September he made a successful sortie, the enemy being defeated with considerable loss; and the convoy entered the fort in triumph.

1854. Expedition to the Crimea.—In the early part of August, the allied English, French, and Turkish army, commanded by Marshal St. Arnaud and Lord Raglan, amounting to nearly 100,000 men, had encamped near Varna. It being determined that an attack should be made upon Sebastopol, numerous men-of-war and transports began to assemble, and by the 27th seventeen sail of the line were at anchor in the bay. The embarkation of the troops had now commenced; and on the 31st the last division was on board. On the morning of the 5th of September, the British got under way shortly after daylight, and joined the vast assemblage at Baltschik Bay. Early on the 7th the signal was made to weigh; and before seven o'clock the whole fleet proceeded towards its destination, the divisions, formed in long lines, moving through the smooth water with all the precision of the movements of a battalion. On the 9th the expedition anchored near the island of Fidonisi, at the entrance of the Danube, where, being joined by the French and Turkish ships, there was to be seen the magnificent spectacle of four hundred sail conveying sixty thousand troops. The coast of the Crimea having been reconnoitred on the 10th and 11th, it was arranged to disembark the troops in the bays of Katcha and Alma, between Eupatoria and Old Fort; and on the 13th the fleet was again in motion, assisted by the powerful steamers, extending along several miles of

coast. No enemy appearing to oppose the landing, the debarkation of the army commenced on the morning of the 14th; and before dark the whole had landed in admirable order,—the French in the bay below Old Fort, the English in the next bay, nearer to Eupatoria.

September 15.

1762. Defeat of the Enemy near St. John's. — The French being strongly posted on the summit of two hills, on the road to St. John's, it was necessary to dispossess them, before siege could be laid to the fort. Early on the morning of the 15th September, Capt. M'Donnel, with his light infantry, took the enemy by surprise; and, although three companies of grenadiers and two pickets, with a mortar and a six-pounder, were posted in this strong position, the enemy were driven at the point of the bayonet with such vigour, that they precipitately retreated, after sustaining considerable loss; and a captain, with thirteen men, were made prisoners.

1776. Capture of New York. —When the Americans abandoned their lines at Brooklyne, and retreated from Long Island, Gen. Howe moved the King's army from Bedford, leaving two brigades of Hessians, under Major.-Gen. De Heister, at Brooklyne, and one brigade of British at Bedford. Five other positions were taken up by the remainder of the force, and batteries erected against those of the enemy commanding the passage at Hellgate. On the morning of the 15th September, the first division of the army, under Lieut.-Gen. Clinton, consisting of the light infantry, the reserve, the Hessian grenadiers, and chasseurs, embarked on board the flat-boats, and proceeded down the creek to Keep's Bay, where, under cover of the frigates, they made good their landing. The Hessians being in the advance, defeated a body of rebels as they were retiring from Stuvessant's Cove. The whole army then advanced, and compelled the enemy to fall back to their main body on Morris's heights, where General Washington had taken post with about 18,000 men; besides which, they had at least 4000 in New York, under Gen. Putnam, who, being aware of the danger he ran of having his retreat cut off, withdrew from the city with all possible expedition as the day closed, and joined Washington before daybreak on the ensuing morning. As soon as it was known that the enemy had abandoned New York, Major-Gen. Robertson, with a brigade of infantry, was detached to take possession of the place. During the night of the 15th, the royal army had its right at Horen's Hook and its left at the North River, near to Bloomingdale. The position of the rebel army embraced both sides of Kingsbridge, defended by strong and extensive works; and they held a redoubt on the Jersey side of North River.

1793. Action near Menin.— On the morning of 15th September, a French army, amounting to thirteen thousand men, attacked the advanced post on the left of Gen. Beaulieu's army, posted at Bisseghem, with much spirit; but reinforcements quickly arriving up, they desisted from further attack. The French then endeavoured to dislodge the Austrians from their position behind the Landerberg; but here they were again repulsed and com-

pelled to give way by the fire of the Austrian artillery upon their left flank. Gen. Beaulieu, availing himself of this advantage, resolutely charged the enemy in front, and entirely routed them. They retreated towards Menin, followed by the allied army, whose advanced guard was frequently and successfully engaged, even to the gates of the town. At four in the afternoon, Gen. Beaulieu, having brought up his whole force and assaulted the gate of Rouflaer, the French totally abandoned the place, and passed the Lys with precipitation, followed by Gen. Ehrbach's corps and two English squadrons, who joined the Austrian hussars in the pursuit of the French towards Roncq. In this action the allies lost about 100 men killed and wounded. The loss of the French was about 400; and above 200 prisoners, with two pieces of cannon, were taken.

September 16.

1191. Richard I. of England, after reducing Acre, projected the siege of Ascalon; but Saladin having placed his army, amounting to 100,000, men under cover of the city, Richard on the 16th of September gave him battle. The right of the king's army was commanded by James of Avesnes; the left, composed of French troops, under the Duke of Burgundy; whilst the centre was directed by the king in person; and the whole force did not exceed 40,000 men. The right wing commenced the battle with great intrepidity, but they were repulsed by the vast superiority of the Turks, with the loss of their gallant commander. The French also made a vigorous attack, but having advanced in pursuit of the enemy, they became surrounded by the troops of the Sultan, until Richard hastened to their relief and compelled the Turks to retire. By this time the right had rallied, and now took part with the left wing, under the Duke of Burgundy, in completing the overthrow of the infidels. Richard obtained a complete victory, with the loss of 4000 men; whilst the enemy are said to have lost 40,000. The king took possession of the city, and improved the fortifications.

1773. Reduction of Tanjore. —Colonel Clive, in command of a force for the reduction of Tanjore, invested that place, and on the 20th of August approaches were made to within 500 yards of the wall of the city. On the 24th the enemy made a determined sortie, but were driven back with great loss; on which occasion the grenadiers of the first Madras regiment particularly distinguished themselves. On the 16th of September, at 1 P. M., the troops advanced to the assault; and though 20,000 men were in the fort, fully prepared for its defence, yet the place was taken by surprise, and the rajah and his suite were among the prisoners.

1776. Defeat near the North River. — The British troops under Lieut.-Gen. Howe took up a position on the 15th of September near the north river, in front of the rebel army, amounting to 20,000 men, commanded by Washington. On the morning of the 16th, the 2nd and 3rd battalions of light infantry, supported by the royal highlanders, attacked a large detachment of the enemy which had approached the advanced posts, and drove them back to their intrenchments. Washington immediately marched a corps of three thousand men to their support; on which General Howe moved up the reserve, with

two field-pieces, a battalion of Hessian grenadiers, and a company of chasseurs; but the light infantry and highlanders, with the aid of the chasseurs and field-pieces, had gallantly repulsed the enemy with considerable loss, and compelled them to retire within their intrenchments. On this occasion the Americans are reported to have lost a colonel and three hundred men, killed and wounded; whilst the king's army had fourteen men killed and 78 wounded.

1795. Reduction of Cape of Good Hope. — The troops and brigade of seamen and marines, amounting to about 1900 men, under Lieut.-General A. Clarke, which gained the heights of Muysenburg on the 7th of August, marched from that post on the 14th of September, and having formed into two lines, supported by field-pieces, they advanced to attack the enemy; but as the Dutch retired, after experiencing some loss, the British halted for the night. At daylight on the 15th, an officer arrived with a flag, and proposals of capitulation from Governor Sluysken; and on the 16th, the terms being ratified, the colony surrendered to His Britannic Majesty, the troops in garrison being prisoners of war.

September 17.

1762. Recovery of Newfoundland. — In the Calendar of the 15th September we related the successful operations of the forces under Col. Amherst for the recovery of the colony of Newfoundland. The enemy having abandoned the post on the hill commanding the entrance of the harbour of St. John's, it was taken possession of, and the fort invested. During the thick fog that prevailed while Col. Amherst was taking measures for reducing the place, Commodore de Ternay, availing himself of the opportunity, slipped his cables and stole out of the port with his squadron, consisting of Robuste, 74, Eveillé, 64, Garonne, 44, Licorne, 32, and a bomb. On the 17th, a mortar battery was opened against the fort, and batteries were erected for the cannon; but, on the 18th, Colonel D'Haussonville having proposed terms of capitulation, which were ratified, the garrison, amounting to 683 persons, surrendered as prisoners of war, to be conveyed to France as soon as transports could be conveniently procured.

1791. Raymaughur surrenders. — The hill-forts on the north-east of Bangalore interrupting the communication with the Nizam's army, a corps was immediately formed to reduce them. The fourth battalion of Madras infantry, Gowdie's brigade, and Capt. Reid's detachment of native infantry, consisting of two battalions, likewise attached to Major Gowdie's corps, were appointed for this service. On 14th September the force was encamped within nine miles of Raymaughur, and on the 16th that place was invested. On the 17th the batteries opened with great effect, and in a short time the fort surrendered at discretion.

September 18.

1415. Siege of Harfleur. — Henry V. having succeeded his father in 1413, and a war breaking out with France, he assembled an army of 6000 men-at-arms, with 24,000 archers, forming altogether 50,000 men. This force he embarked at Southampton, and the whole fleet, consisting of not less than 1500 sail, conveyed them safely to the

coast of Normandy, where they landed without opposition, although the constable of France had a very large force in the neighbourhood. The first enterprise of importance undertaken was the siege of Harfleur, which was strongly fortified and provided with a numerous garrison, under the command of Comte Estouteville. Henry prosecuted the siege with such vigour that the town was breached in several places; and the besieged, finding it impracticable to maintain their ground, capitulated on the 18th September, on condition of surrendering, if not relieved by the Sunday after Michaelmas. A body of French troops, which attempted to succour the place, being repulsed, and the term prescribed in the capitulation having expired, the garrison surrendered, and Henry took possession of Harfleur.

1702. Siege of Venloo. — The investment of Venloo being completed, 32 battalions and 36 squadrons were detached for the siege, under the Prince Naussau Saarbruck, and on 7th September the attacks commenced on both sides the Meuse under the direction of Cohorn. On the 13th, Marlborough took up a new position, with his right at Satendal and his left at Lonaken. The breaches being rapidly pushed forward, the first attack was directed, on the 18th, against fort St. Michael, which was connected by a bridge of boats across the Meuse, and formed its principal defence. The party for the assault consisted mostly of English troops, under Lord Cutts; whilst Lord Lorne, Sir Richard Temple, and other distinguished volunteers assisted in carrying the ravelin sword in hand. Elated by their success, the victorious assailants forced their way over a bridge connecting the ravelin with the interior works, and carried the fort itself by storm, making 200 prisoners.

1759. Surrender of Quebec. —Brigadier-General Townshend, having succeeded to the command of the army after the death of the lamented Wolfe on the 13th September, took immediate measures of following up the advantage that had been so gloriously obtained. He encamped the army in a defensive position, and erected redoubts, whence a constant cannonade was kept up against the town. The ground having been well reconnoitred, the engineers commenced erecting batteries, on which cannon and mortars were speedily mounted. But before the completion of these operations, Gen. De Ramzay, on the 17th, offered to surrender the town; and on the 18th the terms of capitulation being settled, Brigadier-General Murray, at the head of three companies of grenadiers and a detachment of artillery with a field-piece, marched in, and took possession of the upper town, where the British colours were hoisted. At the same time, Capt. Palliser and a detachment of seamen took possession of the lower town. The garrison, amounting to 6000 men, marched out with the honours of war, and were embarked for France.

September 19.

1356. Battle of Poitiers.— In 1355, Edward III. went over to France, and having ravaged the Boulonnois and Artois, returned to England, which was at that time threatened with an invasion from Scotland. Prince Edward having refreshed the troops after a severe campaign,

began his march from Bordeaux on 6th July, 1356, at the head of 2000 men-at-arms, 6000 archers, and 4000 infantry. After ravaging several provinces, and taking 6000 men prisoners, he encamped on Saturday, 17th September, between Beauvoir and Maupertuis, within two leagues of Poitiers. The French king coming up with an army of 60,000 men, resolved on attacking the English the next morning; but in consequence of the intercession of Cardinal Perigort, to prevent hostilities, the Prince of Wales expressed himself disposed to accept terms consistent with the honour of his country; and offered to restore all the places and prisoners he had taken, and abstain for seven years from carrying arms against France, if allowed to return unmolested to Bordeaux. But John insisting on the surrender of Edward and 100 knights, and in that case the army might retire to Bordeaux, the Prince declared that he would never be taken but in the field, and made dispositions accordingly. On the morning of the 19th, the French appeared in order of battle; the right commanded by the Duke of Orleans, the left under the Dauphin, whilst the king in person commanded the reserve. Edward drew up his handful of troops in three divisions, formed in close order, with his flanks protected by a mountain on one side and a morass on the other. About nine o'clock, the *élite* men-at-arms entered the lane leading to the English position, but they were so galled by the archers, that many had fallen before the party reached the main body, where they were cut to pieces by Lord Audley. The force under Marshals Clermont and Andreham, harassed in their advance by the bowmen, on reaching the van, were valiantly opposed by the Earl of Warwick; whilst Salisbury and Suffolk, moving up from the rear, completed their confusion. Both marshals being among the slain, the enemy became disconcerted, fell into disorder, and then fled with precipitation. The Prince of Wales now advanced at the head of his men-at-arms and attacked the division commanded by king John. The battle was maintained with great vigour, until Gauchet de Brienne, Constable of France, was killed. His brigade then gave way, and victory declared in favour of the English. King John, finding himself deserted by all his followers, surrendered, and was conducted to the victorious Prince of Wales. The captive monarch, with other distinguished prisoners, were conveyed to London by Prince Edward in May, 1357; when the king was entertained in the most sumptuous manner, and provided with an apartment in the royal palace until the Savoy could be fitted for his reception.

1812. Siege of Burgos. — The castle of Burgos and its works enclosed a rugged hill, between which and the river the city was situated. An old wall, with a new parapet constructed by the French, offered the first line of defence; the second line, which was within the other, was of the nature of a field retrenchment, and well palisaded. The third was of similar construction, and contained the two most elevated points of the hill; and on the highest was a heavy casemated work, called the Napoleon battery. Within three hundred yards on the north side of the city was a second height called St. Michael, scarcely less elevated

than that of the fortress, and was defended by a large hornwork and counterscarp. Nine heavy guns, eleven field-pieces, and six mortars were mounted on the works; and the garrison consisted of 1900 men, under Gen. Dubreton. On the 19th September, the first division of the British army having effected the passage of the Arlanzan, Major S. Cocks, supported by Pack's Portuguese, drove in the French outposts on the hill of St. Michael; and during the night, reinforced by the 42nd regiment, assaulted the hornwork. The storming columns against the front were repulsed with loss, but the gallant leader of the 79th succeeded in forcing an entrance by the gorge. The garrison was thus actually cut off; but Major Cocks not being closely supported, the French, still 500 strong, broke through his men and escaped. The British lost about 400 men, while the loss of the enemy was less than 150.

September 20.

1417. Caen Taken. — The town of Caen in Normandy having been besieged by the English under Henry V., was taken by assault on 20th September; and it continued in the hands of the English nearly thirty years.

1643. Battle of Newbury. — After the fruitless expedition of King Charles into Gloucestershire, he returned towards London, and the Earl of Essex, who commanded the army of the Parliament, moved in the same direction. Prince Rupert was immediately detached to intercept his march, and harass him until the king in person should arrive up with the infantry. This service was performed with much expedition; and before the enemy had reached Newbury, their rear was so effectually attacked, that they halted at Hungerford on 16th of September. On the following day the monarch occupied Newbury with his infantry; while Essex, after passing the night in the open field, made preparations to give him battle upon Bigs-hill, within a mile of the town. After some skirmishing on the morning of the 20th, on the part of the royal army, the horse charged with such vigour, that they routed those of their opponents, but as they could make no impression on the foot, their cavalry rallied behind them, as they were put into confusion. The London trained-bands, in particular, opposed themselves like a rampart, against the efforts of the royalists, and managed their pikes with such dexterity, that Prince Rupert could make no impression upon them with his choice squadrons. The battle was fought with equal obstinacy on both sides, and night parted the combatants, before either could claim the victory. On the following morning the Earl of Essex pursued his march towards Reading, which he entered with his cannon and baggage, after having been severely handled by Prince Rupert. Though the number of the slain was not excessive, Charles had to mourn the loss of several nobles of distinction, and among that number Lord Viscount Falkland, secretary of state.

1810. Third Invasion of Portugal.—In order to prevent Massena gaining the main road from Oporto to Coimbra, Gen. Spencer, with the first division, moved upon Milheada, and Trant was directed to join him by a march through San Pedro de Sulto Sardas. Meanwhile, Leith ar-

rived on the Alva, and General Hill was only one day's march behind; for, on learning that the French boats on the Tagus had had been destroyed, he directed his artillery by Thomar, and, putting his troops in motion, reached Espisnal on 20th September, where he was joined by General Lecor, who with great judgment had brought the Portuguese brigade by long marches from Fundao. Thus, the two corps of the allied army were united on the same day that the main body of the enemy entered Viseu; and the bridges having been destroyed by Gen. Pack, the project of surprising Coimbra was baffled. Massena had not failed to experience other evil consequences from adopting that line of march, and had been obliged to repair the road from day to day for his artillery, which was still twenty miles from Viseu on the 19th. Col. Trant, aware of this, formed the hardy project of destroying it; and quitting Moimenta de Beira in the night, with a squadron of cavalry, two thousand militia, and five guns, on the 20th surprised a patrol of ten men, from whom he learnt that the convoy was at hand, and that Montbrun's cavalry was close in the rear. The defiles were, however, narrow, and Trant, charging the head of the escort, took a hundred prisoners and some baggage. The convoy then fell back, followed by the militia; but the enemy having rallied and repulsed the Portuguese cavalry, disorder prevailed. Trant, seeing that nothing more could be effected, returned to Moimenta de Beira, and thence marched to Lamego with his prisoners. The French, ignorant of the number and quantity of their assailants, fell back, and did not finally reach Viseu until the 23rd; by which circumstance Massena lost two most important days.

1854. Battle of the Alma. —The allied English, French, and Turkish forces, under the command of Marshal St. Arnaud and Lord Raglan, amounting to about 50,000 men, which quitted Varna on the 7th September, effected a landing in the bay of Eupatoria, in the Crimea, on the 14th and 15th, and remained encamped near the place of debarkation until the morning of the 19th. Long before daybreak, the whole camp was in motion, preparatory to an advance upon Sebastopol; but it was not until 9 o'clock that the army commenced its march. Having bivouacked for the night on the left bank of the Bulganac, early on the morning of the 20th the army resumed its march towards the Alma, on the banks of which river the Russians were intrenched in great strength. Their formidable position crossed the great road about three miles from the sea, and the bold and precipitous range of heights, at an elevation of 350 to 400 feet, formed their left. Turning thence, round a wide valley terminating at a salient pinnacle, their right rested, and whence the descent to the plain was more gradual. This was the key of the enemy's position, and consequently strongly defended; and the whole front was about two miles in extent. Half way down the height was a trench extending some hundred yards, affording cover against an advance up the steep slope of the hill; whilst on the right a powerful covered battery flanked the whole of the right of the position; and artillery was posted at the best points commanding the passage of the river. Moreover, dense masses of infantry were

placed on the slopes, while the heights above were crowned by the great reserve, and the whole force amounted to nearly 40,000 men. It was arranged that the French should assault the enemy's left by crossing the river at its junction with the sea and immediately above it, their remaining divisions moving up the heights in their front; whilst the English army bore upon the right and centre of the enemy's position. As the army advanced, 7000 Turkish infantry, under Suleiman Pasha, moved along the sea-side; next to them came the French divisions of Gens. Bosquet, Canrobert, Forey, and Prince Napoleon, whilst their right was covered by the fleet, which moved in a parallel course, and in magnificent order. The British advanced in contiguous double columns, with the front of two divisions, covered by light infantry and a troop of horse artillery, — the 2nd division under Lieut.-General Sir de Lacy Evans forming the right, and touching the 3rd division of the French under Prince Napoleon, whilst the light division under Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Brown formed the left :—the former being supported by the 3rd division under Lieut.-Gen. Sir Richard England, and the latter by the 1st division, commanded by H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge. The 4th division, under Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Cathcart, and the cavalry, under Major-Gen. the Earl of Lucan, were held in reserve, to protect the left flank and rear against the numerous cavalry of the enemy. The ships of war coasting along as the troops advanced, opened an effective fire on the Russians, at about half-past 12 o'clock; and shortly afterwards, the French columns were seen struggling up the acclivity, covered by a cloud of skirmishers. The moment Lord Raglan could satisfy himself of the development of the French attack, he directed the whole line to advance. As the British neared the enemy, whose fire had become very destructive, the two leading divisions deployed into line, and advanced to attack the front, whilst the supporting columns followed the movement. No sooner had this taken place, than the village of Boulioukk, immediately opposite the centre, was fired by the enemy at all points, rendering a passage through it impossible. Two regiments of Adams's brigade, forming part of Gen. Evans's division, had in consequence to pass the river at a difficult ford to the right, under a sharp fire; whilst the first brigade, under Major-Gen. Pennefather, and the remaining regiments of Adams's brigade, crossed to the left of the conflagration. Meanwhile, the light division, under Sir George Brown, effected the passage of the Alma in their immediate front, despite the serious obstacles that obstructed their progress, which rendered every species of formation, under a galling fire, nearly impossible. Nevertheless, that gallant officer overcame all opposition; and the 1st brigade, under Major-General Codrington, aided by the judicious co-operation of Brigadier-Gen. Buller and the advance of four companies of the rifle brigade under Major Norcott, succeeded in carrying a redoubt. But the heavy fire of grape and musketry to which the troops were exposed, and the severe losses sustained by the 7th, 23rd, and 33rd regiments, compelled this brigade partially to relinquish the advantage they had gained. The brigade of guards under the Duke of Cam-

bridge having by this time crossed the river, and moved up in support, a brilliant advance under Major-Gen. Bentinck drove the enemy, and secured possession of the work. The highland brigade, under Major-General Sir Colin Campbell, co-operating with the guards, advanced in admirable order and steadiness up the high ground to the left; whilst Major-General Pennefather's brigade, which had been connected with the light division, forced the enemy to abandon the position they had taken such pains to defend and secure. The 95th regiment, immediately on the right of the fusilier brigade, suffered equally with that corps an immense loss. The light and the 2nd division crowned the heights as the Russians withdrew from the scene of action about 3 o'clock, covered by their cavalry, leaving three generals, two guns, and 800 wounded prisoners on the field of battle. Thus terminated the sanguinary, but glorious battle of the Alma, which has established the decided superiority of the allied armies over the best troops which Russia can oppose to them. And although not for the first time that the soldiers of England and France have fought side by side, and mingled the banners of the two nations in one trophy, yet the event is both welcome and memorable, as it affords to Europe the surest pledge of the union of the two countries. The loss of the British amounted to 26 officers, 317 rank and file, killed; 73 officers, 1539 rank and file, wounded, and 18 missing; making a total of 1955 killed, wounded, and missing: the loss of the French in killed and wounded, not exceeding 1700, produces a grand total on the part of the allies of 3655 *hors de combat*. The brunt of the action having been sustained by the 1st, 2nd, and light divisions, their loss was as follows:—

	Killed.		Wounded.	
	Officers.	Rank & file.	Officers.	Rank & file.
1st division	2	45	16	376
2nd „	9	60	25	452
Light „	12	206	29	742
Total of the three divisions	23	311	70	1570

September 21.

1753. Action of the Golden Rock.—Major Lawrence, having determined to attack the enemy in their strong intrenchments,—extending 500 yards from the Sugar-loaf Rock towards the rock on their left,—the better to mask his intentions, he marched, on the 20th of September, out into the plain, and cannonaded their camp, with an 18-pounder. Early on the morning of the 21st, he formed his column of attack. The 12th Madras regiment, 600 strong, was in three divisions; the sepoys followed in the rear to the right and left of the divisions; the Nabob and Monagre, with their cavalry, brought up the rear, and the artillery were divided on each flank of the Madras regiment. The leading division being ordered to carry the Golden Rock, approached within a few yards before they were perceived. The enemy were so much surprised that they even forgot to fire their two pieces of cannon, and the infantry fired their muskets at random. The rock was carried in an instant, its defenders flying with precipitation towards the French camp: little time was spent in dis-

mounting the guns and securing the post. The leading division then attacked the enemy's camp, which they entered by the unfinished works on its left. The enemy had by this time drawn up to receive them, and as the day dawned the British advanced to where the French troops were formed in line, having on their left a large body of sepoys. Both these corps were speedily driven back; and the English sepoys having pushed on outside the intrenched works to the right of the French regiment, carried the Sugar-loaf hill in gallant style. In the meantime the Madras regiment having formed in line, attacked the French battalion with such vigour, that after a short resistance they fled in great disorder, having sustained a loss of 100 men killed, and 100 wounded and prisoners. The enemy were defeated at all points, and abandoned their camp, leaving eleven pieces of artillery, with ammunition and baggage.

1777. Defeat of the Rebels. — Sir William Howe being apprised that the American Gen. Wayne, with 1500 men and 4 pieces of cannon, was about three miles distant, in the woods in rear of the British army, detached Major-Gen. Gray, late at night on the 20th of September, with the light infantry, the 42nd and 44th regiments; and, to prevent alarm, their muskets were not loaded. Driving in the outposts of the enemy, the British gained the left of their position in Brandywine creek about one o'clock on the 21st, and, rushing in with the bayonet, killed and wounded not less than 300 men, and made above seventy prisoners. The remainder fled in great disorder, and owed their safety to the darkness of the night. The loss of the British was one captain and three men killed, and four men wounded.

1793. Siege of Toulon. — On the 20th of September a detachment of 350 Spaniards under Col. Eschavuru, and 150 British troops commanded by Captain Brereton, having embarked at Toulon during the night, landed at two o'clock on the morning of the 21st at Fort Balaguier. The detachment immediately marched to the heights De Grasse, consisting of a ridge divided at the top by three distinct knolls, covered with wood, and terminating with a rapid descent at the western extremity, which commanded a complete view of the whole extent of the enemy's position to the westward of Toulon. It was then determined to take post on the lowest and easternmost knoll, which was about 500 yards from the landing-place. At about five o'clock in the afternoon, 700 of the enemy advanced along the upper knolls of the Hauteur de Grasse, and having driven in the pickets, commenced an attack under cover of the woods, forming themselves in three lines, upon a steep ascent in front of the post. The firing continued for about an hour, when the enemy were repulsed with a loss of twelve killed and twenty-four wounded; and on the part of the allies, of 2 killed and 10 wounded.

September 22.

1781. Capture of Fort Paloor.—The army under Sir Eyre Coote fell back on the 29th August, for provisions, to Tripassore, where, with the utmost difficulty, supplies were brought from Madras. On the 21st September, the army moved towards Tritany; and on the following day, the small

fort of Paloor was taken from the enemy, and, what was of the greatest consequence, sufficient grain for two days' consumption was found in it.

1790. CAPTURE OF PAULGHAUTCHERRY. — After the reduction of Dindigul, Col. Stewart was ordered against Paulghautcherry, which, from the siege it withstood in 1783, was considered a place of great strength. Reinforcements, particularly of artillery, were ordered to join him on the 21st September, under the superintendence of Lieut.-Col. Morehouse, Madras artillery. Two batteries within 400 yards were opened, and in less than two hours the fire of the fort was silenced, and before night, a practicable breach effected. A broad and deep ditch had to be crossed: nevertheless, a place of arms in the covered-way was seized, and before daylight on the 22nd, the enemy signified that they would surrender on terms, which were soon agreed upon ; and shortly after sunrise, the place was taken possession of, and found to mount sixty pieces of cannon.

September 23.

1702. SURRENDER OF VENLOO. — Fort St. Michael having been gallantly carried by Lord Cutts, as related in our Calendar of 18th September, the attack against the town of Venloo was prosecuted with additional vigour and effect. Batteries were raised in the captured fort, and on the 23rd a tremendous fire was opened upon the defences of the place. Before midday, an accessible breach being effected, the garrison became discouraged, and the burghers clamoured for a surrender. At this moment the news of the reduction of Landau having reached the camp, the salute fired on the occasion being considered by the besieged as the signal of assault, flags of truce were hoisted on the walls ; and before the close of day, a capitulation was arranged. The garrison, quitting the breach with the honours of war, were conducted to Antwerp.

1705. REDUCTION OF BARCELONA. — The Earl of Peterborough having landed 2500 men, exclusive of the marines and the 600 Dutch, he strongly invested Barcelona on 3rd September. The trenches were opened on the 9th, and batteries raised for 50 guns and 20 mortars; and the bomb-vessels threw 412 shells into the town in one day. On the 23rd the Viceroy desired to capitulate. On the 28th the terms were signed, and the bastion of St. Angelo was taken possession of by the British troops.

1708. SIEGE OF LISLE.—During the confinement of Prince Eugene, in consequence of the wound he received in the assault of the counterscarp, on the 20th September, Marlborough superintended the siege with the utmost vigilance, riding daily from the head-quarters to the approaches, and not returning until the evening. On the 23rd, in particular, he was in the trenches, when a grand attack was made on the tenaillon on the left, and part of the counterscarp. He issued the necessary orders, animated the troops by his presence, witnessed their successful lodgment in the covert-way, and did not retire till they were masters of the whole of the tenaillon.

1803. BATTLE OF ASSAYE. — The Mahratta chief Scindiah and the Rajah of Berar on the 29th August entered the Nizam's ter-

ritory by the Adjunlee pass, with an immense army of cavalry, with the intention of ravaging the country and marching upon Hyderabad ; but Major-Gen. Wellesley placed his force between them and that city. About the middle of September, Scindiah, reinforced by sixteen battalions of infantry, under French officers, and a large train of artillery, together with the troops of the rajah, had assembled on the banks of the Kaitna, and on the 23rd this army amounted to upwards of 50,000 men, with a hundred pieces of artillery. Early on that day, Scindiah and the rajah moved off their myriads of horse, and the infantry were about to follow; when Wellesley, sending a message to Col. Stevenson, then about eight miles off with the Nizam's auxiliary force, to join him with all expedition, moved forward with the 19th light dragoons and three regiments of native cavalry, followed by his infantry, consisting of only two British and five sepoy battalions, — his whole strength not exceeding 4500 men. After an advance of four miles, the whole Mahratta army was seen encamped on the north side of the Kaitna ; their right, consisting of cavalry, extended to Bokerdon, and their left, composed of infantry and artillery, with 90 guns, lay near the village of Assaye. In order to attack the left and rear of the infantry, Wellesley, leaving the Mysore and irregular cavalry to watch the Mahratta horse, crossed the river, and, under a sharp fire of artillery from the enemy, drew up his little army in three lines, the cavalry forming the third. The enemy made a corresponding change in his line, the infantry now resting its right upon the river, and its left upon Assaye and the Juah stream, which flowed parallel with the Kaitna. Finding his artillery could not be brought up, the general ordered the infantry to move forward with the bayonet, and their steady advance so overawed the Mahrattas that their infantry gave way and abandoned all their formidable artillery. The cavalry, consisting of the 19th light dragoons and 4th Madras horse, then dashing forward with loud shouts, to which the infantry responded,—the very wounded cheering as they passed,—drove the enemy at all points, and every attempt of the enemy to form beyond the Juah was defeated by those gallant horsemen; and the battle was completely decided. This splendid victory was not obtained without suffering severe loss,—the British having twenty-two officers and 386 rank and file killed ; 57 officers and 1526 rank and file wounded. Excluding the irregular cavalry, which remained on the other side of the river, and had not been engaged, the total killed and wounded amounted to one-third of the British force.

September 24.

1751. Sortie from Arcot.—Chunda Saib, having detached 4000 men from Trichinopoly under his son Rajah Saib, and being reinforced by 150 French troops from Pondicherry, assailed Arcot on 23rd September, and, in conjunction with the army already assembled there, proceeded to tighten the chain of investment. But the rajah soon found that he had no common adversary to deal with. At daybreak on the 24th, Clive directed a sortie to be made in two columns, with a view rather to impress the besiegers with the conviction of their own inferiority

as soldiers, than for the purpose of driving them from a large open town. Then leading one of the columns, the enterprise was conducted with so much gallantry that the rajah was struck with amazement. However, it cost the garrison dearly: upwards of thirty Europeans fell in the conflict, while not a single gun, though several were at one moment in their possession, was carried off by the daring assailants.

1752. Sortie from Fort St. David's.—The Regent of Trichinopoly, on hearing of the victory of Bahoor, sent to Pondicherry for a French reinforcement; and, although professing to be the ally of, and at peace with the English, continued to seize and carry into his camp all supplies entering the city. Capt. Dalton having received instructions from Madras to treat him as an enemy, marched out of fort St. David's on 23rd September, with a large detachment of Europeans and sepoys. Crossing the river, they entered the enemy's camp, bayoneted the sentries and advanced pickets, whom they found asleep, and, continuing their advance in double files from the centre, penetrated well in among the tents unperceived, and then commenced a fire on both flanks from front to rear. Nothing was heard on all sides but the cries of the wounded, the noise of the affrighted animals that had broken loose, and parties firing upon one another in mistake. A few blue lights being burnt, only served to show the enemy more distinctly, and the firing was continued until every opponent outside the pagoda had disappeared. The enemy, who lined its walls, then commenced firing, and in a short time 20 men were killed and wounded. The sepoys having effectually secured a number of horses and baggage, the troops leisurely retired towards the city before the break of day.

1803. Reduction of Alighur. —Gen. Lake, having been invested with the same powers in Hindostan which Gen. Wellesley possessed in the Deccan, advanced from Cawnpore against Scindiah's northern armies, which were commanded by M. Perron, a French officer of some ability and unquestionable valour. The first operation of the campaign was the storming of Alighur on 24th September, a post which might easily have been made impregnable.

September 25.

1597. Surrender of Amiens. —The city of Amiens, having been surprised and taken from the French, by the Spaniards on 10th March, Biron, with 20,000 men, was sent against it, and England being at that time in league with France, 4000 British troops formed part of the attacking force. Whilst the Archduke endeavoured to relieve the place, the enemy made several sorties; and on the 19th September, the governor, having fallen in a gallant attempt to raise the siege, the garrison capitulated, on condition that, if the Archduke did not relieve the city by the 25th, it should be delivered to the French King. The place was accordingly surrendered on that day, after a siege of fifteen weeks.

1707. Siege of Mons. — On the 25th September, the trenches were opened at 9 o'clock in the evening, and two attacks in preparation against the gates of Bertamont and Havre. This operation was interrupted by a sally of

the garrison, on which occasion Gen. Cadogan was dangerously wounded. Meanwhile, reinforcements were drawn from the neighbouring garrisons, and the siege vigorously prosecuted, notwithstanding the marshy nature of the ground, deluged by successive days of heavy rain.

1811. Combat of El Bodon. — On 24th September, 600 cavalry, with four divisions of infantry, crossed the hills to the north-east of Ciudad Rodrigo. On the 25th, fourteen squadrons of the Imperial Guards drove the outposts of the left wing from Carpio across the Azava, followed by some lancers; but these were soon driven back by two squadrons of the 14th and 16th light dragoons, who reoccupied the post at Carpio. During this skirmish, fourteen battalions of infantry thirty squadrons of cavalry, and twelve guns, under Montbrun, having passed the Agueda by the bridge of Rodrigo, marched towards Guinaldo, and, driving in the British, commenced the action. The position of the 3rd division was completely turned by this movement. Wellington therefore ordered up a brigade of the 4th division from Guinaldo; but, in the meantime, drew up the 75th and 5th British and 21st Portuguese regiments, with two brigades of artillery, on the hill over which the road to Guinaldo passed, supporting their flanks with Alten's three squadrons. Montbrun's horsemen, spite of the artillery and musketry, charged up the height; but they were checked by the daring spirit of the cavalry, who maintained their position until the general, bringing up his artillery and his horsemen, gaining ground in the centre, captured the guns. But Major Ridge, leading the 5th regiment, retook the artillery, which again opened its fire; and nearly at the same time, the 77th, supported by the 21st Portuguese, repulsed the enemy on the left. Montbrun still pressed onwards with fresh masses against the left of the allies, while other squadrons penetrated between the right flank and the village of El Bodon. The position being no longer tenable, Wellington directed both Picton and Colville to fall back and unite in the plains below; but whilst this movement was performing, the British as well as the Portuguese having retired, the 5th and 77th, formed into one square, were quite exposed; and in an instant the French cavalry came thundering down upon them, but all their efforts were in vain. Picton now effected his junction, and the whole retired over the plain to the position at Guinaldo, about six miles distant. The French, although reluctant to renew the close attack, followed, and plied the troops with shot and shell until about 4 o'clock in the evening, when the intrenched camp was gained.

September 26.

1767. Battle of Trinomallee. — Col. Smith being reinforced by Col. Wood on the 8th of September, the united corps, consisting of 1400 Europeans, 1000 Nabob's cavalry, and 9000 sepoys, with thirty-four field-pieces, moved on the 9th to the southward to procure provisions, leaving the sick and the military stores at Trinomallee This place was attacked by the enemy on the 15th, just as the army returned to its relief. Several thousands of Hyder's cavalry, drawn up to cover the removal of his

battering train, were driven with considerable loss; and his army encamped about six miles off, where they strongly intrenched themselves. On the 25th September, Col. Smith moved out his whole force, and encamped out of gunshot, on the left wing of the enemy, who were intrenched; and in a chain of redoubts, along it, numerous guns were mounted. The flanks were secured in the same manner, and further protected by an impassable morass, extending along the whole front of the position. About noon on the 26th, the enemy marched out in force, and cannonaded the British left with sixteen guns. Smith instantly moved to his left to attack them; but finding himself impeded by the morass, passed off rapidly from his right, with the intention of rounding a hill in front. Hyder seeing the British moving off so suddenly towards the rear, concluded they were in retreat towards Arcot, and the Nizam's and Hyder's forces were accordingly in motion towards the hill. The nature of the ground entirely concealed the movements of the rival armies. The British pushed on rapidly to turn the hill and fall upon Hyder's corps, before it could retire within its intrenchments. The advanced guards of both, rounding the base of the hill at the same time, suddenly came in contact; and the enemy were repulsed in their endeavour to gain the hill by the leading native regiment commanded by Capt. Cooke, who seized that position. Some rocks on the plain at a little distance, on the left, forming a point of considerable strength, were occupied by the enemy; who were however dislodged from them, after a gallant resistance, by three battalions of sepoys, under Capts. Cooke, Cosby, and Baillie, supported by a strong detachment of the first Madras European infantry. The rest of the army arriving up, formed in line, its right resting on the hill and its left on the rocks whence the enemy had just been driven. They were now formed on some heights at a short distance parallel to the British; their cavalry divided on each flank, forming a crescent which enveloped both wings of their opponents. Thirty guns were in position, but seventy were coming up. The thirty field-pieces, moving along in front of the British line, kept up a steady and destructive fire, and, after driving the enemyfrom one strong position to another, covered the field with flying masses of cavalry. Hyder's guns were, however, drawn off, covered by the infantry, but nine of Nizam Ali's were captured. The British remained on the field of battle, and occupied the ground whence the enemy had been driven.

1777. PHILADELPHIA TAKEN. — The British army under Gen. Howe marched on the 25th of September from their encampment, near the Schuylkill river, to Germantown, about six miles from Philadelphia, and there encamped. On the morning of the 26th, Lord Cornwallis, with the British grenadiers and two battalions of Hessians, took possession of that city.

September 27.

1781. HYDER DEFEATED. — About noon, the British army, consisting of 11,500 men, under Sir Eyre Coote, arrived in front of Hyder, with 60,000 men, who was encamped in a strong position at the pass of Sholingur.

The 2nd brigade, flank companies of the 73rd, all the cavalry, and 22 pieces of artillery moved forward to gain the enemy's flank. The rest of the line advanced steadily, and were received by a heavy but ill-directed fire from 70 pieces of artillery. The entire cavalry of the enemy made a furious charge on two parts of the line, but were driven back after sustaining a heavy loss. The pursuit was continued until dark, and it was not until midnight that the English army reassembled on the field of battle. Their loss was no more than 100 men killed and wounded; whilst that of Hyder's army exceeded 5000.

1810. BATTLE OF BUSACO.—Before daybreak on 27th September, the French, under Massena, were formed in five columns of attack; three under Ney, opposite to the convent of Busaco, situated on a high ridge, and two under Reynier, at St. Antonia de Cantava,—these points being about three miles asunder. The allies resisted vigorously, and six guns played along the ascent with grape; but in less than half an hour the French were close upon the summit, having scaled the mountain with astonishing swiftness and resolution, overthrowing everything that opposed their progress. The right of the third division was forced back; the 8th Portuguese regiment was broken to pieces, and the hostile masses gained the highest part of the crest just between the 3rd and the 5th divisions. The leading battalions immediately established themselves amongst the crowning rocks, and a confused mass wheeled to the right, intending to sweep the summit of the sierra; but at that moment Wellington caused two guns to open with grape upon their flank, and the 45th and 88th regiments, after pouring in some volleys of musketry, charged so furiously that the enemy were driven back, and both parties, mingling together, went down the mountain's side,—the dead and dying strewing the way even to the bottom of the valley. Meanwhile the French, who had first gained the summit, re-formed their ranks, with the right resting upon a precipice overhanging the reverse side of the sierra; and thus the position was in fact gained, if any reserve had been at hand. Being partly concealed by the mist, which capped the summit, the enemy was only seen by Gen. Leith, who had put his first brigade in motion to his own left, as soon as he perceived the impression made on the 3rd division. In the meantime Colonel Cameron formed the 9th regiment into line, and, without returning a shot, ran in upon and drove the grenadiers, pouring upon them a destructive fire. The victory was now secure. Hill's corps edged in towards the scene of action, the second brigade of Leith joined the first; and a fresh mass of troops were thus concentrated, while Reynier had neither reserves nor guns to restore the fight. Ney's attack had no better success. The ascent was steep, and Crawfurd, placing the 43rd and 52nd regiments in line, with guns in front, and behind them a brigade of German infantry, had planted the whole face of the hill with the rifle corps and the two caçadore Portuguese battalions. But Simon's brigade of Loison's division moved up the ascent in spite of every exertion, until overturned by the vigorous charge of the

two British regiments; both their flanks were lapped over by the English wings, and three terrible discharges at five yards' distance completed their *déroute*. The enemy made some dispositions to renew the attack; but these being met with ready opposition, nothing further took place; and before two o'clock, Crawfurd having assented to a momentary truce, both parties were mixed amicably together, searching for the wounded men. In this desperate conflict the French sustained a loss of 4500 men, killed and wounded, while that of the allies did not exceed 1300.

September 28.

1705. Reduction of Barcelona.—The Earl of Peterborough, with 5000 troops, in a fleet under Sir Cloudesly Shovel, arrived at Lisbon from Portsmouth on the 20th of June, and, uniting with the squadrons of Admiral Leake and the Dutch Admiral Allemonde, the combined force, amounting to forty-eight sail of the line, sailed from Altea bay on the 28th of July, to make a descent on Barcelona, in support of the claims of Charles of Austria to the Spanish throne. The expedition having been reinforced at Gibraltar by three regiments, the army landed in the bay of Barcelona on the 22nd of August. 2500 marines were also landed, and the siege continued until the 23rd of September, when the viceroy desired to capitulate; and on the 28th the place surrendered. In the course of a few days King Charles made a triumphal entry into the city.

1708. Battle of Wynendale. —A convoy having left Ostend on the 27th of September to proceed to Lisle, Major-Gen. Webb desired 1600 infantry to strengthen the corps posted at Oldenburgh. Meanwhile, the horse under Gen. Cadogan, had reached Hoghlede; and Count Lotum, with 150 dragoons, was sent forward to join the escort. Approaching Ichleghem, he discovered several French squadrons, and returned to Tourout with information of their approach. Upon this, Gen. Webb moved forward with the infantry, while Count Lotum with his small party of cavalry formed, the advanced guard, and on reaching Wynendale the enemy was seen in the opening of the plain. The quarter-masters and grenadiers were instantly formed, and posted in the coppice, while Gen. Webb, with 150 horse, advanced to reconnoitre. As the infantry arrived, they were posted in order of battle, in the opening between the wood of Wynendale and the coppice. Scarcely had six battalions formed, before the enemy commenced a heavy cannonade. The troops were posted in two lines; the left wing extending beyond the coppice, to prevent the enemy turning their left flank, and the right resting on the wood and castle of Wynendale. The regiments which escorted the convoy formed a third line, as they arrived; and besides two regiments in ambuscade, some light troops were thrown into the coppice on the left. Count De la Motte, hastened to intercept the convoy in the defile of Wynendale, but finding himself anticipated by the allies, whom he discovered at five o'clock in the afternoon, he opened a cannonade, which lasted two hours. In the interval, he formed his troops in several lines, the cavalry being in the rear, and then advanced in full confidence to overwhelm a force which did not amount to

one-half his own. As they approached, they were received by such a fire from the troops in ambuscade in the wood, that the left wing fell back upon the centre; and a volley from the opposite cover threw their whole line into confusion. The enemy, however, still advanced, and broke two battalions; but reinforcements arriving up, they were repulsed. They made a third attempt, but the fire in front and flank again compelling their wings to fall back on the centre, the enemy retired in great disorder. Neither the threats nor the example of their officers could induce them to return to the charge; and after some distant and ineffectual firing, they relinquished the contest. The loss of the allies was 912 men killed and wounded. That of the enemy above 6000.

1760. Defence of Ariancopang.—The enemy having abandoned the fort of Ariancopang on the 27th of September, a small detachment of the first Madras European regiment, under command of Ensign Cosby, together with some native troops, were placed in possession. On the morning of the 28th, four hundred men of the battalion of Lorraine, with two field-pieces, advanced from the glacis of Pondicherry to recover the fort; but their various attempts were repulsed with a loss of many men killed, and twenty-one wounded. Ensign Cosby retained the command of this important post during the remainder of the siege.

September 29.

1364. Battle of Auray.—Charles de Blois and Jean de Montfort were competitors for the Duchy of Bretagne. The former, in order to gain the favour of the King of France, opposed the Navarrois in Normandy, and defeated them at Cocheret. But De Montfort being joined by John de Chandos, constable of Guienne, with some English men-at-arms and archers, pushed on to Auray, a sea-port town in Britany, 16 miles SW. of Port Louis, and invested it. De Blois having applied to the king for assistance to relieve that place, the monarch ordered the famous Bertrand de Guesclin, with the counts Auxerre and Joigny, to join him. The united forces advanced towards Auray, and on 29th September drew up their army in the plain opposite to the enemy. Lord Chandos having the disposition of De Montfort's army, posted Sir Robert Knowles opposite the right wing under De Guesclin; Olivier de Clisson opposite the left, under the Count of Auxerre; while he himself, with the Count de Montfort, commanded the main body; and Sir Hugh de Calverly directed the reserve. Charles de Blois attacked with such impetuosity that De Montfort's main body gave way; but Calverly, advancing from the rear, kept Charles in play till the centre rallied. Meanwhile, D'Auxerre being wounded in the eye and taken prisoner, his men were discouraged and fell back. Olivier de Clisson immediately charged with redoubled vigour, and soon routed them with great slaughter. Calverly, seeing that the main body of the enemy was without support, advanced through a field of broom, and attacked it in flank with such fury, that it was soon broken, and they dispersed, after the Count de Blois had been run through the mouth, and left dead on the spot. De Guesclin still kept his ground and fought desperately

until severely wounded, when he was compelled to yield himself a prisoner to the Lord Chandos, who thus obtained a complete victory; and on the following day Auray surrendered. The noblesse of Britany, who had espoused the claim of Charles, now came over to De Montfort; and the King of France proposing peace, the dispute was amicably settled.

1710. Reduction of St. Venant.—St. Venant and Aire, on the river Lys, were so situated as to admit of a simultaneous investment. Having reconnoitred the army of Villars, the confederate generals, after a march of three days, took post to cover the intended operation: the right, under Prince Eugene, stretching to the Lys, near Terouenne, and the left, under Marlborough, to Lilliers on the Lave; and both places were invested on the 6th. The attack of St. Venant, was conducted by the Prince of Orange, with 20 battalions and 5 squadrons; that of Aire by the Prince of Anhalt, with 40 battalions and 40 squadrons. The small town of St. Venant, garrisoned by 2700 men, was protected by ramparts of earth, which nearly formed a regular hexagon; but it was rendered difficult of approach, by marshes and inundations. Aire, a place of greater strength, having regular bastions, half-moons, and hornworks, and ditches inundated by the river Lys, was garrisoned by 14 battalions and 3 regiments of dragoons; and further protected by the fort of St. Francis. While the two generals were anxiously looking for the arrival of the convoy with supplies, they learnt that it had fallen into the hands of the enemy: nevertheless St. Venant was in a few days reduced to extremity, and surrendered on the 29th of September; but Aire held out until 10th November.

September 30.

1710. Annapolis Royal.—Acadia, or Nova Scotia, situated on the western side of the river St. Lawrence, was first peopled by the French, in 1614; but these were compelled to depart by order of the Governor of Virginia. In 1621, Sir William Alexander obtained a grant of some lands in the colony from James I.; and from him it obtained the name of Nova Scotia. In 1623, Charles I. ceded Acadia to France; but in 1627 it was taken from the French by Sir David Kirk. In 1632 it was again ceded to France by the treaty of St. Germain, but retaken in 1654 by Oliver Cromwell; yet King Charles II. ceded it once more to France, by the treaty of Breda, in 1662. The inhabitants of New England, taking advantage of the war with France, sent Sir William Phipps, with 700 men, to dislodge the French from Port Royal, which having surrendered, he took possession, in the name of King William and Queen Mary, on the 13th of May, 1690. In 1697 the colony was again ceded to France by the treaty of Ryswick; but during the war in Queen Anne's reign, the French disturbed the British settlers to that extent that it was thought advisable to dispossess them of their settlements in the colony; and for that purpose a squadron, under Captain Martin, with 2000 troops commanded by Colonel Nicholson, arrived off Port Royal on the 24th of September, 1710. On the following morning Cols. Vetch and Reading, with fifty men each, went on shore to ascertain where a landing might be

effected. Soon afterwards Col. Nicholson, with the remainder of the troops, disembarked; and on the 26th the cannon and ammunition reached the shore in safety. The bomb-vessels having thrown shells into the town with effect, the enemy were soon induced to capitulate. On the 30th of September, the governor, M. Subercase, submitted terms of capitulation, which being agreed upon, the garrison marched out with the honours of war; and our troops, taking possession, hoisted the British colours. In honour of Her Majesty, the name of the town was changed from Port Royal to Annapolis Royal.

1793. Siege of Toulon. — In the night of 30th September, a very important post above fort Pharon, occupied by the enemy with 1900 men, was surprised by a column of British and Piedmontese troops under the direction of Lord Mulgrave, and gallantly led by Lieut. Graham. The enemy were attacked with such determination, that most of those who escaped the musketry and the bayonet broke their necks in tumbling headlong over the precipices, in their flight from the assailants.

October 1.

1719. Vigo reduced. — On the 21st of September, a squadron under Vice-Adm. Mighells, conveying 6000 troops commanded by Viscount Cobham, sailed from St. Helen's, and on the 29th entered the port of Vigo. The troops were landed, without opposition, in a bay about three miles from the citadel. On the 1st of October the army moved nearer to the town, and encamped at a strong post near the village of Boas, with its left to the sea, and its right extending towards the mountains. The menacing position of the British created so much alarm, that the Spanish garrison spiked the cannon on the fortifications of the town, and burnt the carriages, with the resolve of retiring intol the citade. Whereupon Lord Cobham summoned the town to surrender, which meeting a ready compliance, Brigadier-Gen. Honeywood, with 800 men, took post in the town and the contiguous fort of St. Sebastian, which the enemy had also abandoned.

1746. Battle of Roucoux. — The confederates, finding themselves unable to raise the siege of Maestricht, resolved to give the enemy battle, and took up a position in the villages of Roucoux, Liers, and Warem. The action commenced about noon, by a heavy cannonade on the part of the French under Marshal Saxe; and at two o'clock the left of the confederates, under the Prince of Waldeck, was assailed with great fury, and, after an obstinate resistence, overpowered by numbers, was obliged to give way. The villages occupied by the allies were successively carried; and the army retreated towards Maestricht, with the loss of 5000 men and 30 pieces of cannon. The victory, however, cost the French general a much greater number of lives, and was attended with no solid advantage. Sir John Ligonier and the Earls of Crauford and Rothes, Brigadier Douglas, and other officers of British troops, distinguished themselves by their gallantry, particularly the Earl of Crauford.

1760. Siege of Pondicherry. — To the north of Pondicherry, and in view of the Madras redoubt, within the boundary hedge, was a considerable village, built

by the French East India Company for storing and bleaching their cloths, and from that circumstance was called La Blanchière. As, in the event of this redoubt being taken, the village would afford cover to the enemy, the French commenced its demolition on the 30th of September. On the same day, however, Col. Coote made a reconnaissance towards that quarter, and, having advanced along the north beach, he penetrated through an unguarded opening, and gained the rear of the intrenchments. Forming his detachment into two divisions, one attacked the Madras redoubt in front, while the other proceeded along the inside of the works, and took all the different posts in reverse; and on the enemy abandoning the Madras redoubt, it was instantly occupied by British sepoys. During the night, whilst the pioneers were fortifying its gorge, the redoubt was suddenly attacked by 400 of the battalion of India and 600 French sepoys, who drove the British from it. Soobadar Covin Sing, however, quickly rallying his men, gallantly led them to the attack, and gained a footing inside the work. He then kept up so hot and well-directed a fire that the enemy, supposing themselves attacked by a superior force, began hastily to retire; and a party of Europeans detached from each British regiment, arriving up early on the morning of the 1st of October, effectually secured the post. This acquisition completed the entire investment of Pondicherry on the land side, to the river Ariancopang on the south-west, between which and the sea-shore to the south, there remained an opening, secured by the redoubt of St. Thomas, situated on a small island on the river, about 500 yards due south of the city fortifications.

October 2.

1763. In the Calendar of the 4th of September, we related the particulars of a successful attack on the troops of Cossim Ali Cawn before Auda Nulla. That chief retired with the principal remains of his army to Patna, leaving a garrison of 2000 sepoys at Mongheer, placing 4000 horse and 1000 matchlocks to harass the British; but on the approach of the latter, they retired to Carrickpore, about eleven coss distant, in the hills. On the 2nd of October, two battalions of sepoys, with two pieces of cannon, drove the enemy from their position without sustaining any loss.

1799. Battle of Bergen.—The allied army, commanded by the Duke of York, amounting to nearly 40,000 men, moved forward from their position before daylight on the 2nd of October, to attack the French under Gen. Brune, amounting to 25,000 men, a small portion only of that force being Dutch troops. The advanced guard, composed of the 1st battalion of grenadiers of the line, 1st battalion of light infantry, 23rd and 55th regiments, drove the enemy from Campe and from the sand-hills above that village, continuing its march upon the ridge of those hills, but inclining a little to the left. The brigade of Major-General Coote, following, turned to its left at Campe, and, advancing to Groete, cleared the road for the Russian column of Major-General Van Essen, who was joined by the corps of Major-Gen. Sedmortsky on the enemy abandoning Groete. The French, now formed in con-

siderable force from Schorel to Schoreldam, kept up a heavy fire from the artillery posted along their line. The corps of Von Essen proceeded along the road upon Schorel, as Coote's brigade drove the enemy from the sand-hills behind that village; whilst Col. M'Donald's corps had moved considerably to the right in order to connect itself with the right column, and continued warmly engaged. After some delay, about eleven o'clock, the enemy were driven by the Russian troops and Major-General Burrard's brigade from Schorel to Schoreldam. The brigades of Coote and Chatham, after forcing the enemy from the sand-hills, formed in line, and taking post on the heights, repulsed the attempts made to dislodge them. At half-past three o'clock, a general attack was made, and the enemy totally driven from their position. This was the last event that took place on this side of Bergen. The division under Sir Ralph Abercromby, which had been partially engaged during the early part of the day, was opposed by a considerable force, occupying Egmont-op-Zee. The engagement was most obstinately maintained during several hours, and the enemy repulsed in every attempt on the British position. Late in the evening, their cavalry being defeated by Colonel Lord Paget, they were compelled to fall back nearly to Egmont-op-Zee. The French being entirely defeated, with the loss of seven pieces of cannon, retired during the night from their positions on the Lange dyke, the Koe dyke at Bergen, and upon the extensive range of sand-hills extending to Egmont. Their loss amounted to 4000 men killed and wounded; that of the British to 237 men killed, 1000 wounded, and 206 missing. Among the wounded was Major-Gen. Moore, in two places.

October 3.

1777. On 3rd October, Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Howe sent the 23rd regiment to Philadelphia, with orders to proceed the next day to Chester, where they were to be joined by the 10th and 42nd regiments, on their return from Billing's Point, and to form an escort for a convoy of provisions to the army. Gen. Washington, having been reinforced with 1500 men from Peek's-kill and 1000 from Virginia, and having received intelligence of the reduced state of the force under Sir William Howe, occasioned by detachments being sent to Philadelphia, Jersey, and other places, determined to attack him in his present position before these corps could have time to rejoin his army. This measure was suddenly adopted, and conducted with great secrecy, in the hope of surprising the royal army in their camp at Germantown, about sixteen miles from Skippoch creek, behind which the enemy's army was then encamped. Accordingly, Gen. Washington put his troops in motion at six o'clock in the evening of 3rd October, and proceeded towards Germantown. This village formed for two miles one continued street, which the line of the British encampment crossed at right angles, near a mile from the head of it, where the second battalion of light infantry and the 40th regiment were posted as an advanced corps. Lieut.-Gen. Knyphausen, with seven British and three Hessian battalions, and the chasseurs in front, were on the left of the vil-

lage extending to the Schuylkill river; Major-General Grant, with the corps of guards, six line-battalions, and two squadrons of dragoons, were upon the right; the first battalion of light infantry and the Queen's American rangers being advanced in front of this wing.

1809. Surrender of Zante. —The island of Zante, with the rest of the islands forming the Ionian Republic, were subject to Venice prior to the French Revolution; but the whole were ceded to France by the treaty of Campo Formio, Oct. 17th, 1797. They were taken by a Russian and Turkish fleet, and formed into an independent republic, by the name of the Seven Islands, in 1799. In course of the succeeding year they fell into different hands, being surrendered to the French by the Russians, together with Ragusa, on 14th August, 1807; but on 3rd October, 1809, the Ionian islands submitted to a British army under General Oswald. In the arrangements of the Congress of Vienna, in 1815, they were placed under the protection of Great Britain. The treaty was ratified at Paris for this purpose between Great Britain and Russia, 5th Novemb. 1815, and the new constitution was ratified by the Prince Regent 22nd February, 1817.

October 4.

1706. Reduction of Ath.— Notwithstanding the advance of the season, Marlborough would not close the long and active campaign without some new and signal enterprise. The various detachments being recalled, the army passed the Scheldt; and Overkirk, with a competent force, on the 16th September, invested Ath, a small but important place on the Dender. Marlborough in person occupied the position of Leuze, and established his head-quarters at Grametz. The trenches were opened on the 22nd, and the covert-way having been carried on the 29th, the batteries played with decisive effect on the interior defences. The garrison, in consternation, compelled the governor to beat a parley on the 1st October. The terms offered by the assailants being deemed too severe, the attack recommenced; but the renewal only served to convince the besieged of their hopeless situation. On the 4th they submitted to their fate, and 800 men, the only effective remains of a garrison of 2000, marched out as prisoners of war and proceeded to Berghen-op-Zoon.

1768. Defeat of Hyder. — On 4th October, the army under Col. Wood, having marched to recover the fort of Mulwugul, was attacked by Hyder with very superior numbers. A succession of charges on every part of the British position were steadily repulsed, and the day closing on his ineffectual efforts, left the British in the possession of the hard-fought field of battle. Hyder's loss exceeded 1000 killed; that of the British 307, and mostly Europeans.

1777. Defeat of the Rebels at Germantown. — At three o'clock on the morning of the 4th October, the patrols of the British army, as described in the preceding column, discovered the approach of the Americans, and the troops were immediately under arms. The fog which prevailed was very favourable to the enemy; but although their plan of attack was for a considerable time concealed, the resist-

ance of the royal troops was so vigorous and spirited that before any general measures for repelling them could be determined upon, the battle had been decided. Soon after daybreak, the second battalion of light infantry and the 40th regiment, posted at the head of Germantown, were attacked, and, being at length overpowered by numbers, they retired into the village. Lieut.-Col. Musgrave, arriving with six companies of the 40th regiment, threw the detachment into a large storehouse, and, though surrounded by a brigade of the enemy, aided by four pieces of cannon, it was gallantly defended until Major-Gen. Grey, at the head of three battalions of the third brigade, supported on his left by Brigadier-Gen. Agnew with the fourth brigade, by a vigorous attack and with great slaughter, repulsed the corps which had penetrated into the upper part of the town. The 5th and 55th regiments from the right, engaging them at the same time on the other side of the village, completed their defeat in that quarter. About the time the Americans abandoned the village, Major-General Grant, on the right, moved up the 49th, with four pieces of cannon, to the left of the 4th regiment; then advancing with the right wing, the enemy's left gave way, and were pursued several miles through a defensible country. Earl Cornwallis arriving at Germantown from Philadelphia, with three battalions, just as the enemy had been forced out of the village, placed himself at the head of the troops, and followed the Americans eight miles on the Skippoch road; but the enemy continued retiring nearly twenty miles by several roads towards Perkyomy creek. Their loss amounted to 200 killed, 1600 wounded, and 400 prisoners; that of the British, to 100 killed and 400 wounded.

1794. Surrender of Fort Bommel.—The fortress of Bommel, near Arnheim, surrendered to the British troops on 4th October, 1794, in consequence of the severe frost which enabled the enemy to cross the river.

October 5.

1762. Action at Villa Velha. — Col. Burgoyne, on learning that the Spaniards had left six pieces of artillery, a detachment of cavalry, and some pickets of infantry encamped upon two small eminences in the plain of Villa Velha, on the confines of Portugal, determined to surprise the post. Accordingly, on the 5th October, a party was detached under Col. Lee, consisting of 100 cavalry, 100 grenadiers, and 200 royal volunteers. About two o'clock on the 6th, the enemy's camp, was surprised; and, after burning the magazines and spiking four guns, Colonel Lee returned with some prisoners and a quantity of valuable baggage. Some hours after daylight, finding the enemy had retired to the castle, and all the rest of the mountain abandoned, an officer with thirty men crossed the river to recover a gun, which had been left there after the capture of the castle. The party succeeded in recovering the cannon, and brought it off in sight of 2000 of the enemy, who were marching from the camp of Castel Branco, and had reached the mountain before the boat got over, without being able to intercept it. In this dashing enterprise the British sustained no greater loss

than three men killed, and ten wounded,

1777. Expedition against Forts Montgomery and Clinton. — No sooner had General Clinton returned to New York, from an expedition up the Jerseys, than he took measures for giving aid to the army under Lieut.-Gen. Burgoyne, which he supposed to be approaching the Hudson river from Lake George. Embarking upwards of 3000 men, he proceeded to the attack of forts Montgomery and Clinton, situated about sixty miles above New York, on the west side of the Hudson, and separated by a creek, over which there was a bridge of communication. Commodore Hotham having made the necessary naval arrangements, the flat-boats and *bateaux* proceeded from New York, on 3rd October, to Spikedevil creek, in three divisions, under the direction of Capt. Pownall. A body of troops, embarked that evening, proceeded to Tarrytown, where they landed at daybreak, and occupied the adjoining heights. A second division of equal force marched at the same time from King's Bridge; and, moving across the country, formed a junction with the division which had gone by water. The third division, which embarked in transports, sailed from New York on the morning of the 4th, and arrived at Tarrytown on the same day. During the night, all the troops here assembled embarked and reached Vere Plank's Point at noon on the 5th. The force immediately landed without opposition, the enemy having retired as they approached, without firing a shot, and leaving a twelve-pounder behind them. By daybreak on the 6th, all the troops, except about four hundred, left to secure Vere-Plank-neck, were disembarked on the opposite shore, at Stoney Point, from which they had to march about twelve miles, through a mountainous and rugged road, to forts Clinton and Montgomery. The men-of-war and transports then moved still higher up, and anchored opposite to Peek's-kill landing. In the afternoon, the advanced squadron and the two frigates got under sail, and opened a fire upon fort Montgomery, to cause a diversion in favour of the attack which had then commenced, as related in the next page.

October 6.

1702. Reduction of Ruremont. —The attack on Ruremont commenced on the 2nd October, by the Prussians on one side of the river, and the English on the other. The batteries opened on the 6th ; the besieged beat a parley on the same afternoon, and on the ensuing day the garrison capitulated, and were conducted to Louvain.

1777. Assault of Forts Montgomery and Clinton. — As soon as the troops were landed on Stoney Point, Lieut.-General Clinton arranged them in the following order :—52nd and 27th regiments, Loyal Americans, New York volunteers, and Emmerick's provincial chasseurs, amounting to 900 men, under Lieut.-Colonel Campbell, forming the advance, marched to occupy the pass at Thunder-hill, and passing by a circuit of seven miles round it, got close to the rear of fort Montgomery. The centre division, composed of the grenadiers and light infantry, 26th and 63rd regiments, a company of the 71st, a troop of dismounted dragoons

and the Hessian chasseurs, making a total of twelve hundred men, under Major-General Vaughan, moved to cover the corps of Col. Campbell, and then placed itself close in the rear of fort Clinton. The rear division, consisting of the royal fusiliers and Trombach's Hessian regiment, under Major-Gen. Tryon, to occupy the pass of Thunder-hill, and keep open the communication with the fleet. From the many impediments the first division had to encounter on its march, it was 5 o'clock in the evening before it reached its destination. The corps of General Vaughan being in readiness, the attack immediately commenced; and the enemy being also fully prepared, they made an obstinate resistance; but nothing could withstand the ardour of the royal troops, and every corps came in for its share of glory. While Colonel Campbell assaulted fort Montgomery on the land side, it was attacked by the galleys on the other. That gallant officer having fallen, he was succeeded by Lieut.-Col. Robinson, who, emulating the example of his chief, persevered in the attack, until he became master of the place. Gen. Vaughan led on his men to the attack of fort Clinton with such determination, that although it was defended by ten pieces of cannon, with an *abatis* extending nearly four hundred yards, the bravery of his division overcame every difficulty; and being supported by the corps of Major-General Tryon, by eight o'clock both forts were in possession of the assailants. The Americans sustained a loss of one hundred killed and wounded, and two hundred and fifty made prisoners. On the part of the British 40 were killed, 142 wounded, and 5 missing.

1799. Battle of Limmen.—After the action of the 2nd October, the enemy having taken up the position between Benerwyck and Wyck-op-Zee, it was determined to force him thence, before he had an opportunity of stengthening, by works, the short and very defensible line he occupied; and to compel him still further to retire, before he could be joined by the reinforcements which were upon their march. Preparatory to a general movement, the advanced posts at Egmont-op-Hoof and at Egmont-op-Zee were pushed forward on the morning of the 6th. At first little opposition was shown, and the allies gained possession of the villages of Schermerloorn, Archer Sloot, Limmen, Baccum, and of a position on the sand-hills near Wyck-op-Zee. The Russians under Major-Gen. D'Essen being vigorously opposed in their endeavour to gain possession of a height in front of Baccum, Sir Ralph Abercromby moved up his reserve to support them; upon this, the enemy advanced their whole force, and the action became general from Limmen to the sea, and was maintained with great obstinacy on both sides until night, when the enemy retired, leaving the allies masters of the field of battle. The loss of the British amounted to 91 killed Major-Gen. Hutchinson and 729 wounded, and 603 missing. On the part of the Russians 382 killed, 735 wounded. The loss of the enemy was very severe, and many prisoners taken; of that number, 200 were captured in a gallant charge made by Col. Clephane, with four companies of the 3rd, and one of the Coldstream guards, and driving two battalions of the enemy from the post of Archer Sloot.

October 7.

1778. Defeat of the Rebels at Chesnut-neck.—Capt. Ferguson, of the 70th regiment, with a detachment of troops, embarked on board a small squadron under Capt. Collins, to attack Egg-harbour, situated on the boundary between East and West Jersey, North America. As the enemy had been informed of the intended attack, and were making preparations for their defence, it was determined to push up in the boats and small craft, without waiting for the arrival of the ships. After a difficult navigation of twenty miles, the boats arrived at Chesnut-neck, where several vessels were lying. There the rebels had erected a work, with embrasures for six guns on a level with the river, and another upon a commanding eminence, with a platform for guns *en barbette*. Captain Collins, passing within musket-shot with the galleys, to cover the landing of the troops, soon silenced the enemy's fire; and the detachment landing without further opposition, drove the rebels into the woods. On its return, the troops made two descents, penetrating some miles into the country, where they destroyed three saltworks and burnt the storehouses.

1810. French defeated at Coimbra.—The British army continued its retreat, the right by Thomar and Santarem, the centre by Batalha and Rio Mayor, the left by Altobaça and Obidos, and at the same time a native force, under Col. Blunt, was thrown into Peniché. Massena followed in one column by the way of Rio Mayor; but meanwhile an exploit, as daring and hardy as any performed by a partisan officer during the war, convicted the marshal of bad generalship. Intending to form a junction with Wilson and Miller, Col. Trant had reached Milheada; and although these corps were still distant, and believing his own arrival to be unknown at Coimbra, he resolved alone to attack the French in that city. Having surprised a small post at Fornos, early in the morning of the 7th October, he sent his cavalry at full gallop through the streets of Coimbra, with orders to pass the bridge, and cut off all communication with the French army, of whose progress he was ignorant. At the same time his infantry penetrated at different points into the principal parts of the town, and the enemy, astounded, made little or no resistance. The convent of Santa Clara surrendered at discretion; and thus, on the third day after the Prince of Esling had quitted the Mondego, his depôts and hospitals, and nearly five thousand prisoners, amongst whom was a company of marines of the Imperial Guards, fell into the hands of a small militia force. The next day Miller and Wilson arriving, spread their men on all the lines of communication, and picked up above three hundred more prisoners, whilst Trant conducted his captives to Oporto.

1813. Passage of the Bidassoa.—As all the tents were left standing, the enemy could perceive no change in the camp of the allies on the morning of the 7th of October; but at seven o'clock, the 5th division and Lord Aylmer's brigade, emerging from their concealment in the ditch of Fuenterabia, crossed the sands in two columns, the left pointing towards the French camp of Sans Culottes, and the right against the

ridge of Andaya, when they passed the fords of the low-water, channel, covered by the fire of the guns and howitzers at St. Marical; and seven columns could be seen at once attacking on a line of seven miles,— those above the bridge fiercely attacking the enemy, while those below it were seen in the distance winding over the heavy sands. The French, completely surprised, permitted even the brigades of the 5th division to gain the right bank, and form their lines, before a musket was fired. Soult, on hearing the cannonade at Espelette, hurried to his right; but his camps on the Bidassoa, were lost before he arrived. The columns of the first division passed the river; one above the bridge, preceded by Wilson's Portuguese, one below preceded by Halkett's light troops, who, aided by the guns of St. Marical, drove back the enemy's advanced posts, and gained the heights which formed the key of their position. The Germans met a check, but Col. Cameron timely arriving, the 9th regiment rushed forward with the bayonet, and the ridges of the Croix des Bouquets were gallantly won, as far as the royal road. Reille, thus beaten, and his flank turned, retreated in great disorder along the royal causeway and the old road of Bayonne. Soult's arrival, however, with part of Villatte's reserve and many guns, restored order. The French lost eight guns and 400 men; the allies six hundred, of which half were Spaniards.

October 8.

1709. Siege of Mons.—On the 3rd of October, the weather becoming fair, the besiegers obliged the enemy to quit a small redoubt on the right of the gate of Havre, and continued their approaches, with very little loss in both attacks, until the 8th, when they were not above ten paces from the counterscarp of the hornwork at the gate. This they attacked on the same day, and, after half an hour's resistance, lodged themselves on the covered-way, with the loss of only sixty men killed and wounded; and among the latter Col. O'Hara, of the English artillery, and Capt. Petit, of the guards. The allies perfected their approaches, lodged themselves on the covered-way of the hornwork at the gate of Bertamont, and began to batter the face of that work from two batteries of twelve pieces of cannon on each.

1776. Rebels driven from Montresor Island.— On the 8th of October, about six in the morning, the rebels made an attempt to surprise the king's troops stationed at Montresor island, near New York, which might be regarded as an outpost of the army. About three hundred and fifty men under Colonel Jackson, with two field-pieces, came down from Harlem river, in five flat-bottomed boats. They were first observed by the Brune frigate, anchored off the island, which opened a well-directed fire, and sunk one of their boats full of men. The others made good their landing on the island, and attacked the troops posted there, who consisted only of a company of the 71st regiment. But they were met with courage and firmness, and quickly driven back to their boats, having a major and and several men killed, and leaving on the field a major and twenty-two men wounded. The loss of the British was four killed and six wounded.

1810. French driven from Alcoentre.—The disasters resulting to the enemy from the gallant exploit performed by Col. Trant at Coimbra on the 7th October made no change in Massena's dispositions. The marshal continued his march, and on the 8th his advanced guard drove the cavalry pickets out of Rio Mayor. Gen. Slade, who commanded, took no heed of this; and the enemy, pushing rapidly on, was like to have captured the brigade of artillery in Alcoentre. Much confusion ensued, but the royals and the sixteenth drove the French out of the town, sabred many, and made twelve prisoners.

1813. Combat of Vera.—Soon after seven o'clock on the morning of the 8th of October, the isolated ridge, called by the soldiers the "Boar's Back," was simultaneously assaulted; and in a short time the French were swept off the top by the riflemen. This was the signal for a general attack; and it was not long before the slopes of the mountain were covered with men. The French, compared with their assailants, seemed few and scattered, and Kempt's brigade soon forced its way without a check through all the retrenchments on the main pass. The caçadores and riflemen of Colborne's brigade, attempting to storm the star redoubt above the Bayonette, being from their uniform mistaken for entirely Portuguese, the French attacked them with such violence as to drive them over the rocky edge of the descent. But the sudden appearance of the 52nd startled the enemy, who then fled to their intrenchment; and the 52nd following hard, entered the works with them, and drove them to their second intrenchment. The exulting cheers of Kempt's brigade, now echoed along the ravine, and, with renewed vigour, the men continued to scale the craggy mountain, fighting their toilsome way to the top of the Puerto.

October 9.

1544. Siege of Boulogne raised. — The Dauphin having beleaguered Boulogne, recently taken by the English, and having got possession of the lower town, Sir Thomas Poynings, made a sally with 200 men, beat back the French with great loss, and drove them out of the lower town. The Dauphin, thus defeated, and sickness assailing his camp, soon raised the siege and withdrew his force.

1779. Siege of Savannah.—At a little before daylight on the 9th of October, the enemy attacked the British lines, the principal corps led by D'Estaing in person, with the *élite* of the French and American army. Under cover of a swampy hollow, they advanced in three columns, and for some time obstinately contested the point. Two stands of colours were actually planted upon the parapet; but the enemy met with so determined a resistance, and the fire of the three seamen-batteries and the field-pieces taking them in almost every direction, was so severe, that they were thrown into some disorder. At this critical moment, Major Glassier of the 60th, with the grenadiers of that regiment and the marines, advancing rapidly from the lines, charged with such determination, that in an instant the ditches of the redoubt, with a battery to its right, were cleared, and the enemy driven in confusion over the *abatis* and into the swamp. On the advance of the grenadiers, three companies of the second bat-

talion of the 71st regiment were ordered to sustain them; but so precipitate was the retreat of the enemy, that the detachment could not close with them. A considerable column, more to the left, was likewise repulsed by the brisk and well-directed fire of the several batteries. It was now daylight, but the fog continuing very dense, no further attempt was made upon the enemy, except from our artillery. The loss of the British amounted to 16 killed, and 39 wounded. The French acknowledge a loss of 44 officers and 700 men, and the rebels above 400.

1793. Siege of Toulon. — During the night of the 8th of October, an attack was made on the enemy's batteries, opposite to the Hauteur de Grasse, at the Hauteur des Moulins, and two to the southward on the Hauteur Regnier. A detachment, composed of the British troops on the post, amounting to 225 men, under Captain Brereton of the 26th regiment, the Spanish grenadier company of the regiment of Hibernia, 50 men under Brevet Lieut.-Col. Nugent (the officer in command of the sortie), a company of Piedmontese, and 50 Neapolitans. This corps marched at half-past twelve at night, and at one o'clock on the morning of the 9th, being joined by 50 chasseurs and a captain and 50 British marines, the advanced guard surprised the first battery, drove the enemy with the bayonet, and pursued them into the second. The main body of the assailants taking different positions of attack, the French were routed in all directions. Having rendered the guns useless, the British returned to their quarters at six o'clock, with two officers, and twenty-three men, prisoners.

October 10.

1198. The French, under Philip, having come to the relief of Cursseilles and Gisors on the 10th October, finding the castle won, and being set upon by the English under Richard I., they were forced to flee into Gisors; and the French King was in danger of being drowned in the river Geth. Of the 400 knights, besides numerous men-at-arms engaged in this action, 100 knights were taken and slain.

1719. Citadel of Vigo surrenders. — A fleet under Vice-Adm. Mighells, having on board 6000 troops, commanded by Lord Cobham, entered the harbour of Vigo on 29th September, and effected a landing on the same day. On the 1st October, the town with the adjacent fort of St. Sebastian surrendered, and were taken possession of by Brigadier Honeywood, with 800 men. On the 3rd and 4th, several pieces of cannon, landed from the fleet, were added to the artillery of St. Sebastian, to bombard the citadel of Castro, situated on an eminence commanding the town and harbour. Finding themselves reduced to an extremity, the fortress capitulated; and on the 10th October, the garrison, consisting of 469 men, marched out, having had above 300 killed or wounded during the bombardment, with a trifling loss on our side. There were in the town sixty large pieces of cannon, which were spiked and rendered useless ; and in the citadel forty-three pieces, of which fifteen were brass, and two large mortars.

1777. Continental Village destroyed.—Early in the morning of the 10th of October, Gen. Clinton detached Major-General Tryon,with Emmerick's chasseurs,

fifty yagers, the royal fusiliers, and the regiment of Tromback, with two three-pounders, to destroy one of the enemy's settlements called Continental Village. The general succeeded in this expedition; and having burnt barracks for 1500 men, and several storehouses and loaded waggons, he rejoined the lieut.-general by 10 o'clock the same night.

1803. Capture of Cuttack. — On the breaking out of the Mahratta war in 1803, the force under Col. Harcourt, destined for the capture of Cuttack, and eventually, after forcing the pass of Bermuth, to co-operate with Major-General Wellesley, entered Nursingapatam on the 17th September. On the 20th the force advanced towards Ahmudpoor, through a country rendered almost impassable by the heavy rains; and by the 4th October reached Muckundpoor. There had been repeated skirmishing, and, near the latter place, a sharp affair between the advance-guard and the enemy, who were dispersed with some loss. On the 10th, the town of Cuttack, the capital of the province, was given up; and, immediately afterwards, preparations were made for the siege of the strong fort of Barrabutee, about a mile from Cuttack.

1840. Reduction of Beyrout. — The city of Beyrout, which was colonised from Sidon, having been destroyed by an earthquake in 566, was rebuilt; and, after being alternately possessed by the Christians and Saracens, fell into the power of Amurath IV. Since that period it remained with the Ottoman Empire up to the revolt of Ibrahim Pacha in 1832. The Egyptian army, was totally defeated by the allied British, Turkish, and Austrian forces, 10th October, 1840,—the Egyptians losing 7000 in killed, wounded, and prisoners, and twenty pieces of cannon.

October 11.

1761. Capture of French Boats. — Three French frigates cruising near Belleisle on the 11th of October sent six large boats to capture a ship lying in the roads. Upon this being observed by the garrison, a detachment of 85 men, composed of Morgan's light infantry and marines, embarked in five boats, and attacked the enemy so resolutely, that 19 men were killed and 19 wounded; and the victors returned to Belleisle, bringing with them four of the captured boats.

1763. Reduction of Mongheer. — On the 4th of October, Major Adams having invested Mongheer, three batteries were ready by the 8th to open on the fort; one of two 18-pounders, at 350 yards distance, to batter the south curtain near the river; another of one 12-pounder, to enfilade the east face; and a third of one 18-pounder, to enfilade the south face of the fort. The enemy's fire was soon silenced by these batteries, which swept the whole curtains where their cannon were mounted,—their bastions being so small as not to admit guns of any consequence. On the 9th the two 18-pounders opened to breach the curtains; and on the 10th, two eight-inch howitzers bore with such effect, that before night the breach was practicable. Another gun being added, to fire on the demi-bastion of the fourth gateway, the enemy on the morning of the 11th surrendered at discretion; and the garrison, consisting of 2000 men,

soon afterwards marched out of the fort.

1780. Capture of Forts Anne and George. — A detachment under Major Carleton proceeded from Crown Point, in the early part of October, to attack fort George and fort Anne. At the same time, a party of 100 men, accompanied by Mohawk Indians, crossed Lake Champlain with this detachment, to co-operate with Sir John Johnson; and another party of two hundred Canadian Indians, under the command of Lieut. Houghton of the 53rd regiment, marched at the same time towards Connecticut river. This expedition was conducted with such secrecy and despatch, that the garrisons of fort Anne and fort George surrendered prisoners of war, after a slight opposition. The party under Sir John Johnson met with equal success, and destroyed the settlements of Schoary and Stoney Arabia, and laid waste a great extent of country.

1799. French defeated at Lemmertown. — At five o'clock on the morning of the 11th of October, the enemy made a general attack upon Lemmertown, West Friesland, their advance party attempting to storm the north battery. The British force, consisting of seamen and marines, amounting altogether to 157 men, getting the enemy between two fires, soon compelled them to lay down their arms. No sooner had they secured 30 prisoners, than they were attacked by the main body of the French; and, after a contest of upwards of four hours, the enemy gave way in all directions, with the loss of eighteen killed and twenty wounded. Lieuts. Wyburn, Gardner, Howell, and Higginson, of the marines, distinguished themselves on this occasion, as did Lieut. Norman of the navy.

October 12.

1702. Reduction of Vigo.— On the 11th of October, an expedition under Sir George Rooke, consisting of 160 sail, having on board 9663 English, and 4138 Dutch troops, anchored in the Bay of Vigo. On the 12th the Duke of Ormond, with 2500 men, landed in a sandy bay on the south side, about two leagues distant from the town. Meeting with no opposition, the grenadiers under Lord Shannon and Colonel Pierce marched directly to the fort which guarded the passage into the harbour, having a boom across the entrance. Meanwhile the duke, with the rest of the troops, took post on the hills, to sustain the detachment, which having driven the enemy from the fort, made themselves masters of the lower platform, mounting thirty-eight pieces of cannon. Hereupon Lieut.-Gen. Churchill's regiment advanced on the left, and took a position near it. The enemy retiring into an old tower, kept up a brisk fire for some time; but the grenadiers plyed them roundly with their hand-grenades as they appeared on the wall. Capt. Lorel, of the French navy, who commanded the fort, having encouraged his men to make a daring push for their lines, opened the gates to force his way through the assailants; but the grenadiers rushing into the castle, made themselves masters of the post, taking 300 French seamen and 50 Spaniards, pr soners.

1758.—On the 12th October, a body of French and Indians, amounting to 1100 men, commanded by M. de Vetri, attacked the English post at Hanning or

Hannon, North America, during the space of four hours. They were, however, eventually repulsed with severe loss; the English having only 12 killed, 18 wounded, and 31 missing.

1809. Surrender of Cerigo. The island of Cerigo (one of the Ionian cluster) surrendered, and was taken possession of by a British force under Brigadier Oswald.

October 13.

1803. Reduction of Barrabutee.—At the commencement of the Mahratta war, a force under Col. Harcourt marched to Ganjam, to co-operate with Major-Gen. Wellesley. On the 10th of October, the town of Cuttack, the capital of the province, was given up, and shortly afterwards surrendered. Col. Harcourt then prepared for the siege of the fort of Barrabutee, about a mile hence. It was strongly built of stone, and surrounded by a deep wet ditch, varying from 35 to 135 feet in breadth; having only one entrance, with a very narrow bridge leading into it, over the ditch. Batteries were completed during the night of the 13th, five hundred yards from the south face of the fort, and commenced firing early on the morning of the 14th. By eleven o'clock, all the defences had been destroyed, and the guns of the fort silenced. A storming party, consisting of a detachment of H. M.'s 22nd regiment, the Madras regiment, 400 sepoys from the Bengal native infantry, and the Madras 9th and 19th regiments, with some artillerymen and a 6-pounder to blow open the gate, advanced to the attack. The bridge was quickly passed, under a heavy fire from the fort, but it was nearly forty minutes before the wicket was blown sufficiently open to admit one man. The Europeans, however, passed in singly, and with such rapidity that notwithstanding the resistance at the inner gates, they rushed in with the garrison, who, after a severe loss, abandoned the fort; and its capture was followed by the entire submission of the province of Cuttack. The conduct of the storming party, was distinguished by the greatest gallantry; and the cool intrepidity of Capt. Francis Thompson of the Madras regiment, major of brigade, was particularly noticed.

1812. Action at Queenstown.—Major Derenzy, with 560 men of the 41st and 49th regiments, 300 militia, and some Indians, altogether about 1000 rank and file, defeated an American force of 1560 men, under Gen. Smith, in their attack on Queenstown, on Lake Erie. The enemy sustained but a short conflict ere they fled with precipitation towards the point of their disembarkation, and many were drowned in their eagerness to regain their own shore. Seventy-two officers and eight hundred and fifty-eight rank and file were made prisoners.

1812. Skirmish at Monasterio.—On the 13th of October, a skirmish took place on the stream beyond Monasterio, where Capt. Perse of the sixteenth dragoons was twice forced from the bridge, and twice recovered it in the most gallant manner, maintaining his post until Col. F. Ponsonby, who commanded the reserves, arrived up; and both these gallant officers were wounded. This demonstration was followed by various others, until the evening of the 18th, when the whole French army was united, and the advanced guard

captured a picket of the Brunswickers, which, contrary to orders, had remained at St. Olalla. This sudden movement apparently prevented Wellington from occupying the position of Monasterio, his outposts fell back on the 19th to Quintarapola and Olmos; and on the ridges behind those places, he drew up his army in order of battle.

October 14.

1066. Battle of Hastings. —The Duke of Normandy having, on 1st October, effected his landing at Pevensey, in Sussex, with 50,000 men, without opposition, marched along the shore to Hastings, and then published a manifesto, declaring that his motive for invading England was to revenge the murder of Prince Alfred, brother to King Edward, to restore the Archbishop of Canterbury, and to assist the English in punishing Harold, who had usurped the crown. Each army spent the night of the 13th in its camp, the English in all kinds of jollity and mirth, the Normans in prayer and preparation for battle. On the morning of the 14th, the invaders advanced in three lines, singing the ballad of their famous Duke Rollo: their first line commanded by Montgomery and Fitz Osburn, having the Pope's standard borne at its head; the second led by Geoffrey Martel; the third, being mostly cavalry, forming a reserve, headed by the duke in person. The English advanced in two lines, principally composed of infantry,—the Kentish-men, commanded by Gurth, taking the lead according to their privilege since the Saxon heptarchy; and in front of the main body appeared Harold, armed with target, poleaxe, spear, and scimitar. At nine o'clock the Normans commenced the battle with a shower of arrows, which produced some confusion among the English; but they soon compelled the assailants to retire in disorder. The Kentish-men, forming a complete phalanx, resisted every attack, and never did the English exhibit nobler proofs of courage, nor perhaps were ever charges more vigorously made and more bravely repulsed. The contest continued five hours without an inch of ground being gained by either party. The duke, finding he could not break the ranks of his opponents, feigned a retreat, and fell back in apparent disorder. The English, supposing the enemy routed, followed them in haste and confusion, until the duke, having soon rallied his army, attacked them with an impetuosity they were far from expecting. Harold then assembled all the fugitives he could collect on an eminence, and, exhorting them to consider that the fate of the kingdom depended on the victory, awaited the attack, and gave the enemy such a determined reception that they were repulsed with considerable loss. But William, resolved to be either victorious or totally conquered, made another vigorous effort. In this attack, Harold having received an arrow over the left eye, which pierced the brain, his troops, seeing their leader fall, made a precipitate flight, in consternation and dismay. The Normans pursued, and, with a cruelty inspired by their leader, made terrible slaughter, giving no quarter. Many were, however, spared by the vigilance of Morcar and Edwin, brothers-in-law to Harold, who were ac-

quainted with the ground, of which the Normans were ignorant. The English army amounted to 40,000 men; of that number they are supposed to have lost from 14,000 to 15,000. With Harold were slain his brothers Gurth and Lewin, and the flower of the English nobility. Of the Normans 6000 were killed. When the battle had terminated, the conqueror ordered the whole army to kneel and give God thanks for the victory they had obtained.

1719. Reduction of Ponte Vedra. — The castle of Castro, which commands the town of Vigo, having capitulated on 10th October, Lord Cobham ordered Major-Gen. Wade to embark, with 1000 men, on board four transports, and proceed to the upper part of the bay. On the 14th, a landing was effected at Ponte Vedra without opposition. In this place were taken 16 brass and 70 iron pieces of cannon, which, with the exception of four 24-pounders, were brought away, together with a quantity of ordnance stores. On the 24th, Lord Cobham re-embarked the army, and on 27th the fleet sailed for England.

1810. Skirmish at Monte Agraça. — The 71st regiment, forming the advance-guard of the division of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Brent Spencer, was attacked on 14th October near Sobral de Monte Agraça, by a corps of French infantry supported by artillery. The British detachments, with Lieut.-Cols. the Hon. H. Cadogan and Reynell at their head, charged the enemy and drove them into the town.

October 15.

1775. Defeat at Kingston. — On the 14th October, Major-Gen. Vaughan, with a body of troops, embarked in *bateaux*, escorted by the squadron of Sir James Wallace, moved up the river, and arrived at Kingston, or Esopas, on the morning of the 15th. Finding that the rebels had thrown up trenches and made every disposition for defence, the general decided on an immediate attack before they could have time to strengthen their works. He therefore landed his force, assailed their batteries; and, having driven them from their works and destroyed their guns, advanced directly to the town, at the entrance of which he found a body of infantry and artillery drawn up to oppose him. Instantly dashing at the enemy, they were soon routed and their cannon captured. The troops on entering the town, being fired upon from the houses, the general gave orders to set the place on fire; and it was entirely consumed, together with a considerable quantity of military stores. The troops were then re-embarked; and the ships, having dropped down the river, returned to New York.

1778. Expedition to Egg-harbour. — An expedition under Capt. Ferguson of the 70th regiment, detached from Staten island by Sir Henry Clinton, arrived on the 5th of October off the bar of Egg-harbour, situated on the boundary between East and West Jersey. On the 8th, the troops having embarked in flat-boats and gun-boats, proceeded up the river; but their progress was impeded by the shallow water and the intricacy of the navigation. The Granby and Greenwich, armed

sloops, grounded, and could not be got off; the remainder of the flotilla, however, arrived opposite Chesnut-neck about four o'clock. During that evening and the following morning, several of the enemy's vessels and storehouses were destroyed. The flotilla then dropped down the river, and by great exertion succeeded in floating the two grounded vessels. Having obtained information that a party of the rebel troops, consisting of three companies of infantry, with a field-piece, and three troops of horse, were in a position that might be attacked with a prospect of success, it was resolved to make the attempt. Accordingly, on the evening of the 14th, two hundred and fifty men were embarked, and after rowing ten miles, landed at four o'clock on the morning of the 15th within a mile of a bridge, which Captain Ferguson happily secured. Leaving fifty men for its defence, he rushed forward upon the infantry of Polaski's legion, who were cantoned in three different houses, and almost cut them to pieces. Fifty were found dead, and among them a lieutenant-colonel and two other officers. It being a night attack, little quarter could be given; so that there were only a few prisoners secured. As a large rebel force was in the neighbourhood, Capt. Ferguson retreated to the boats, and re-embarked without opposition.

October 16.

1709. Siege of Mons.—From the 8th to the 16th of October, nothing happened worthy of notice, beyond the continued bombardment of the place. On the morning of the 16th, 400 grenadiers, sustained by 500 fusiliers, and 700 workmen, attacked the second counterscarp of the hornwork at the gate of Havre, which the enemy quitted after a short resistance. Thereupon the allies made a good lodgment, and removed their batteries to the palisades to batter the hornwork in breach. At seven in the morning, they commenced, by a heavy discharge of bombs and grenades, to attack the hornwork of Bertamont, by which the enemy were so much annoyed, that, when the besiegers had mounted the breach, they found, to their great amazement, both the ravelin and the hornwork deserted. The assailants then lodged themselves therein, and also took possession of a little outwork on the right of the hornwork, without sustaining much loss.

1781. Siege of Yorktown.—After the enemy had finished their second parallel, Earl Cornwallis clearly saw, from the ruined state of his works, that they could not stand many hours against the batteries of the assailants, unless some means should be devised to retard their operations. He therefore directed the fire of all his cannon and mortars upon the enemy's approaches; and a little before daybreak, on the 16th October, a sortie was made by three hundred and fifty men under Lieut.-Colonel Robert Abercromby, to attack two batteries which appeared to be in a state of forwardness. The lieutenant-colonel divided his corps into two bodies: one, consisting of a detachment of the guards and the grenadier company of the 80th regiment, was commanded by Lieut.-Col. Lake, of the guards; and the other, composed of some companies of light infantry, was led by Major Arm-

strong, of the 17th regiment. Each corps was successful, and they not only took the batteries, but also the redoubts that covered them. Eleven guns were spiked; and having killed about one hundred French troops, they retreated within their own works with very little loss. This gallant enterprise proved of little avail, for, by the uncommon activity of the enemy, the guns were replaced in the batteries before dark, and the whole parallel appeared once more to be nearly complete. The strength of the combined forces was not more conspicuous than the weakness of the British; for at this time there was no part of the front attacked in which they could show a single gun, and their shells were nearly expended. Things were now come to such a crisis that the brave Earl of Cornwallis seemed to regard his fate as certain.

1781. Reduction of Sumatra. — Soon after the servants of the East India Company at Bencoolen were apprised of the rupture with the Dutch, five British ships from China opportunely arrived at fort Marlborough, in the island of Sumatra. This accession of naval force induced the gentlemen of that factory to plan an enterprise against the Dutch settlements on that island. Mr. Botham, one of the council, was appointed to conduct the military, and Capt. Clements, the senior officer of the five ships, was commodore of the naval force, on board which one hundred troops were embarked. On 16th October they appeared before Pulang, and having artfully deceived the governor with respect to their strength, terrified him into a surrender of the place. All the other Dutch settlements on the western coast of Sumatra fell successively into their hands.

October 17.

1347. Battle of Nevil's Cross.—Philip of France, finding his endeavours to divert Edward III's. intention to proceed with the siege of Calais had failed, prevailed on David, king of Scotland, to invade England with an army of nearly 50,000 men. Queen Philippa heading the English forces, marched towards the invaders, and offered them battle. David was no less eager to engage, imagining it an easy task to overcome undisciplined troops commanded by a woman. In this he found himself deceived; for on the 17th October his army was completely routed, with the loss of from 15,000 to 20,000 slain, and himself taken prisoner. Although this valiant monarch had two spears hanging in his body, and was severely wounded in the legs, he disdained captivity, provoking the English by the most opprobrious language to terminate his sufferings.

1778. Reduction of Pondicherry. — Major-Gen. Hector Munroe encamped the army under his command, on the 8th August, about four miles from Pondicherry, and on the 25th laid siege to that place. Ground was broke on the north and south sides of the town, on the 6th and 7th September, and on the 18th, the batteries opened a fire from 28 pieces of cannon and 27 mortars. A gallery being carried into the ditch from the southward, a breach made in the bastion of L'Hopital, and the faces of the adjacent bastions being also destroyed, it was resolved to pass the ditch by a bridge of boats and assault the place. As the bat-

teries on the north side had also been successful, a float was prepared for passing troops in that direction. The storming of the town was to have taken place on 15th October, but an accident having occurred to the gallery, the attack was postponed. On the 16th, terms of surrender were proposed by the governor M. De Bellecombe, and on the 17th the garrison, consisting of 3000 men, marched out with the honours of war.

1779. An expedition, consisting of detachments of the Loyal Irish, the marines of the Charon, Lowestoff, Pomona, and Porcupine frigates, and 250 armed slaves, the whole commanded by Capt. Dalrymple, amounting to 500 men, sailed on the morning of the 10th October, from Traxillo bay, and arrived at Porto Cavallo bay on the 11th. In the evening of the 16th, the troops were landed, and marched with the intention of attacking Port Omoa that night; but the roads proved so intricate and rugged, that they did not arrive until after daybreak. After a short halt, they again moved forward, but had still to encounter passes and defiles similar to those which had obstructed their progress on the preceding night, the Indians skirmishing along the paths. Learning from some prisoners that the enemy were drawn up to resist an attack, it was immediately arranged that the Loyal Irish and marines, should force the pass in column, and then advance rapidly, supported by the reserve. The defile was instantly forced, and the Spaniards, after a scattering discharge of musketry, fled, some to the forts, others to the woods and the town. From the heights on which the troops were drawn up there was a full view of the fort, situated about half a mile distant from Port Omoa, at the bottom of the hills; and as the enemy kept firing from the town, Capt. Dalrymple was under the necessity of destroying the place. While it was in flames, the squadron came into the bay and endeavoured to take up a position to batter the fort, the land forces seconding their efforts; but the scaling ladders not arriving in time, prevented an effective co-operation on the land side. Owing to the calm state of the weather, the Lowestoffe took the ground, and received material injury from the enemy's shot, and the Charon also suffered severely from the same cause.

1803. Reduction of Agra.—Before the breaking out of the war, the garrison of Agra was commanded by the European officers who had been confined by their own troops on the commencement of hostilities. Seven battalions of Scindiah's regular infantry were encamped on the glacis; but the garrison was afraid to admit them into the fort, lest they should plunder a rich treasury, which they wished to reserve for themselves. On the 17th October, these battalions were attacked by Gen. Lake, who defeated them with a loss of twenty-six guns. A few days afterwards, the garrison liberated their officers, and capitulated, on condition of being permitted to retire with their property. The treasury and the arsenal, with one hundred and sixty-two pieces of cannon, fell into the hands of the victors.

October 18.

1776. Skirmish near Pell's Point.—The strong positions which the enemy had taken on

New York Island, and fortified with incredible labour, determined Sir W. Howe to get upon their principal communication with Connecticut, in order to compel them to quit the strongholds in the neighbourhood of King's-bridge, and, if possible, to bring them to action. On the 12th of October, the army, with the exception of three brigades under Lieut.-Gen. Earl Percy, to cover New York, embarked in flat-boats and other craft, and, pressing through the dangerous navigation of Hell-gate in a dense fog, landed on Frog's Island.

On the 18th, several corps re-embarked in flat-boats, and landed on Pell's point, at the entrance of Hutchinson's river; after which the main body, crossing, near the entrance, to the same place, immediately advanced, and lay that night upon their arms, with their left upon a creek opposite to East Chester, and the right near to Rochelle. On the march to this ground, a skirmish ensued with a small corps of the enemy posted to defend a narrow causeway. They were pursued for a mile, when a considerable body appearing in front, behind stone walls and in woods, some companies of light infantry and a party of the chasseurs were despatched to dislodge them. This service was effectually performed, with the loss of 3 men killed, Lieut.-Col. Musgrave and Captain Eselyn (the latter mortally) and 20 wounded.

1791. Assault of Nundy Durgum.—On the night of the 18th of October, the army under Lord Cornwallis, encamped about four miles from Nundy Durgum, carried by assault, with inconsiderable loss, that strong hill-fort. The second killidar and a few of the garrison were killed; but the greater part of it escaped by scrambling down the rocks at the back of the fort.

1812. Siege of Burgos.—On the 17th of October, the battery of the hornwork being renewed, the fire of the eighteen-pounders cleared away the enemy's temporary defences at the breach, the howitzers damaged the rampart on each side, and a small mine was sprung on the extreme right of the lower parallel, with a view to take possession of a cavalier or mound which the French had raised, and from which they had killed many men in the trenches. The attack was successful, and a lodgment effected; but the enemy soon returned in force, and obliged the besiegers to abandon it. However, on the 18th the new breach was rendered practicable, and Wellington ordered it to be stormed. The explosion of the mine under San Roman was to be the signal that the church was also to be assaulted; and at the same time a third detachment was to escalade the works in front of the ancient breach, and thus connect the attacks. At half-past four o'clock the springing of the mine at San Roman broke down a terrace in front of that building, yet with little injury to the church itself. The latter was, however, resolutely attacked by Col. Browne, at the head of some Spanish and Portuguese troops; and though the enemy sprung a countermine, which brought the building down, the assailants lodged themselves in the ruins. Meanwhile two hundred of the foot-guards, with strong supports, poured through the old breach in the first, and escaladed the second line; beyond which, in the open ground between the second and

third lines, they were encountered by the French, and a sharp musketry fight commenced. At the same time the new breach was carried by 200 of the German legion. Unhappily, at neither of these assaults did the supports follow closely; and Gen. Dubreton, who held his reserves well in hand, came dashing like a torrent from the upper ground, and in an instant cleared the breaches. More than 200 British were killed or wounded in the combat.

October 19.

1719. Reduction of Messina. — Admiral Byng, having embarked 6000 troops on board the British fleet, sailed from Vado bay on the 29th of September, and arrived before Messina on the 8th of October. The arrival of the expedition so elevated the spirits of the army, that Lieut.-General Wallis, with 5000 men, made a vigorous and successful attack upon the half-moon battery, but with the loss of 103 killed and 830 wounded. On the 17th, at ten in the morning, the Imperialists assaulted the counterguard, and mounted to the summit of the breach with great gallantry, but, after two hours' fighting, were repulsed with the loss of 120 killed and 617 wounded. The governor, having acquitted himself with great honour in this repulse as well as the general defence of the place, finding that he could no longer hold out, beat a parley on the 18th, and on the 19th 600 Imperial grenadiers took possession of a gate of the citadel. On the 21st, the Spanish garrison marched out through the breach, and were transported by sea to Augusta. Thus ended a siege of 91 days, which cost the Germans above 5000 men killed or wounded.

1791. Reduction of Nundy Droog.—A corps under Major Gowdie, having been detached by Lord Cornwallis to attempt the reduction of the hill-forts of Rymenghur and Nundy Droog, the former (45 miles north-east of Bangalore) was taken possession of without much difficulty; but the latter (about 40 miles north of Bangalore) was so formidable that the general considered it expedient to send a considerable reinforcement, both of troops and guns, the army taking up a position to the northward of Bangalore to deter Tippoo from making any attempt to interrupt the siege. The steep and rugged acclivity on which the fort was built, and the two walls of masonry at the distance of about eighty yards from each other, with cavaliers and towers, with which the only accessible part of the hill was fortified, presented no very encouraging objects to the besiegers. After having, with a loss of men and excessive labour, constructed a battery of eight embrasures on the ascent of the hill, within less than 500 yards of the wall, and brought into it four heavy guns and four twelve-pounders, the the outer wall proved to be of a strength and thickness so much beyond all calculation, that practicable breaches were only effected in it after an incessant and well-directed fire of six days. The killidar refusing to listen to any terms of surrender, on the 17th of October Gen. Meadows took the command of the besieging corps; and on the morning of the 18th, Lord Cornwallis moved the whole army near the fortress, in the expectation that

its appearance might intimidate the garrison. Early on the morning of the 19th, the judicious arrangements made by General Meadows for the assault were carried into effect: the assailants not only entered the breaches, but forced the gate of the inner wall; and the place was carried with inconsiderable loss on our side. The garrison consisted of about 700 men, several of whom were killed in the assault; but the greater number escaped over the precipices at the back of the fort. The first and second killidars and the buckshey were made prisoners.

October 20.

1709. Surrender of Mons. — On the 20th of October, at noon, the breaches at the gate of Havre being practicable, and the besiegers making preparations for the assault, the enemy beat a parley, proposing to capitulate; and on the same night, 500 men of the confederate army took possession of the gate of Nimy.

1779. Siege of St. Fernando de Omoa. — Reflecting that, by a protracted siege of the fort of Omoa, a vast artillery would be required, and eventually the place carried by storm, and as the ditch was found to be dry, it was determined to escalade the fort. The Pomona was therefore towed close in, the heavier ships co-operating in the attack. The Europeans were formed in four columns in line, four guides at the head of each; two of the columns consisting of seamen, and two of marines, with a few Loyal Irish. At 3 o'clock in the morning of the 20th of October, this force, amounting to 150 men, moved down the hill, and there lay waiting an intimation from the Charon that she was under way, and would attack in twenty minutes. The signal being made, shortly after four o'clock, the party advanced, covered by their batteries and unperceived by the Spaniards, who directed their fire at our artillery on the hills and at the shipping. In profound silence, with trailed arms, the English approached the enemy's sentries undiscovered; but at that moment, their drums beat to arms. The ladders being quickly planted against the wall, — in height twenty-eight feet,— on which was a battery of five guns, the seamen readily ascended, and being reinforced by the marines, the Spaniards fled to the casemates; nor could they recover their panic, notwithstanding the energetic example of their officers. About 100 Spaniards escaped out of a sallyport and over the walls on the opposite side. The governor and principal officers then delivered up their swords to Capt. Dalrymple, and the garrison, with the register-ships in the port, surrendered. The total loss of the British amounted to 6 killed, 14 wounded. Capt. Dalrymple, in his despatch, relates the following anecdote of magnanimity exhibited by a British sailor: — "Not contented with one cutlass, he scrambled up the walls with two; and meeting a Spanish officer unarmed, who had been roused out of his sleep, had the generosity not to take advantage, but, presenting him with one of the cutlasses, observed, 'You are now on a footing with me.'"

1794. Defeat of the Rohillas. — Early in October. Sir Ralph Abercromby was a good way up the Ganges, intending to visit the Vizier at Lucknow, also for the purpose of reviewing the

troops. But hearing of the treacherous conduct of Goldum Mahomet, Sir Ralph ordered the troops at Cawnpore and Futtyghur to be ready to take the field. On the 20th October, the British army under that general's command was attacked by the Rohillas; but, after a severe contest, the enemy were totally defeated. The victory was, however, dearly purchased: 1 colonel, 1 major, 4 captains, 14 subalterns, 64 Europeans, and 500 natives, rank and file, killed; 12 officers, and a great many men wounded.

October 21.

1776. York Island.—On the 21st of October, the right and centre of the British army under Lord Cornwallis moved to a position about two miles to the northward of Rochelle, on the road to the White Plains, leaving Lieut.-General Heister, with two brigades of Hessians and one of British, to occupy the former ground. Lieut.-General Rogers, with his corps of rangers, was detached to take possession of Mamaroneck, where the carelessness of his sentries exposed him to a surprise from a large body of the enemy; nevertheless, by spirited exertion, the Americans were compelled to retreat with loss of several killed and wounded and some prisoners.

1781. Mahadapatam taken.—The 2nd battalion of the 1st Madras European regiment, under Colonel Braithwaite, attacked the strong position of Mahadapatam, defended by the *élite* of the enemy, with eight guns. These were completely dislodged and routed with very great loss, leaving two guns in the hands of the victors. The superiority of the Rajah of Tanjore having been thus re-established, the corps was ordered to march towards Nagore, and ultimately to the reduction of Negapatam. Col. Braithwaite, returning to the capital of the province, despatched all his disposable troops, considerably reinforced by Europeans, under command of Lieut.-Col. Nixon, who arrived before Nagore on the 21st of October; and, in sight of the fleet, the battalion particularly distinguished itself in a spirited and eminently successful attack on the enemy's troops in the act of evacuating that place. The troops then proceeded to Negapatam, where the commander-in-chief, Sir Hector Munroe, came on shore. On the same day, the admiral landed 400 marines and 900 seamen, who, having joined the army, co-operated during the siege with their characteristic valour.

1793. Enemy repulsed near Menin.—On the 21st of October, the enemy made an attack upon the advanced posts of the camp at Menin, particularly those of Werwick and Hallowin, and were everywhere repulsed; but on the following day their attack was successful, and they gained possession of Werwick. Menin being by these means exposed, Lieut.-Gen. Ehrbach found it necessary to evacuate the town and to retire, with his corps, upon Courtray. The enemy likewise attacked, on the 21st, 22nd, and 23rd, the troops posted at the camp of Cisoing; but they were repulsed each day with loss. The Inniskillings and 16th light dragoons were particularly distinguished. The attacks of the enemy were chiefly directed against Nomain upon the left and Willem upon the right. Both places were for a time in the enemy's possession;

but they were driven from them by reinforcements arriving from the camp.

October 22.

1452. Siege of Castillon.—Charles VII., King of France, having withdrawn his army out of Guienne, the nobility, in concert with the inhabitants of Bordeaux, resolved to recall their ancient masters the English. For this purpose, deputies were sent to London; and, their proposals meeting the approval of the Government, it was determined to send a force under the Earl of Shrewsbury. Though nearly 80 years of age, that nobleman, with his usual alacrity, immediately embarked with 700 men-at-arms, leaving the rest of the troops destined for the expedition to follow by the earliest opportunity. He landed at Bordeaux on the 21st of October, and the next day, being introduced into that city by the burghers, surprised the garrison, and took the greater part prisoners. Being joined, in a few days, by the main body of the troops from England, he took the field at the head of 7000 men, and reduced Frontac and Castillon, together with some other places, before he was compelled to put his army into winter quarters.

1764. Defeat of the Nabob of Oude.—Sir Hector Munroe had scarcely taken the command of the army on the frontiers of Oude, when a whole battalion of sepoys, with their arms, went off to join the enemy. They were, however, overtaken, and twenty-four of the ringleaders sentenced to be blown from the mouths of cannon. When four of the unhappy men had thus suffered, the sepoys declared that they would not permit the execution of any more. Nothing intimidated by this threat, Munroe ordered his field-pieces to be loaded with grape, and placed at intervals in the line of Europeans; then, directing the sepoys to ground their arms, declared that if a single man stirred, he would give immediate orders to fire. Daunted by his firmness, the sepoys instantly obeyed, and the execution proceeded. After this exhibition of resolute determination, Munroe marched against the Nabob Vizier of Oude, and on the 22nd of October completely routed his army near Buxar.

1777. Attack on Fort Island.—The enemy's defences on Fort Island, a little below the entrance to the Schuylkill, consisted of an enclosed work, strengthened by four block-houses, and of two floating batteries mounting nine guns each, besides fourteen galleys with heavy cannon, and several fine ships. Opposite to this island, on the eastern shore, at Red-bank, they had also a strong redoubt, with considerable outworks. In front of these defences, to the extent of half a mile, the channel was contracted to a breadth of 100 fathoms; and here several rows of chevaux-de-frise were sunk, to prevent the passage of ships. As an attempt could be made to remove the upper range of these frames, or otherwise clear the channel, Sir William Howe ordered some batteries to be erected on the western shore, to dislodge the enemy from Fort Island. He at the same time detached Col. Donop, with three battalions of Hessian grenadiers, the regiment of Mirbach, and the infantry chasseurs, to attack the enemy at Red-bank, where they had 800 men intrenched. On the 21st of

October the detachment crossed the Delaware in flat boats from Philadelphia to Cooper's ferry, which lies directly opposite the city; and on the 22nd, in the afternoon, they arrived before Redbank. The colonel led them to the assault, and they gallantly carried an extensive outwork, driving the enemy into an interior intrenchment, which could not be attacked without ladders, being nine feet high, with a parapet boarded and friezed. After several attempts to dislodge the Americans, in which great loss was sustained, and Colonel Donop mortally wounded, the assailants were obliged to desist.

October 23.

1642. Battle of Edge Hill. —King Charles I. having learnt that Essex, with a superior force, had advanced to Kineton, a village on the borders of Warwickshire, drew up his army, not exceeding 10,000 men, on Edge Hill, a rising ground 8 miles west from Banbury, in Oxfordshire; and on Sunday, the 23rd October, gave the enemy battle. About three o'clock in the afternoon, Prince Rupert, commanding the cavalry of the right wing, advancing to charge the left of the enemy, being joined by Sir Faithful Fortescue, who with his whole troop had deserted from the corps of Ramsay, they charged their adversaries with such fury that they were routed and pursued for two miles. Wilmot and Sir Arthur Ashton met with the same success against the right wing of Essex, and the reserve under Byron joined in the pursuit, leaving the infantry on both sides to dispute the fortune of the day. Sir William Balfour, with the reserve of cavalry, fell upon the flank of the royalists, and did great execution; Sir W. Verney being slain, the royal standard fell into the hands of the enemy, but was recovered by the valour of Capt. John Smith. The king's infantry was thrown into great confusion, and the troops under Prince Rupert were so fatigued and scattered, that they could not renew the charge. Night approaching, the fate of the day remained undecided. About 5000 combatants lay dead on the field of battle, the greater part having been killed by the king's cavalry. Besides the Earl of Lindsay and Sir William Verney, the king lost the Lord Aubigny, brother of the Duke of Richmond.

1708. Reduction of Lille. —On the 16th October the besiegers commenced the descent and passage of the principal ditch. The breaching batteries were now augmented, and no less than fifty-five pieces of heavy artillery, with thirty-six mortars and howitzers, were mounted, in the lodgments on the covert-way and outworks. Amidst a carnage which seldom occurs, even at a siege, the decisive moment approached. On the 21st, crowds of volunteers carrying sand-bags and fascines, the enlargement of the trenches, the completion of the passage across the ditch, and a tremendous fire of artillery for twenty-four hours, warned the garrison that the assault was about to take effect. On the 22nd October, after sixty days' siege, Boufflers therefore beat a parley, at four in the afternoon; hostages were immediately exchanged, and conferences held for the surrender. Prince Eugene treated the garrison with the generosity their brave defence so justly merited,—even allowing the heroic governor to regulate his

own conditions. At midday on the 23rd, the allies took possession of the gate De la Madelaine; and the remains of the garrison, amounting to 5000 men, retired into the citadel on the 25th.

1709. Reduction of Mons. — The place having capitulated on 22nd October, the garrison marched out with the honours of war, granted to them by the terms of surrender; besides which, the confederates allowed them two pieces of cannon and one mortar, by way of compliment. The reduction of this important fortress, after the memorable and sanguinary battle of Malplaquet, was a forcible demonstration that the allies obtained in that action something more substantial than the name of a victory; since the enemy, who had hazarded a battle to prevent the siege of the town, did not make the smallest attempt to relieve the place, notwithstanding the assurance given by Villars and Boufflers to his Most Christian Majesty of their readiness to march towards the confederate army, if the king's service required it.

October 24.

1415. Arthur of Bretagne, second son of Joanne, of Navarre (whose second husband was Henry IV.), boldly espoused the cause of France, and was the first who attacked the outposts of Henry's camp near Agincourt, at the head of 2000 French cavalry. This fiery assault was made at midnight, on the eve of St. Crespin's day, during a violent storm of wind and rain; but Arthur was repulsed by his royal step-brother, being desperately wounded and made prisoner.

1793. Siege of Nieuport.— Nieuport was besieged by the French, in October 1793, who on the 24th made an attack on the place. A sharp action ensued; but the garrison, under Lieut.-Col. De Wurmb, made such a gallant defence, that the enemy, amounting to 8000 men, retired along the road to Dunkirk.

1812. Affair at Muriel.— Wellington having crossed the Carion river, on the 24th of October, at its confluence with the Pisuerga, took up a strong position, extending from Villa Muriel to Dueñas. The troops occupied a range of lofty hills, descending with an easy sweep to the Carion, which covered the front; and the Pisuerga did the same by the right wing. Souham, excited by his success on the 23rd, followed from Villadrigo, early on the 24th; and having passed the Pisuerga, directed Foy's division upon Placentia, and ordered Maucune, with the advanced guard, to pursue the allies to the bridges of Baños, Isidro, and Muriel; halting himself at Magoz. Before the enemy appeared, the summits of the hills were crowned by the allies, all the bridges were mined, and that of San Isidro, was strongly protected by a convent filled with troops. The left of the position was equally strong, yet Gen. Oswald, who had just arrived from England, and taken the command of the 5th division on the instant, overlooked the advantages to be derived from the dry bed of a canal with high banks, which, on his side, ran parallel with the Carion; and he had not occupied the village of Muriel in sufficient strength. In this state of affairs, Foy reached Placentia, and drove the allies from the town, and in such haste that all the bridges were abandoned in a perfect condition. This untoward event obliged

Wellington to throw back his left, composed of the 5th division and the Spaniards, at Muriel, thus offering two fronts, the one facing Placentia, the other the Carion. Oswald's error then became manifest; for Maucune, having dispersed the 8th caçadores, who were defending a fort between Muriel and San Isidro, fell, with a strong body of infantry and guns, upon the allies at Muriel, and this at the moment when, the mine having been exploded, the party covering the bridge were passing the broken arch by means of ladders. The play of the mine, which was effectual, checked the advance of the French for an instant; but Maucune's column, covered by a concentrated fire, passed the fort and lined the dry bed of the canal.

October 25.

1415. Battle of Agincourt. —Henry V. having resolved to invade France, sailed from Southampton on 15th August, with a fleet of 1500 sail, conveying 6000 lances, 24,000 archers, and 20,000 common infantry; and having effected a landing at the mouth of the Seine, laid siege to Harfleur. During the reduction of that place, which surrendered on 22nd September, Henry lost nearly half his army by dysentery. His fleet having severely suffered and dispersed in a storm, and being threatened by an attack of the enemy in force, he determined on marching to Calais, though not a fourth of his army was fit for duty; and on the 6th October he commenced his march, with 9000 men. Having arrived at the ford of Blanche Taque, on the river Somme, he found it rendered impracticable, by sharp stakes driven into the bed of the river, and a strong body of archers posted on the opposite side. Nothing daunted by these obstructions, Henry endeavoured to inspire his followers by reminding them of the noble exploits of their ancestors, who had triumphed at Crecy and at Poitiers. After moving along the left bank until they reached Amiens, the army forded the river between St. Quentin and Peronne, and advancing to Blangi, saw the whole French army, under the Constable D'Albret, on their march towards Ruisseauville and Agincourt, a village of the district Ponthieu, in Picardy. In this perplexity he sent a message to D'Albret, offering to restore Harfleur, and even to give a pledge never again to invade France, provided he was permitted to proceed to Calais unmolested. Henry, like Edward III., when surrounded at Poitiers, indignantly refusing to surrender, D'Albret sent three heralds to defy him to battle; to which the king replied, that, being harassed and fatigued, he did not seek an engagement, and being resolved to continue his route to Calais, if they thought fit to interrupt him, he would not shrink from the contest. On the 22nd October he received an intimation from D'Albret, that on Friday the 25th they would give him battle, between Ruisseauville and Agincourt. Henry accepted the challenge, and to the herald who brought the message he presented a rich robe and 200 crowns. During the interval, Henry took all the precautions of a diligent and experienced commander, being frequently on horseback making the necessary arrangements for the coming contest; whilst the French, confident in their own superiority, spent the time in luxury and riot.

On the 25th, at daybreak, the armies were drawn up in order of battle; the French amounting to 60,000, whilst the English did not exceed 9000 men. D'Albret injudiciously selected a position, flanked by a rivulet and a thick wood, by which his front was contracted into the same extent as Henry's, and his superiority of number was thus rendered of no avail; but, on the contrary, eventually productive of mischief and confusion. They were formed into three corps, the first under D'Albret, the second led by the Duke D'Alençon, and the third by Count Marle. In order to make his front equal to that of the enemy, Henry was obliged to draw up his army in one line, placing 400 lances in the wood flanking the enemy's right, and 250 choice archers in a hollow on their left. Their right wing, commanded by the Duke of York, was a little in advance of the centre, led by the king in person, who wore a helmet of polished steel, surmounted by the royal crown, and the arms of England and France were embroidered in gold on his surcoat. The left, a little in the rear, formed in two divisions under command of the Duke of Exeter. Finding his opponents reluctant to commence the strife, he ordered Sir Thomas Erpingham, the commander of the archers, to throw up his truncheon as the signal for the attack, saying: "My friends, since they will not begin, it is our business to open a passage; let us charge them in the name of the ever blessed Trinity." The whole line assented with a loud shout, as the Duke of York's division advanced, and having planted their pickets, the archers did good execution on the compact body of the enemy; and their cavalry having charged, was soon compelled to retire. The troops in ambush on their right now making a vigorous effort, completed the disorder; and the duke following up his success with impetuosity, a terrible carnage ensued. The Constable was slain; and although the Duke D'Alençon then headed the troops in resisting the charge, the English with their battle-axes continued to make incredible havoc. Henry arriving up with his division, excited his followers by deeds of prowess rarely surpassed; but at length overpowered by numbers and felled by a blow, he was opportunely relieved by the arrival of the Duke of York, whose division, seeing the danger of their monarch, rushed forward with enthusiasm and bore all before them. D'Alençon, placing himself at the head of 300 volunteers, now made his way to where Henry exhibited prodigies of valour, and crying out, "I am the Duke D'Alençon," inflicted a furious blow, which entered the helmet; but not being able to disengage his sword, Henry returned the stroke so effectually, that he brought his antagonist to the ground. The loss of D'Alençon filled the French with consternation, and the whole army fled in disorder. At this moment, word having been brought that the enemy were in possession of the rear of his camp, Henry gave orders to put all the prisoners to the sword; and thus 14,000 unhappy persons suffered unnecessarily,—for it was now ascertained that the plunderers were merely a body of fugitives. The French loss amounted to 10,000 killed and wounded, and 14,000 prisoners; whilst the English loss did not exceed 400 men. Among the slain were the Duke of York and the Earl of Suffolk. The

next day, Henry proceeded on his march to Calais.

1854. Action of Balaklava. —The allied forces, after remaining two days encamped on the formidable position, whence they had driven the Russian army under Prince Menschikoff in the glorious battle of the 20th Sept., moved towards Balaklava, and having taken up a position to secure a communication with that harbour, commenced throwing up works for the reduction of Sebastopol. By the 16th Oct. the siege had so progressed, that at half-past six on the morning of the 17th, a fire was opened from upwards of one hundred pieces of cannon, which was well replied to by the Russians. About one o'clock the combined fleet, as related in our naval columns, took up positions to assail the forts at the entrance of the harbour; and one continuous roar was kept up until dark. The cannonade was partially resumed on the following days, but nothing of consequence occurred until the 25th. At dawn of day, masses of the enemy were observed advancing to the rear of Balaklava, which, according to their own account, amounted to 32,500 men. The low range of heights that run across the plain, at the bottom of which the town is situated, was protected by four small hastily contructed redoubts. Three had guns mounted; and on a higher hill, in front of the village of Camara, in advance of our right flank, was a work of more importance. These redoubts were garrisoned by the Turks. The only British regiment in the plain was the 93rd highlanders, with the exception of a battalion of detachments and a battery of artillery, whilst the heights were occupied by the marines; and the whole of this force was under the immediate orders of Major-Gen. Sir Colin Campbell. The enemy commenced their operation by attacking the first redoubt, mounting 7 guns, situated on a height near the village of Camara. After a short firing, the dastardly Turks fled down the hill in frightful disorder, leaving the guns in possession of the enemy. The other redoubts were alike abandoned, but in the three lesser ones the guns were spiked by the single English artilleryman in each. The Russian cavalry pursuing the fugitives, after cutting down great numbers, encountered the 93rd, under Lieut.-Col. Ainslie, who, disdaining to form a square, awaited the attack in line; and their well-directed fire so appalled the enemy, that they wheeled off to the left. The larger mass having turned towards the British heavy cavalry, Brigadier-Gen. Scarlett gallantly charged with the Scots Greys and Enniskillens into the Russian column, which, though far superior in numbers, soon sought safety in flight. At a little after ten, Gen. Sir G. Cathcart, with the 4th division, took up a position covering Balaklava; and the guards joined the highlanders under Sir Colin Campbell. Meanwhile, the enemy had established themselves in great strength in the valley with several heavy batteries, beyond which, were masses of cavalry. Opposite to this force were drawn up the 4th and 13th light dragoons, 8th and 11th hussars, and the 17th lancers, mustering together somewhat less than 700 sabres. From some misconception of the instruction to advance, Lieut.-Gen. Lord Lucan considered that he was bound to attack at all hazards. He accordingly directed Major-General the Earl of Cardigan to advance with the light brigade. That officer im-

mediately dashed forward under a murderous fire, cut down the gunners of a nine-gun battery, and then charged a strong body of horse; and here the slaughter was frightful. Assailed by a large body of infantry, the men fell fast, but they had yet to encounter the destructive fire of the Russian batteries. At length the remnant of these gallant horsemen re-entered the British lines; and when mustered, some hours later, there were no more present than 185 sabres. The loss amounted to 13 officers, 156 men, killed or missing; 21 officers, 197 men, wounded: making the total of killed, wounded, and missing of the light cavalry brigade on this day, 387, out of a force of less than 700 men.

October 26.

1812. Passage of the Carion.—In our relation of the passage of Maucune's division at Muriel, on the 24th of October, we omitted an instance of daring intrepidity on the part of a French dragoon, which enabled the enemy to pass the river. The effectual play of the mine had for an instant checked the advance of the French, when suddenly a horseman, darting out at full speed from the column, rode down under a flight of bullets to the bridge, calling out that he was a deserter. He reached the edge of the chasm made by the explosion, and then violently checking his foaming steed, held up his hands, exclaiming that he was a lost man, and, with hurried accents, asked if there were no ford near. The good-natured soldiers pointed to one, a little way off, and the gallant fellow having looked earnestly for a few moments, as if to fix the exact point, wheeled his horse round, kissed his hand in derision, and, bending over his saddle-bow, dashed back to his own comrades, amidst showers of shot and shouts of laughter from both sides. The next moment Maucune's column, covered by a fire of artillery, passed the river at the ford thus discovered, made some prisoners in the village, and lined the dry bed of the canal. Lord Wellington, who came up at this instant, immediately turned some guns upon the enemy, and desired that the village and canal might be retaken; directing one brigade under Gen. Barnes to attack the main body, while another brigade under Gen. Pringle cleared the canal, and at the same time strengthening the left with the Spanish troops and Brunswickers. A very sharp fire of artillery and musketry ensued, and the allies suffered some loss, especially by canon-shot, which from the other side of the river plumped into the reserves. The Spaniards got into confusion, and were falling back, when their fiery countryman, Miguel Alava, running to their heads with exhortation and example (for, though wounded, he would not retire), urged them forward to the fight. Finally, the enemy was driven over the river, the village was re-occupied in force, and the canal lined by the allied troops. Wellington made no delay, but keeping good watch upon the left of the Pisuerga, and knowing that the roads on the right bank were good, sent his baggage in the night to Valladolid; and withdrawing the troops before daybreak on the 26th, made a march of sixteen miles to Cabezon; whence passing to the left of the Pisuerga, he barricaded and mined the bridge. Then, sending a detachment to hold the bridge of Tudela on the Duero behind him,

he caused the 7th division, under Lord Dalhousie, to secure the bridges of Valladolid, Simancas, and Tordesillas. His retreat behind the Duero being thus assured, he again halted.

1854. SORTIE FROM SEBASTOPOL REPULSED.—The Russians came out of the town on the morning of the 26th of October, with a force of from 6000 to 7000 men; and their masses, covered by skirmishers, advancing with much apparent confidence, attacked the 2nd division, commanded by Lieut.-Gen. Sir De Lacy Evans. The British immediately formed line in front of their camp, the left under Major-Gen. Pennefather, and the right under Brig.-Gen. Adams; whilst the batteries opened fire upon the enemy. H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge soon brought up to their support the brigade of guards, under Major-Gen. Bentinck, with a battery under Lieut.-Col. Dacres; and the guards took post in advance of the right of the 2nd division. With equal promptitude, and from a greater distance, Gen. Bosquet arrived with five French battalions; and Sir George Cathcart hastened up with a regiment of rifles, whilst Sir George Brown pushed forward two guns on the left. The enemy came on rapidly, assisted by their guns on the Mound-hill. Our pickets, chiefly of the 49th and 30th regiments, resisted them with much determination. Capts. Bayley and Atcherley, of the 30th, and Lieut. Conally, of the 49th, greatly distinguished themselves, and were among the wounded. Sergeant Sullivan also displayed at this point great bravery. Meanwhile our eighteen guns in position were so well served, that in half an hour they forced their artillery to abandon the field. The batteries, now directed with equal vigour upon the enemy's columns, which were also exposed to the close fire of our advanced infantry, soon threw them into such complete disorder and flight, that they were literally chased by the 30th and 95th regiments over the ridges and down towards the head of the bay. They were similarly pursued on the right by four companies of the 41st, gallantly led by Lieut.-Col. Hon. P. Herbert,—the 47th also contributing, whilst the 55th were held in reserve: 80 prisoners fell into our hands, and about 130 were left dead on the field. Their total loss is computed at 600 men. On the part of the English, 12 killed; 5 officers and 70 men wounded.

October 27.

1644. BATTLE OF NEWBURY.—The parliamentary forces resolved to make themselves masters of Newbury; but the king, suspecting their intention, determined to prevent them, by intrenching himself there. The Earl of Essex thereupon marched from Reading, and on 27th of October attacked Charles's intrenchments at two different points. The action was maintained with great spirit from four o'clock in the afternoon till night, when the assailants forced the lines in one place, and took several pieces of cannon; but the darkness prevented their making use of that advantage. On the other side, they had been repulsed with considerable loss; nevertheless the king thought proper to retire during the night to Wallingford, leaving his artillery and baggage in the castle of Donnington, which the Earl of Manchester on the next day summoned to surrender. Charles retired un-

molested to Oxford, where, being joined by Prince Rupert, with the northern horse, as well as by the Earl of Northampton, and reinforced by corps from different garrisons, he found himself at the head of 11,000 men, with whom he marched back to Donnington, and drew up his army in order of battle between that castle and the town of Newbury. The enemy likewise appeared in battalia, but they did not think proper to attack the king, who happily returned to Oxford, with all his artillery, ammunition, and baggage.

1771. Reduction of Tanjore.—On the breaking out of hostilities with Tanjore, a force under Colonel Smith, of which the first European Madras regiment and all the grenadiers of that corps formed part, was assembled near Trichinopoly; and, having entered the enemy's country in September, reached the capital of Tanjore on the 29th of the same month. After some skirmishes with the garrison, the place was invested; and by the 27th of October a breach being practicable, the rajah came to terms, and the troops returned to Trichinopoly.

1776. White Plains.—By the position of the king's troops, they were masters of the lower road through Connecticut to Rhode Island and Boston; but in order to dispossess the rebels of the upper road, General Howe determined to march to White Plains, to preserve which he was in hopes that General Washington would risk a battle. On the 25th October, the army moved in two columns, and took a position with the river Brunx in front, the right line being at the distance of four miles from White Plains. The rebels, on observing this, quitted their detached camps, between Kingsbridge and White Plains, and assembled their whole force at the latter place, where they took post behind the intrenchments that had been thrown up by their advanced corps. In these intrenched posts, they presented a front equal to the line of march of the royal army, which had the deep and rapid river Brunx running between it and the enemy, and the North River at some distance in their rear; while Washington had hilly ground behind him, to which he could retreat, and where the ruggedness of the country was such as to render pursuit impracticable. Whilst the royal army was on its march, the enemy sent detachments across the Brunx to harass the king's troops. This occasioned frequent skirmishes in which the rebels were uniformly repulsed, and compelled to shelter themselves behind the river. The further operations of the respective armies will be found in the following article.

October 28.

1776. Battle of White Plains.—Gen. Howe, having reconnoitred the position of the rebel army, proceeded to the execution of his plan. Early on the morning of the 28th October, the royal army, formed into two columns, marched towards the enemy,—the right led by Lieut.-Gen. Clinton, and the left by Lieut.-General Heister. Before noon all the enemy's advanced posts were driven back to their works, by the light infantry and chasseurs; and the army was formed, with the right upon the road from Mamaroneck to White Plains, about a mile from the centre of the enemy's lines, and the left to the Brunx,

nearly the same distance from the left flank of their intrenchments. A corps was posted on commanding ground, separated from the right flank of Washington's intrenchments by the Brunx, which, by changing its course nearly at right angles, also separated this corps in front from the left of the king's army. Col. Rahl, who commanded a brigade of Hessians on the left, took possession of a height on the other side of the river, which commanded the enemy's left flank. A battalion of Hessians, supported by the second brigade under Brigadier-Gen. Leslie, and the Hessian grenadiers, commanded by Colonel Von Donop, passed the Brunx, to attack the enemy's detached corps. Col. Rahl was to attack the enemy's flank as the Hessian battalion advanced in front. The 28th and 35th regiments, having forded the river, formed on the opposite bank with alacrity, although exposed to a severe fire; and ascending the steep hill in defiance of all opposition, rushed upon the enemy with the bayonet, and drove them back to their own works. These battalions were soon supported by the 5th and 49th regiments. The Hessian grenadiers, were then moved forward on the heights within cannon-shot of the enemy's intrenchments, the Brunx, from its winding course, being still between them and their right flank. The second brigade formed a little in rear of them, and the two brigades of Hessians on the left of the second, with their left upon the road leading from Tarrytown to White Plains. The right and centre of the British remaining in the same position, the troops lay upon their arms during the night, and, with little alteration, encamped on the following day. The battalions engaged greatly distinguished themselves, and the loss sustained was but small, when we consider the strongly fortified position to which they were opposed, defended by the rapid river Brunx. It was Gen. Howe's intention to have followed up his success and attack the enemy's army on the morning of the 29th; but when daylight came, it was discovered that they had fallen back to another strongly fortified line of works.

1811. French surprised at Aroyo Molino. — Information having reached Gen. Hill, that the French division of Girard, had halted on the 27th October, at Aroyo Molino, he by a forced march reached Alcuesca in the night, being within a league of the former place. This village was situated in a plain, and behind it a sierra, or ridge of rocks, rose in the form of a crescent. At two o'clock on the morning of the 28th, the troops formed into three bodies. The left column marched straight upon Aroyo, the right moved towards the extreme point of the sierra, and the cavalry kept its due place between them both. One brigade of Girard's division having marched at four o'clock, was already safe; but Dombrowski's brigade, and the cavalry of Briche, were still in the place. Girard was in his quarters, when two English officers galloped down the street. In an instance all was in confusion. A thick mist rolled over the craggy mountain, when, with a terrifying shout, came the 71st and 92nd regiments charging down. Then the French rearguard of cavalry, fighting and struggling hard, were driven to the end of the village; and the infantry hastily forming their squares, covered the main

body of the horsemen, which gathered on their left. The guns soon opened upon the French squares; and whilst the 13th dragoons captured their artillery, the 9th dragoons and German hussars charged and routed their cavalry with great loss. Nevertheless Girard, although wounded, still kept his infantry together, and continued his retreat by the Truxillo road; but being closely pursued, they dispersed in the mountains; and eventually 600 men, the remains of 3000, joined Drouet on 9th November. The trophies of this victory were 1300 prisoners, all their artillery, baggage, and commissariat. The loss of the allies was not more then seventy men killed and wounded.

October 29.

1710. Reduction of St. Venant.—On the 6th October St. Venant was invested by the Prince of Orange, with 20 battalions and 5 squadrons. The heavy artillery and ammunition for the siege were embarked on the same morning at Menin, under a guard of several battalions from the neighouring garrisons, with a detachment of horse from the army; and this convoy was to be landed at Marville. St. Venant, situated on the Lys, was small, and protected only by ramparts of earth, forming nearly a regular hexagon, but rendered difficult of approach by marshes and inundations. It was garrisoned by 2700 men, under Brigadier Selve. While Marlborough was anxiously expecting the arrival of the convoy from Menin, he received information that it had been surprised and destroyed by the enemy. Notwithstanding this serious loss, and the difficulty of the approaches, St. Venant was in a few days reduced to extremity, and capitulated on 29th of October.

1781. Siege of Negapatam.—Although the season for military operations had far advanced, and the shift of the monsoon was at hand, Sir Hector Munroe determined to invest Negapatam. On 21st October, 3200 of the Company's troops were at Nagore, and Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Hughes landed the marines of the squadron, amounting to 443 men, who immediately joined the army, which on the 22nd was reinforced by 827 seamen, under Capt. T. Mackenzie of the Active, with four 24-pounders, twelve 18-pounders, two 12-pounders, two 10-inch, and six $5\frac{1}{2}$-inch mortars. Sir Hector having invested the place in the best manner his scanty force would admit, deemed it expedient to allow the enemy as little time as possible to recover from the surprise and terror into which the arrival of the British fleet had thrown them. Having made all the proper arrangements on the night of the 29th October, he stormed and carried the strong fortifications which the enemy had thrown up, flanked by redoubts, covering and defending the approach to the town. The subsequent operations, which led to the reduction of the place, are related in the Calendar of 11th November.

1791. Reduction of Derampoury.—Reports of a force in the Baramaul having reached Lord Cornwallis, he no sooner possessed himself of the important fortress of Nundy Durgum than he moved with celerity to the eastward, detaching Lieut.-Col. Maxwell with three battalions, to be joined by a fourth at Rayacotta, into the Baramaul, with orders to

attack any force of the enemy he might find in that quarter. The Colonel, by forced marches, reached Derampoury on the 29th October, when the place instantly surrendered, the principal people and most of the garrison having fled upon the approach of our troops.

October 30.

1419. The town of Meulan, on the river Seine, 28 miles NW. of Paris, surrendered to Henry V. on the 30th October. The walls of the town having been rendered accessible to the besiegers, the garrison, aware of this circumstance, agreed to deliver up the place on the 30th of October, if not relieved before that period, and on that day, the English were put in possession of the place.

1812. On the 28th October, Gen. Souham, with a view to dislodge the allies, by turning their left, endeavoured to force the bridges at Valladolid and Simancas on the Pisuerga, and that of Tordesillas on the Duero. The first was easily defended by the main body of the 7th division; but Halket, finding the French strong at the second, destroyed it, and detached the regiment of Brunswick Oels to ruin that of Tordesillas. This was effected, and a tower behind the ruins was occupied by a detachment, while the remainder took post in a wood at some distance. The French soon arrived, and, in order to attack the post on the opposite bank, sixty officers and non-commissioned officers, headed by Capt. Guingret, having formed a small raft to hold their arms and clothes, plunged into the stream, holding their swords with their teeth, and swimming, pushed the raft before them. Under protection of a cannonade, they thus crossed this great river, though it was very cold weather; and having reached the other side, naked as they were, stormed the tower, and remained masters of the bridge. Wellington, after destroying the bridges at Valladolid and Cabeçon, crossed the Duero at Tudela and Puente de Duero on the 29th; but scarcely had he effected this operation, when intelligence of Guingret's splendid enterprise at Tordesillas reached him. With the instant decision of a great captain, he marched by his left, and having reached the heights of Rueda and Tordesillas on the 30th, fronted the enemy, and thus arrested further progress on that point. The bridges of Toro and Zamora were now destroyed, and the junction with Hill's army ensured. Drouet passed the Tagus on the 29th, at the abandoned fords of Fuente Dueñas and Villa Maurique. Meanwhile Soult, whose divisions were coming fast up to Ocaña, restored the bridge of Aranjuez, and passed the Tagus also with his advanced guard. On the 30th, he attacked Gen. Cole, who commanded at the Puente Larga, with several regiments, and some guns; but though the mines failed, and the French attempted to carry the bridge with the bayonet, they were vigorously repulsed by the 47th regiment, under Col. Skerrit. After a heavy cannonade and a sharp musketry, which cost the allies sixty men, Soult relinquished the attempt, and awaited the arrival of his main body. Had the Puente Larga been forced, the fourth division, which was at Añover, would have been cut off from Madrid; but the weather being thick and rainy, Soult could not discover what supporting force

was on the high land of Valdemoro, behind the bridge, and, therefore, was reluctant to move forward with precipitation.

October 31.

1752. Capture of Covelong and Chingleput. — After the victory of Bahoor in August, Major Lawrence recommended the reduction of Chingleput and Covelong. A force of 200 European recruits of the first Madras European regiment and 500 undisciplined sepoys, was accordingly sent from Madras, and Clive volunteered to command them. On the 10th September, the party marched against Covelong with four 24-pounders; but before the guns had been placed in battery, the place surrendered. On the next morning a party of the enemy advancing to the relief of the place, the detachment marched out to meet them, and, moving boldly to the attack, delivered their fire with such precision that upwards of one hundred men were knocked over by the first volley. The commanding officer, twenty-five Europeans, and 250 sepoys, with two field-pieces, being captured in a charge that instantly followed, the rest threw away their arms and fled towards Chingleput, whither Clive immediately followed them. On his arrival before that place he commenced to batter the walls, and, a breach having been made on 31st October, the fort surrendered. The capture of these two places, effected against a superior force by a handful of recruits and a few undisciplined sepoys, completed the reduction of all the country north of the Paliar river between Sadras and Arcot. The works at Covelong were blown up; but those of Chingleput being repaired, the fort was garrisoned by the British.

1763. Siege of Mongheer.— Major Adams having encamped within four miles of Patna on 25th October, ordered the necessary preparations for the siege of that place, in which Cossim Ali Cawn had left 10,000 men,— he himself, with a small army, being encamped at Bieram, about ten coss to the westward. On the 28th, the English forces were in a strong position on the confines of the suburbs of Patna, almost entirely surrounded by a high bank and ditch, within two miles of the walls of the city. On the night of the 30th, some shells were thrown to divert the enemy's attention, whilst a battery was erected on the bank of the river, to batter the curtain near the north-east angle towards the river. On the morning of the 31st, the battery had just been completed, when the enemy made a sortie with a large force of sepoys, and advanced under cover of the mud walls and hollow ways very near to the battery before they were discovered. Our sepoys abandoning their post, the enemy took easy possession, and blew up the magazine. Capt. Smith, commanding the advanced posts, instantly repaired to the spot, and retook the battery. A detachment of fifty grenadiers, a battalion of sepoys, and two pieces of cannon also arrived in time to repel a second attack, which the enemy made with great determination; and they were closely followed to the ditch, although the besiegers were exposed to a smart fire from the walls of the fortress.

1791. Reduction of Pinagra. —Our flags of truce having been fired upon by the garrison of

Pinagra, it was determined to force the south gate. On the 31st October, guns were brought up to the edge of the ditch, under the fire of a covering party, and three rounds discharged, but without effect. Ladders were therefore applied, and the first and second walls escaladed, the assailants driving the enemy about 300 paces from the works; and before the firing ceased, 150 of them were killed or wounded. The walls were then breached, so as to render the fort untenable. The only loss sustained by the detachment was six men wounded.

November 1.

1803. Battle of Laswaree. — General Lake, having subdued Agra on the 17th of October, marched against the battalions sent by Scindiah from the Deccan, which had been reinforced by the relics of Bourquin's army. After a tedious pursuit, he came up with them at sunrise on the 1st of November, and, believing them to be in full retreat, ordered his cavalry to intercept their flight. But the Mahrattas, instead of retiring, had taken up a very strong position; their right resting on the fortified village of Laswaree, their left on the village of Mohaulpore, and their front lined with seventy-five pieces of cannon, chained together so as to resist the charge of cavalry. Scindiah's horse evinced the utmost reluctance to come into action, but the infantry, which had been trained by French officers, fought with desperate bravery that nothing could subdue. The greater part of these gallant fellows refused to surrender, and fell where they had stood, with arms in their hands. The battle of Laswaree cost the English more than eight hundred men, in killed and wounded; but the victory completely destroyed Scindiah's power in Northern India; whilst other British corps as completely reduced the districts of Kuttack and Bundlecund.

1811. Affair at Cape Palinuro. — Capt. Duncan of the Imperieuse frigate, having made application to Lieut.-Gen. Maitland, commanding in Sicily, for a detachment of troops to co-operate with the naval forces in an attack on ten Neapolitan gun-boats, together with a number of merchant vessels lying in the harbour of Palinuro, Major Darby, with two hundred and fifty men of the 62nd regiment, embarked for that service on the 28th of October. The prevalence of a south-west gale prevented the debarkation of the troops with the detachments of marines of the Imperieuse and Thames, together with a party of seamen, until the 1st of November, when the whole, under Capt. Charles Napier of the Thames, landed at the back of the harbour. The British then moved forward, and carried the height under a smart fire from the French, who had assembled in force to oppose them. Soon after dark the enemy made an effort to regain their position, but were compelled to retire by the well-directed fire of the assailants. Capt. Duncan finding that nothing could be effected on the battery on the land side, and that a strong tower protected the vessels on the beach, Capt. Napier rejoined the Thames. On the morning of the 2nd, the frigates bore up at the commencement of the sea-breeze, and running along the line of gun-boats within half musket-shot, sunk two, and the rest surrendered. The ships then anchoring close to the fort, it was

silenced in less than fifteen minutes, and immediately taken possession of by a party of seamen and marines, headed by Lieut. Travers, who had gallantly pushed down the hill on seeing the ships stand in. The guns of the fort being thrown into the sea, and the gun-boats and other vessels secured, which was not accomplished until the 3rd, the troops, who had remained in undisturbed possession of the heights, re-embarked, and the tower, together with two batteries, were blown up. In effecting this dashing enterprise, the British sustained the loss of Lieut. Kay, of the 62nd, and 4 men killed; Lieut. Pipon, of the marines and 10 men wounded.

November 2.

1803. Immediately after the capture of Barrabutee, a detachment composed of native infantry, with two 6-pounders, and a party of European artillery, under Major Forbes, was sent to force the pass of Bermuth, the only passage through the mountains which separate Cuttack from the Berar territories. Bermuth was forced on the 2nd of November, the enemy escaping with difficulty into Berar across the hills. The Rajah of Bood, and Ranah of Sonapore, at the same time sent to Major Forbes, offering submission to the British government.

1840. Defeat of Afghans. — Dost Mohammed, having escaped from the clutches of the King of Bokhara, began to levy troops for the avowed purpose of expelling the English and Shah Soojah from Afghanistan. Accounts were received at the same time that Khelat, which had been so gallantly taken by Gen. Wiltshire in the preceding year, had been retaken by the son of its late ruler, Mehrab Khan, and that the Beloochees were rising to join in an attack on the English. It was, however, difficult to obtain any correct information of the motions of the enemy, so completely had the insurgents closed up every source of intelligence. On the night of the 17th of September, Dost Mohammed actually slept within three miles of the English camp, and the knowledge of his proximity was derived from the appearance of some hundreds of Uzbeks on the heights, at the dawn of the following morning. Brigadier Dennie, who commanded the detachment at Bameean, though his force did not amount to one thousand men, composed entirely of native corps, resolved at once to attack the enemy, whose army amounted to more than eight times his own. The Uzbeks dispersed at the first charge, and suffered severely from the active pursuit of the cavalry; and the baggage, standards, and their only piece of artillery, were captured. A series of petty expeditions against the chiefs engaged the attention of the British during the greater part of the summer, until intelligence was received that the khan had succeeded in assembling a new army, and taken post at Purwan. On the 2nd of November, a detachment under Col. Salter, advanced against this position; and learning that Dost Mohammed was endeavouring to escape through the hills, two squadrons were despatched to intercept the fugitives, accompanied by the political agent Doctor Percival Lord. As the cavalry approached the enemy, an unexpected resistance being made, the men, seized with an unaccountable panic, galloped back to the rest, leaving their officers

without protection. Dr. Lord and three officers were killed, and others severely wounded. In the confusion Dost Mohammed contrived to effect his escape.

November 3.

1817. BRITISH AT KIRKEE.—As the position of the British cantonments was very unfavourable, Mr. Elphinstone moved the few forces he had at his disposal to the village of Kirkee, which had been early pointed out by Gen. Smith as the best post that could be occupied, in case of the apprehended rupture. The Mahrattas believed that the British had withdrawn through fear, and were encouraged by that persuasion. The abandoned cantonment was plundered; an officer was attacked, wounded, and robbed in open day; the language of the Peishwa's ministers became insulting; and parties of horse pushed forward to the British lines, as if in defiance. It was evident that hostilites could not be long delayed; and on the 3rd November, Mr. Elphinstone directed the light battalion, and a body of auxiliary horse, stationed at Seroor, to march upon, Poonah. When this intelligence reached the Peishwa, he resolved that his troops should be called into action. No part of the Mahratta army was visible from the British residency, excepting bodies of infantry which were assembling along the tops of the adjoining heights, with the intention of cutting off the residency from the camp. A mass of cavalry covered nearly the whole extent of the plain which bounded the city of Poonah on the east. Perceiving that efforts were making to cut off his communication, Mr. Elphinstone retired to Kirkee, at the same time sending orders to Lieut.-Col. Burr to attack the Peishwa's army. The particulars of the battle that ensued on the 5th November will be found under that date.

1840. SURRENDER OF DOST MOHAMMED. — Dost Mohammed Khan was supposed to have fled to Kohistan, which was ripe for revolt; but on the evening of the day after the battle near Bameean, which took place on the 2nd November, he surrendered himself to Sir Wm. M'Naghten, the British resident at Cabul. Whilst Sir William was taking his ride, a gentleman passing the *cortège* rode suddenly up, and said, "Are you the envoy? Then here is the Ameer Dost Mohammed Khan," — and in an instant the ex-chief alighted from his horse, claiming protection. The scene was electrical: the Dost was requested to remount, and the cavalcade having reached the gateway, both chiefs alighted. The envoy then took his arm and led him through the garden up to the house. Here, seated in a room where, the year before, he was the monarch, he delivered up his sword, observing that he had no further use for it, but the envoy begged him to retain it.

November 4.

1763. SIEGE OF MONGHEER. — The operations having commenced on 3rd October, were prosecuted with vigour. On 1st November, a battery of four 18-pounders and an 8-inch howitzer soon silenced the enemy's cannon on that point, and in the evening the besiegers began to breach the curtain; whilst another battery bore upon the east gateway and its demi-bastions. On the 2nd, the breaching bat-

teries continued their fire; and on the 3rd, other batteries being completed, the cannonade was incessant. On the 4th, a battery for three 18-pounders was commenced, to take off all the enemy's defences at the east gate and to the southward of it, and one 18-pounder, to breach the mud bastion, in conjunction with another battery of two guns, erected near, — the ground not admitting the whole being placed together. During the night the enemy repaired the mud bastion and the inside of the breach with sand-bags. The whole front attacked, was so cleared of the enemy as to permit an inspection of the ditch opposite to the breach, which was nearly full of water, except on the right, where a mud bank, thrown up to keep in the water, afforded a passage across. In the evening, a body of horse appeared in rear of our encampment; but, being attacked by the cavalry and some sepoys, were soon compelled to retire, with loss.

1794. Siege of Nimeguen. — On Tuesday, the 4th November, in the afternoon, as the enemy had commenced constructing their batteries, Count Wulmoden made a sortie, with a party of the troops in Nimeguen, consisting of the 8th, 27th, 28th, 55th, 63rd, and 78th regiments of British infanty, under the command of Major-Gen. De Burgh, and two battalions of Dutch, supported by 7th and 15th British dragoons, the Hanoverian horse, and one squadron from the 2nd Hanoverian, one from the 5th, one from the 10th, and the legion De Damas. The troops advanced to the enemy's trenches under a heavy fire, and jumped into them without returning a shot. The enemy lost 500 men almost entirely by the bayonet. The sortie had the effect of checking the enemy's operations, and it was not until the morning of the 6th that they reopened their fire from two batteries upon the bridge and one upon the town.

November 5.

1817. Battle of Kirkee. — Lieut.-Col. Burr advanced to the attack of the Mahrattas on the 5th November. Gokla, leading on his troops, rode from rank to rank, employing exhortations, praises, taunts, as he thought most effectual; but the Peishwa's heart failed him, and, after the troops had advanced, he sent a message to Gokla "not to fire the first gun." At this moment the British were forming in order of battle, and their guns unlimbering, when Gokla, observing the messenger from the Peishwa, whose errand he suspected, commenced the attack by opening a battery of nine guns, — at the same time detaching a strong corps of rocket camels to the right, and pushing forward his cavalry on each flank. The British were nearly surrounded by the enemy's horse; but their infantry, owing to this rapid advance, were left considerably in the rear, except a regular battalion under a Portuguese named de Pinto, which, having formed with great steadiness, was suddenly charged by the English sepoys, who by this impetuous movement became detached from the line. Gokla led forward a select body of 6000 horse to take advantage of their imprudence; but Col. Burr fortunately perceived the moving mass in time to stop the pursuit of the routed Portuguese. Unknown to either party there was a deep slough in

front of the British left; the foremost of the Mahratta cavalry rolled over in the marsh, and many others, before they could be pulled up, tumbled over those in front. The sepoys now poured in their reserved fire on this mass with dreadful effect, throwing them into such confusion that the few horsemen who came in contact with the bayonets were easily repulsed. A company of Europeans arriving up to support the sepoys, the British line advanced, and the Mahrattas fled from the field. This decisive victory was won by the British over ten times their number, with a loss of only eighty-three in killed and wounded; whilst the Mahrattas lost more than five hundred.

1854. BATTLE OF INKERMANN.—Since the victorious successes of the allies on the 25th and 26th October, before Sebastopol, as related under these respective dates, the operations of the siege continued to be carried on with untiring energy, despite the vigorous efforts of the enemy to impede them. During this interval the Russian army had been considerably increased by reinforcements from Odessa and other quarters, and by the 4th of November their whole strength in the Crimea had augmented to about 80,000 men. It had rained almost incessantly during the night; and towards dawn on Sunday the 5th, a heavy fog settled down on the heights, and on the valley of Inkermann. About 5 o'clock, the men in our camps were endeavouring to light their fires for breakfast, when the alarm was given that the Russians were advancing in force; and soon was heard the rattle of musketry, as the pickets of the 2nd division fell back before the masses of the enemy, clambering up the steep sides of the hills. The pickets of the light division being now assailed, were also compelled to retire; and it was evident that a sortie had been made from Sebastopol, with the object of forcing the allies to raise the siege. Meanwhile a demonstration was made by their cavalry and artillery, with a small body of infantry, against Balaklava, to divert the attention of the French on the heights above, and to occupy the highland brigade and marines; but only a few harmless rounds of cannon and musketry took place. The enemy's principal object being to assault our right, their cavalry, supported by field artillery, were drawn up in order of battle, ready to sweep over the heights, and annihilate the retreating troops, should their attempt prove successful. Such was the state of things, when the 2nd division, under Major-Gen. Pennefather (to whom the illness of Sir De Lacy Evans had for the time given the command), with its field guns, was placed in position. The brigade of Gen. Adams, consisting of 41st, 47th, and 49th regiments, was pushed on to the brow of the hill, to check the advance of the enemy by the road through the brushwood from the valley; whilst the other brigade, composed of the 30th, 55th, and 95th regiments, operated on their flanks. They were at once met with a tremendous fire of shot and shell, from at least 40 pieces of artillery, posted on the high grounds in advance of our right. Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Cathcart, having turned out as many of his division as were not employed in the trenches, led the portions of the 20th, 21st, 46th, 57th, 63rd and 68th regiments, under Brigadiers Torrens and Goldie, against the enemy, towards the left of the ground oc-

cupied by the 2nd division. Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Brown had now rushed up to the front with the remnant of the light division, consisting of 7th, 19th, 23rd, and 88th regiments, under Brigadiers Codrington and Buller; and as they moved across the ground of the 2nd division, they were at once brought under fire by an unseen enemy—for the gloomy character of the morning was unchanged. While the whole army was thus in motion, the Duke of Cambridge led up the brigade of guards, under Brigadier Bentinck; and these splendid troops rapidly rushing to the front on the right of the 2nd division, gained the summit of the hills, towards which two columns of the Russians were struggling in the closest order, which the nature of the ground would only admit. The 3rd division under Major-Gen. Sir R. England, formed the reserve; nevertheless one portion of it, comprising the 50th, part of the 28th and of the 4th regiments, were engaged before the fight was over. And now commenced one of the most desperate struggles ever witnessed,—where the bayonet was often the only weapon employed in conflicts of the most obstinate and deadly character. About 7 o'clock, as Lord Raglan reached the scene of action, the incessant roar of cannon and musketry told that the engagement was at its height. As the fog cleared, the enemy opened a destructive fire upon the camp of the 2nd division, until two 18-pounders were brought to bear upon them, under the able direction of Col. Gambier, and, when that officer was wounded, by his successor, Col. Dickson. The effective fire of these pieces, which elicited the admiration of the army, greatly contributed in deciding the fate of the day; but long ere these guns were brought up, there had been great slaughter on both sides. Whilst the 4th division was sharply engaged with a strong column of the enemy, it was discovered that a large body of them had gained the top of the hill in rear of the right. Sir George Cathcart, cheering his scattered regiments, fell as he led them back under a murderous fire, by which Brigadier Goldie and many other officers were either killed or mortally wounded. The conflict on the right was equally severe. In the light division, the 88th had so far advanced that they became nearly surrounded, when four companies of the 77th regiment, under Major Stratton, charged the Russians and relieved their comrades; and it was about this time that Sir George Brown received a ball through his arm, which stuck in his side. Further to the right, a contest, the like of which rarely if ever took place, was maintained between the guards and dense columns of Russian infantry; but the indomitable prowess of that daring band prevailed over five times their own number. They had no sooner gallantly repulsed the enemy, than they found themselves outflanked, having no support, no reserve, and were struggling with the bayonet against antagonists who stoutly contested every inch of ground. Thus assailed, another Russian column appeared on the right, and far in their rear. Then such a fearful discharge of musketry was poured into the guards, that, after a severe struggle, in which twelve officers were among the numerous slain, they retired along the lower valley; but, being speedily reinforced, desperately avenged their

heavy loss. At about 10 o'clock, a division of French infantry, amounting to about 6000 men, led by Gen. Bosquet, joined on the right; and his two advanced battalions, cheering as they moved forward with our men, contributed to the successful resistance of the attack, and zealously assisted in driving the enemy down the slope with great loss. Meanwhile a desperate attempt was made upon our left, and for a moment the enemy gained possession of four of our guns,—three of which were recaptured by the 88th, while the fourth was taken by the 77th regiment. Soon after the enemy attacked our right a sortie was made by a corps of from 5000 to 6000 men, on the extreme left of the allies, and, under cover of the fog, attacked the trenches and penetrated into two batteries, but they were gradually repulsed by the force under Gen. De la Motte Rouge; and Gen. Forey arriving up with his division, the enemy were driven back with a loss of about 1000 men killed and wounded. The battle continued with unabated vigour until nearly two o'clock, the enemy bringing upon our line not only the fire of all their field batteries, but those in front of the works of the place, and from their ships. The retreat then became general, and heavy masses were observed retiring over the bridge of the Inkermann or ascending the opposite heights, abandoning on the field of battle above 5000 dead and wounded,—multitudes of the latter having been carried off by the retiring army; and their total loss has been stated from 10,000 to 15,000 *hors de combat.* The force brought into the field has been computed at 60,000 men; but taking it at 45,000, as given in the Russian official report, this overwhelming army, in spite of repeated efforts, was effectually resisted, and finally defeated, by no more than eight thousand British, and 6000 French troops. But it must not be concealed, that the nature of the position signally favoured our defence; and as the configuration of the ground did not admit of any great development of the enemy's force, the attack was confined to a system of repeated assaults in heavy masses. The same narrowness of front which secured the victory of Agincourt, against even greater disparity of numbers, was equally efficacious towards the repulse of the Russians at Inkermann.

The loss of the British in this glorious struggle amounted to no less than 43 officers, 32 sergeants, 387 rank and file, killed; 103 officers, 122 sergeants, 1727 rank and file, wounded; 1 officer, 6 sergeants, 191 rank and file, missing.

Of this number, the brigade of guards had no less than 78 killed, 405 wounded, and 199 missing,—making a total of 682, out of less than 1600 men. Among the killed were Lieut.-General Sir George Cathcart, Brigadier-Gens. Strangways and Goldie; and among the wounded, Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Brown, Major-Gens. Bentinck and Codrington, and Brigadiers Adams, Torrens, and Buller.

SUMMARY.

British.		
Killed - -	462	
Wounded - -	1952	
Missing - -	197	
		2611
French.		
Killed, wounded, and missing -		1726
Total -		4337

November 6.

1763. Siege of Mongheer.—On the morning of the 5th November, two new batteries were opened with good success, the whole front attacked being cleared of the enemy. The mud bastion was sufficiently breached, and the repairs of the breach in the curtain demolished. At night, the party at the batteries, consisting of one hundred Europeans and a battalion of sepoys, was reinforced with two European grenadier companies, completed to eighty men each, five companies of grenadier sepoys, the former commanded by Capt. Irwin, of His Majesty's 84th regiment, and the latter by Capt. Trevanion, with a battalion of sepoys, and the whole under the orders of Major Sherlock, who commanded the attack. This corps was to keep up a constant fire on both breaches during the night, and storm at daylight. The fascines and scaling ladders being placed in front of the battery, on the morning of the 6th, at half-past five o'clock, the European and sepoy grenadiers entered the breach without any difficulty; but the enemy afterwards made such a stout resistance that it cost them fifteen hundred men. As soon as the attack commenced, Major Adams marched the line to sustain it, and in two hours the fortress was in possession of the assailants, whose loss was but comparatively trifling. Among the wounded were Capts. Irwin (mortally), Champion, Stibbert, and Galiez, and Lieut. Scotland. Cossim Ali Cawn was at Bieram on the day of the attack; but on the receipt of the news, he immediately retired with precipitation to Lassarum, and drew out all his treasure and valuable effects from Rotas, with which he proceeded to the banks of the Camiannassa, the confines of the province.

1812. Relative Position of the hostile Armies.—On the 1st November, the bulk of Soult's army being assembled at Getafé, he sent scouting parties in all directions to feel for the allies and to ascertain the direction of their march. On the 2nd, the army of the centre and that of the south were reunited not far from Madrid; but Hill was then in full retreat for the Guadarama, covered by a powerful rear-guard under general Cole. On the 3rd, Soult pursued the allies, and the king, entering Madrid, placed a garrison in the Retiro for the protection of his court and of the Spanish families attached to his cause. On the 4th, Joseph rejoined Soult at the Guadarama with his guards, which always moved as a separate body. Gen. Hill was moving upon Arevalo, slowly followed by the French, when fresh orders from Wellington, founded on new combinations, changed the direction of his march. Souham had repaired the bridge of Toro on the 4th, several days sooner than the English general had expected; and thus, when he was keenly watching for the arrival of Hill on the Adaja, that he might suddenly join and attack Soult, his designs were again baffled; for he dared not make such a movement lest Souham, possessing both Toro and Tordesillas, should fall upon his rear. Neither could he bring up Hill to the Duero and attack Souham, because he had no means to pass that river; and meanwhile Soult, moving by Fontiveros, would reach the Tormes. Seeing then that his combinations had

failed, and his central position no longer available either for offence or defence, he directed Hill to gain Alba de Tormes at once by the road of Fontiveros, and on the 6th he fell back himself from his position in front of Tordesillas, by Naval del Rey and Pituega, to the heights of San Christoval. "Joseph, thinking to prevent Gen. Hill's junction with Wellington, had gained Arevalo by the Segovia road on the 5th and 6th November; and, for the first time since he had quitted Valencia, the king obtained news of the army of Portugal. One hundred thousand combatants, of which above twelve thousand were cavalry, with a hundred and thirty pieces of artillery, were thus assembled on those plains over which, three months before, Marmont had marched with so much confidence to his own destruction. Soult, then expelled from Andalusia by Marmont's defeat, was now, after having made half the circuit of the Peninsula, come to drive into Portugal that very army whose victory had forced him from the south; and thus, as Wellington had foreseen and foretold, the acquisition of Andalusia, polically important and useful to the cause, proved injurious to himself at the moment, inasmuch as the French had concentrated a mighty power, from which it required both skill and fortune to escape. Meanwhile the Spanish armies, let loose by this union of all the French troops, kept aloof, or, coming to aid, were found a burden rather than a help."—*Napier.*

November 7.

1813. On the 6th and 7th of November, Wellington moved Sir Rowland Hill's division from Roncesvalles to the Bastan, with the intention of attacking Soult, leaving Mina on the position of Altobiscar and in the Alluides. The other corps had also received their orders, and the battle was to commence on the 8th; but Gen. Freyre suddenly declared that, unable to subsist on the mountains, he must withdraw a part of his troops. This was a scheme to obtain provisions from the English magazines, and it was successful, but this compliance only served the purpose of the moment. When this difficulty was surmounted, heavy rains caused the attack to be again deferred; but on the 10th, ninety thousand combatants of all arms and ranks, above seventy-four thousand being Anglo-Portuguese, descended to the battle, and with them went ninety-five pieces of artillery, added to which were 4500 cavalry.

November 8.

1710. Reduction of Aire.—Having reconnoitred the army of Villars, and found that his position was unassailable, the confederate generals proceeded against Aire and St. Venant, whose situation admitted of a simultaneous investment. After a march of three days, they took post to cover the intended operation; the right, under Eugene, stretching to the Lys near Terouenne, and the left under Marlborough, to Lillers on the Lave. On the 6th the two places were invested; the attack of Aire was confided to the Prince of Anhalt, with 40 battalions and 40 squadrons. The heavy artillery and ammunition for the siege were embarked the same morning at Menin, under a guard of several battalions from the neighbouring garrisons, and a

detachment of horse from the army; this convoy was to be landed at Murville near St. Venant on the west. The town of Aire, situated on the Lys, was fortified by regular bastions, half-moons, and hornworks, and the ditches inundated by the waters of the Lys. It had a garrison of 14 battalions and three regiments of dragoons, under the command of the brave and skilful Gen. De Guebriant. At a little distance from the town was the fort of St. Francis, small, but strongly and regularly fortified; and both the town and the fort were protected by marshes and inundations. While the two generals were anxiously expecting the arrival of the convoy from Menin, they received information of its having been surprised and destroyed by the enemy. Notwithstanding this disaster St. Venant capitulated on the 29th October. Aire, however, maintained a vigorous and protracted defence, and the reduction of this petty place was not accomplished until the 8th of November, when the garrison, amounting to 3628 men and 1600 sick, surrendered. This conquest was purchased dearly by the allies; their loss in killed and wounded amounted to no less than 7000 men, exclusive of sick.

1791. Fort Kistnagerry taken.— The detachment, consisting of four battalions, under Lieut.-Col. Maxwell, from the army of Lord Cornwallis, to attack any force of the enemy he might find in the Baramaul, after reducing Pinagra, arrived within four miles of Kistnagerry on the 7th November. On the advanced guard arriving up, a body of five or six hundred troops, with standards, were drawn up in good order between the fort and the detachment, but the force withdrew on the approach of our line. Col. Maxwell, finding that the pettah had not been deserted, determined to attack it during the night. The position being reconnoitred in the afternoon, two parties moved at midnight in different directions. The walls were escaladed both to the right and left at the same time, and in fifteen minutes the pettah and lower fort, which had been defended by two hundred regular troops and a large body of Peons, were completely in possession of the assailants. Such of the fugitives as attempted to gain the rock were pursued by our troops, and many slain. A gun placed on the road was spiked, and the lower fort and pettah set on fire by the English, whose loss amounted to 6 killed, 69 wounded, and three missing.

November 9.

1412. St. Cloud taken. — Henry IV., having sent divers lords and knights, with 1200 archers, under the Earls Arundel and Angus, to the assistance of the Duke of Burgundy in France, in support of his faction in that country against the Duke of Orleans, they marched towards Paris; and on the 9th of November, after a sharp contest, the English took the town and bridge of St. Cloud: 900 soldiers were slain or drowned, and among 400 prisoners who were taken, was Sir Manserd de Bos, who was afterwards put to death, as were divers others, which the Burgundians bought of the Englishmen, as traitors to their country. After another action, which took place shortly afterwards, the Earl of Angus refused to do the like by his prisoners, answering for himself and the rest of the Englishmen, that they would rather all

die on the spot than suffer their prisoners to be used otherwise than as men of war ought to be; that their lives should be saved and ransomed according to the laws of arms. The Duke of Burgundy now triumphing over the Duke of Orleans, the English returned home with his hearty thanks and liberal rewards.

1580. The Pope having succoured the Earl of Desmond, in his rebellion against Elizabeth, by sending him Italian, Spanish, and other troops, a portion of this force landed on the west coast of Ireland and intrenched themselves in a fort called Castel del Ore. Lord Grey of Wilton, sent by Elizabeth to Ireland, hearing of their having landed, marched towards them, and at the same time the Swift, the Tyger, the Aid, and the Merlin, with other Queen's ships, arrived on the coast with munitions of war. On the 7th November, his lordship invested the fortress, and on the 9th, the garrison was compelled to surrender. More than four hundred Spaniards, Italians, and Biscayans, together with considerable numbers of native Irish, were put to the sword.

1812. Combat at Alba.—While Wellington prepared for a battle, he also looked to a retreat. His sick were sent to the rear, and convoys of provisions were ordered up from Ciudad Rodrigo to certain halting places between that fortress and Salamanca. On the 9th of November, Long's cavalry had been driven in upon Alba, and on the 10th, Soult opened a concentrated fire of eighteen guns against that place. The castle, which crowned a rocky knoll, had been hastily intrenched, and furnished scarcely any shelter; and for two hours the garrison could only reply with musketry; but finally it was aided by the fire of four pieces from the left bank of the river, and the post defended until dark with such vigour that the enemy dared not venture on an assault. During the night Gen. Hamilton reinforced the garrison, repaired the damaged walls, and formed barricades; but the next morning, after a short cannonade, the enemy withdrew. The allies lost above one hundred men.

November 10.

1781. Reduction of Chittoor.—After relieving Vellore on the 4th of November, which in four or five days more must either have been evacuated, or given up to the enemy, Sir Eyre Coote proceeded to Chittoor, to which he laid siege on the 8th, and on the 10th, the place capitulated.

1813. Battle of the Nivelle.—Lord Wellington, seeing that Soult's right could not be forced without great loss, resolved to hold it in check while he turned it by forcing the centre and left, pushing down the Nivelle to San Pé. With this view, the 2nd and 6th British divisions, Hamilton's Portuguese, Morillo's Spaniards, four of Mina's battalions, and Grant's brigade of cavalry, in all 26,000 fighting men, with nine guns, were collected under Gen. Hill, in the Bastan, to attack D'Erlon—Mina's troops, and those under Carlos d'España, occupying the position of Roncesvalles. The 3rd, 4th, and 7th divisions, and Giron's Andalusians, the whole under Marshal Beresford, were disposed about the Puerto de Echallar, and the slopes of the Rhune towards the Sarre. On the left of this body, the light division and Longa's Spaniards, both under Charles Alten, were disposed

on the slope of the Rhune towards Acain. Alten's brigade of light cavalry and three British batteries were placed on the road to Sarre, followed by six mountain guns. Thus 36,000 men, with 24 guns, were concentrated to attack Clauzel. Gen. Freyre's Spaniards —about 9000, with 6 guns—were on Alten's left, while the 1st and 5th divisions, Wilson's, Bradford's and Aylmer's brigades of infantry, Vandeleur's light dragoons, and the heavy German cavalry, in all about 19,000 men, with 54 guns, the whole under Gen. Hope, were opposed to Soult's right wing ; and the naval squadron, hovering on Hope's left flank, was to aid the land operations. All these troops gained their respective stations so secretly during the night of the 9th November, that the enemy had no suspicion of their presence, although for several hours the columns were lying within half musket-shot of their works. On the 10th, the day broke with great splendour, and as the first ray of light played on the summit of the lofty Atchubia, the signal guns were fired in rapid succession from its summit. The French beheld with astonishment several columns rushing forward from the flank of the great Rhune, and a few pieces of artillery opened from the heights on either side. The 43rd regiment crossed the marsh, and assailed the enemy's position on the lower part of the "Hog's Back," and being supported by the Portuguese battalions, in less than twenty minutes 600 veteran soldiers were driven out of this labyrinth ; yet not so easily, but that the victors lost: eleven officers and 67 men ; but the whole mountain was soon cleared of the French. "It was now 8 o'clock. Hope, menacing all the French lines on the low ground, sent the sound of a hundred pieces of artillery bellowing up the rocks, answered by nearly as many from the tops of the mountains, and fifty thousand men came rushing down the slopes of the great Atchubia with ringing shouts."* The principal action was on a space of seven or eight miles, but the battle spread wide, and in no point had the combinations failed. Far on the right, Gen. Hill had got within reach of the enemy a little before 7 o'clock, and soon drove them from their position. The division of Conroux, after gallantly defending the old works, was overpowered, and the redoubt of Louis XVI. stormed by the third division. Until nightfall, the whole line towards the sea continued to engage, but with great advantage to the allies. Lord Wellington passed the Nivelle at San Pé, and as Villatte's reserve occupied Serres, Freyre and Longa entered Ascain. Reille having withdrawn into St. Jean de Luz, and destroyed all the bridges on the Lower Nivelle, the whole of the French retired, and at daybreak reached the heights of Bidart, on the road to Bayonne. The loss of the allies amounted to 300 killed, and 2400 wounded.

November 11.

1781. Reduction of Negapatam. — Sir Hector Munroe stormed the strong lines which the enemy had thrown up, covered by redoubts to defend the approach to the town, on which occasion the troops of all denominations distinguished themselves by a steady and determined bravery. On the 3rd of November, the besiegers broke ground before the north face of the fort,

* Napier.

and the approaches were carried on with great rapidity. On the 5th, Sir Edward Hughes moved a part of his squadron nearer to the fort on the flank of the British lines; and on the 7th, a battery of ten 18-pounders, within three hundred yards of the walls, was ready to open. A summons was now sent in to the governor, who declined entering into any arrangement for the surrender of the place, and declared his determination to defend it to the last extremity. During the siege, the enemy made two desperate sorties with the larger portion of the garrison, but were each time beaten back into the town with great loss. In the afternoon of the 10th, the breaching battery being ready, four 18-pounders were got into position, and produced considerable effect on the face of the bastion. During the night four more 18-pounders were placed on the same battery, and the whole opened at daylight on the 11th. Soon after this, the enemy demanded a parley, and sent two commissioners to the camp with terms of capitulation. Early in the morning of the 12th, the admiral landed, and the terms being signed and ratified, in the afternoon the gates of both the town and citadel were taken possession of by the British troops. The garrison amounted to 8000 men, consisting of 500 Europeans, 700 Malays, 4500 sepoys, and 2300 of Hyder Ally's troops, of whom 1000 were cavalry; but these latter fled when the first attack was made upon the enemy, and never returned. The loss sustained by the British during the siege of Negapatam amounted to 28 killed, 99 wounded, and 9 missing.

1813. Action at Chrystler's Farm. — On the 11th of November, Lieut.-Col. Morrison, with 800 men, consisting of the reduced companies of the 49th and 86th regiments, attacked the American force of 3500 men, under Gen. Wilkinson, at Chrystler's farm, on Lake Ontario. At about half-past two o'clock, the action became general. An attempt to turn the left of the British was gallantly repelled by not more than 415 rank and file; and that corps, moving resolutely forward, defeated an effort to assail the right of our position. In spite of the arrival of a reinforcement, the Americans gradually lost ground, and at half-past four they gave way at all points. The loss of the British amounted to 182 men killed and wounded. The enemy, according to their own account, had 102 men killed, and 237 wounded.

November 12.

1715. Battle near Dumblaine. — On the 12th Nov. the royal army, commanded by the Duke of Argyle, consisting of 3500 men, was drawn up in order of battle on the heights to the northward of Dumblaine, in Perthshire. The clans from the centre and right wing of the rebel army, under the Earl of Mar, charged the left of the king's troops so furiously that they were routed with great slaughter. In the meantime the Duke of Argyle, commanding in person on the right, putting himself at the head of Evans' dragoons, routed the enemy's left. The attack was supported by Brigadier Wightman, with three battalions, who, with the corps under the duke, took up a position to resist the victorious right of the rebel force, which amounted to 5000 men. In this posture both armies fronted each other until evening, when the

duke drew off towards Dumblaine, and the rebels retired to Ardoch, leaving four pieces of cannon in the field, which were captured by the king's troops on the following day. The loss of each army did not exceed 500 men. This battle may be said to have terminated the rebellion, as no conflict took place afterwards.

1715. Battle of Preston.—In this battle, between the insurgents under Foster and the British under General Wills, the first attack was successful on the part of the Scots; but General Wills being reinforced by General Carpenter, the royal army invested Preston on all sides on the 12th November, and the Scots at length laid down their arms. The nobles and leaders being secured, some were shot as deserters, and others were sent to London, pinioned, and bound together, to intimidate their party.

1813. Passage of the Nivelle.—After the victorious advance of the British army under Wellington on the 10th, the allies halted on the position they had gained in the centre; but an accidental conflagration in a wood completely separated the pickets towards Ascain from the main body, and spreading far and wide over the heath, lighted up all the hills, a blazing sign of war to France. On the 11th the army advanced in order of battle. Sir John Hope on the left forded the river about St. Jean de Luz with his infantry, and marched to Bidart. Marshal Beresford, in the centre, moved by the roads leading upon Arbonne. General Hill, communicating by his right with Morillo, who was on the rocks of Mondarin, brought his left forward into communication with Beresford, and with his centre took possession of Suraide and Espelette, facing towards Cambo. The delay in repairing the bridges gave the Duke of Dalmatia time to rally his army upon a third line of fortified camps, which he had previously commenced, the right resting on the coast at Bidart, the centre at Helbacen Borda, the left at Ustaritz on the Nive. The front extended about eight miles; but Soult dreading a second battle on so wide a field, drew back his centre and left to Arbonne and Arauntz, broke down the bridges on the Nive at Ustaritz; and at two o'clock a slight skirmish, commenced by the allies in the the centre, closed the day's proceedings. The next morning the French retired to the ridge of Beyris, having their right in advance at Anglet, and their left in the intrenched camp of Bayonne, near Marac. During this movement a dense fog arrested the allies, but when the day cleared Sir John Hope took post at Bidart on the left, and Beresford occupied Aletze, Arbonne, and the hill of San Barbe, in the centre. General Hill's efforts to pass the fords and restore the bridges of Ustaritz were baffled by the heavy rains, whilst both points were successfully defended by Foy. Continuing his retreat during the night, Foy reached Cambo and Ustaritz on the 11th, just in time to relieve Abbé's division at those posts, and on the 12th defended them against General Hill. Such were the principal circumstances of the battle of the Nivelle, whereby Soult was driven from a mountain position, which he had been fortifying for three months. He lost four thousand two hundred and sixty-five men, including twelve hundred prisoners. His field-magazines at St. Jean de Luz and Espelette fell into the hands of the victors, and fifty-one pieces of

cannon, principally abandoned in the redoubts of the low country, were taken. On the part of the allies, Gens. Kempt and Byng were wounded: their total loss amounted to two thousand six hundred and ninety-four men.

November 13.

1781. Battle of Hillsborough.—A body of Americans being stationed at Hillsborough, in North Carolina, they were attacked by a party of loyalists, under the guidance of Cols. Fanning and Hector M'Neil on 13th November. After a forced march of forty-five miles, Col. Luterel and fifteen men were killed by the loyalists, who made Governor Burke, with 13 officers and 60 men, prisoners. On the return of the party, they were attacked by a rebel force of 600 men, posted at Linley's Mills. The royal militia charged the enemy with such resolution that they were routed with the loss of sixty killed and many prisoners. On our side forty were left on the field. Col. M'Neil fell in the first onset, and Col. Fanning was among the wounded; but not so severely as to relinquish the command of his brave companions, who, meeting no further opposition, returned to Raft's Swamp, after a march of 300 miles on the 20th, bringing with them 200 prisoners.

1783. Paulghaut stormed.—On the recommencement of hostilities with Tippoo at Mangalore, Col. Fullarton advanced towards Paulghaut, and after a laborious and fatiguing march through a dense forest, reached the fortress in November. By the 13th batteries had been erected, and on the evening of that day the European grenadiers of the first Madras regiment drove the enemy out of the covered-way; and having entered with the fugitives within the principal gates, the garrison surrendered at discretion.

1804. Defeat at Deig.—Gen. Lake had taken the field, but, instead of making a dash at Holkar's infantry, he wasted his energies in fruitless efforts to bring the Mahratta cavalry to action, and, when these failed, remained inactive at Mattra. This delay induced Holkar to attempt the surprise of Delhi and the possession of the emperor's person, in which he nearly succeeded. His failure must chiefly be attributed to the skill and valour of Cols. Ochterlony and Burn, who, with a small body of sepoys, made a successful sortie, repelled an assault, and under incessant fatigue defended a city ten miles in circumference. Gen. Lake marched to the relief of the capital; but Holkar's cavalry had gone, five days before his arrival, towards the states of the Rajah of Bhurtpore, who had broken his engagements to the English government. Gen. Fraser undertook the pursuit, and on the 13th November came up with the Mahratta infantry, strongly posted near the fortress of Deig. Fraser, heading the charging battalions, drove the enemy from their guns, and was advancing on the second line of batteries, when he fell mortally wounded. Col. Monson on whom the command now devolved, drove the enemy until they got under the walls of the fort. One body, who attempted to make a stand, was driven into the lake, and many of them were drowned. Eighty pieces of cannon were taken.

1817. Flight of Bajee Rao.—Gen. Smith having joined the force at Kerkee on the evening of 13th November, prepared to at-

tack the Peishwa's camp; but Bajee Rao, afraid to hazard another engagement, fled to Sattara, abandoning his capital to the mercy of the British.

1839. BOKHARA STORMED.—The army of the Indus having reached Cabul on the 6th August, after a march of more than 1500 miles, Dost Mohammed, abandoning his baggage and artillery, fled with a few followers over the Hazareh mountains into Bokhara. In order to follow up the conquest, Major Outram was sent to tranquillise certain disturbed districts between Cabul and Candahar. Nor was the treachery of the Khan of Khelat forgotten: General Wiltshire led a strong corps against his fortress. After some smart skirmishes in the neighbourhood of Khelat, the besiegers resolved to adopt the same course of tactics which had proved so successful at Guznee. A storming party succeeded in blowing open the gate, and made their way into the town, but the enemy disputed every inch of ground up to the walls of the inner citadel. At length the troops forced their way into the last stronghold of the capital of Beloochistan. A desperate defence was here made by Mehrat Khan, and he, with several of the chiefs, were among the slain.

November 14.

1751. DEFENCE OF ARCOT.—Chunda Saib, greatly enraged at the unexpected fall of his capital, sent his son, Rajah Saib, with a force of four thousand men, to expel the English. Being reinforced by one hundred and fifty Europeans from Pondicherry and three thousand men that had collected around the fugitive garrison of Arcot, this formidable force found no difficulty in entering the city. Clive, notwithstanding the great disparity of strength, resolved to dislodge them, and sallied from the fort with his artillery; but the enemy, occupying the houses with their musketry, compelled Clive to retreat with some loss; and on the following day, reinforced by two thousand men from Vellore, they commenced a regular siege of the citadel. Although Clive's guns were soon disabled, he so retarded the operations of the besiegers, by making frequent sorties, that it was a fortnight before they could effect a breach. Two of considerable extent were at length opened, and Clive prepared for their defence, though he had only eighty Europeans and one hundred and twenty sepoys fit for duty; but he had contrived to infuse into this little band a portion of his own indomitable spirit, and they resolved to hold out until the last extremity. Rajah Saib made his assault on the 14th November, the anniversary of the martyrdom of Ali's family, the festival most reverenced by these Mohammedans. When the assailants advanced, they found themselves exposed to works that commanded the breaches as well as the traverses; and these cross-fires were so well maintained that the enemy were mowed down by entire ranks. They nevertheless made repeated efforts to establish themselves; but being driven back with the loss of 400 men killed and wounded, they abandoned the attempt, and evacuated the town that night, after having maintained the siege for fifty days. On the following morning, Clive being joined by a detachment from Madras, and a body of Mahrattas, commenced an active pursuit, and, having over-

taken the enemy, inflicted upon them a severe defeat. He then recovered Conjeveram, which had been garrisoned by the French.

1798. Reduction of Minorca. —On the 7th of November, after destroying a battery at the entrance of the bay of Addaya, the first division of the army under Lieut.-General the Hon. Charles Stuart, consisting of 800 men, effected a landing; and just at this moment, when a considerable explosion to the westward indicated that the Spaniards had abandoned the works at Fornelles, 2000 of the enemy's troops were seen approaching. This force was, however, repulsed with some loss, and the post was maintained until the debarkation of the different divisions was effected. Col. Graham, with 600 men, overcoming the difficulty arising from the badness of roads, reached Mercadal a few hours after the main force of the enemy had proceeded to Ciudadella; and the remainder of the army also arrived at Mercadal on the 9th, when Col. Paget, with 300 men, being detached, took possession of Mahon, making the governor and 160 men prisoners. Learning that the enemy was throwing up works in front of Ciudadella, the army marched towards that place. Having invested the town on the 13th, by daybreak on the following morning the troops formed in order of battle, the line extending four miles in front of the enemy's batteries. A timely parley, and the appearance of the squadron of Commodore Duckworth, occasioned the cessation of hostilities. Terms of capitulation being ratified on the 15th, the town and fortress of Ciudadella was delivered up to His Britannic Majesty. The garrison, having marched out with the honours of war, was conveyed to the nearest Spanish port.

November 15.

1793. Siege of Toulon.—On the evening, of the 15th November, the republican troops made a vigorous attack upon fort Mulgrave, situated on the heights of Balaguier : the first assault was directed against the right, where the Spaniards were stationed, who retreated in disorder, firing their muskets to create alarm. Major-Gen. O'Hara fortunately arriving at that moment from on board the Victory, directed a company of the royals to advance, and these gallant fellows instantly leaped the works and routed the enemy with the bayonet. The loss of the allies in this affair amounted to 61 men killed and wounded, including among the latter, Capt. Duncan Campbell of the royals, and Lieut. Lemoine of the artillery. The French are supposed to have lost 600 in killed and wounded.

1812. Retreat to Ciudad Rodrigo.—During the night of the 14th of November and the morning of the 15th, the allied army was united in the position of the Arapiles, and Wellington, to secure the passage of the Junguen stream, placed the first division at Aldea Tejada, in case of being compelled by Soult to choose between Salamanca and Ciudad Rodrigo. Meantime the army of Portugal crossed the Tormes at Galisancho, and moved up to the ridge of Utiera, whilst Soult extended his left to the height of Leñora de la Buena, near the Ciudad Rodrigo road. The evolution was similar to that of the Duke of Ragusa at the battle of Salamanca ; but it was on a wider scale,—a second range

of heights enclosing, as it were, those by which Marmont moved on that day, and consequently beyond the reach of such a sudden attack and catastrophe. "The result," says the great historian, "in each case was remarkable,—Marmont, closing with a short quick turn, a falcon striking at an eagle, received a buffet that broke his pinions, and spoiled his flight. Soult, a weary kite, sailing slowly and with a wide wheel to seize a helpless prey, lost it altogether."* Lord Wellington seeing the French cavalry pointing towards the Ciudad Rodrigo road, judged that the king's intention was to establish a fortified head of cantonments at Mozarbes, and then operate against the communication of the allies with Ciudad Rodrigo; wherefore, suddenly throwing his army into three columns, he crossed the Junguen, and then, covering his left flank with his cavalry and artillery, defiled in order of battle before the enemy at little more than cannon-shot. With a wonderful boldness and facility, and good fortune also,—for there was a thick fog and a heavy rain, which rendered the by-ways nearly impassable, while the allies had the use of the high-roads,—he carried his whole army in one mass quite round the French left; thus gaining the Valmusa river, where he halted for the night, in the rear of those who had been threatening him in front only a few hours before.

November 16.

1776. Capture of Fort Washington.—The rebels being in possession of fort Washington, and fort Lee, on the opposite shore of Jersey, were almost masters of the North River; preparations were therefore made by Sir William Howe to drive the enemy from New York island. On the 11th November the fort was summoned. Lieut.-Col. Paterson, the commandant, having expressed his determination to defend it to the last extremity, the general resolved on making four attacks. The first against the enemy's left, in two columns, under General Knyphausen, formed by detachments of Hessians, the brigade of Raille, and the regiment of Waldeck. The second, under command of Brigadier-Gen. Matthew, consisted of the 2nd battalion of light infantry and two battalions of guards. These were to land in Harlem creek from thirty flat-boats, and to be supported by the first and second battalions of grenadiers and 33rd regiment, under Lord Cornwallis. The third was a feint to be made towards New York; and the fourth attack by Lord Percy, who, with the corps under his command, was to assault the right flank of the rebels, on the side of York island. Lieut.-Gen. Knyphausen moved forward about noon, and soon became exposed to a sharp fire; but being gallantly supported by the second corps, the enemy was compelled to retire. Meanwhile Lieut.-Col. Stirling moved to support Lord Percy, and having landed on York island, forced his way up a steep height, and took 170 prisoners. Then penetrating across the island, he facilitated Lord Percy's success in defeating the force opposed to him. Col. Raille leading the right column of Gen. Knyphausen's division, after much opposition, forced the enemy from their strongholds, and having lodged his column within 100 yards of the fort, summoned them to sur-

* Napier

render. On the arrival up of Gen. Knyphausen, the enemy surrendered prisoners of war to the number of 2700 men, having lost 53 killed and 90 wounded. Gen. Howe was much pleased with the conduct of all employed on this occasion, and in compliment to the Hessian general he changed the name of fort Washington to that of Knyphausen.

1777. Reduction of Mud Island. — From the difficulties attending the construction of additional batteries in a morass against the fort upon Mud Island, and on the transportation of guns and stores, they were not opened against the enemy until the 10th of November. On the 15th, the the wind proving fair, the Vigilant armed ship, mounting sixteen 24-pounders, and a hulk with three guns of the same calibre, got up through the channel between Providence and Hog islands. These vessels, assisted by several ships of war in the eastern channel, as well as by the batteries on shore, did such execution upon the fort and collateral blockhouses, that the enemy, dreading an impending assault, evacuated the island between the 15th and 16th, and it was taken possession of at daybreak on the 16th by the grenadiers of the guards. The loss of the enemy during the siege is computed at 400 men killed and wounded, whilst that of the king's troops was only 7 men killed and 5 wounded.

November 17.

1812. Combat of the Huebra. — During the night of the 17th November, the cavalry immediately in front of the light division had filed off to the rear without giving any intimation to the infantry, who, trusting to the horsemen, had placed their pickets at a short distance in front. As the day broke, some strange horsemen were seen in the rear of the bivouac, and were at first taken for Spaniards; but the mistake was soon evident, and the troops speedily stood to arms. This discovery was made in good time; for, five hundred yards in front, the wood opened on to a large plain, on which eight thousand French horsemen were seen advancing in a solid mass, without suspecting the proximity of the British. The division was immediately formed in columns: a squadron of the 14th dragoons, and one of the German hussars came hastily up from the rear, whilst the cavalry of Julian Sanchez appeared in small parties on the right flank, and every precaution was taken to secure a retreat. As the British fell back, the French sent forward several squadrons; and as the thickness of the forest had enabled them to pass along unperceived on the flanks of the line of march, as the opportunity offered, they swept away the baggage, sabring the conductors and guards, and had even menaced one of the columns, until checked by the fire of the artillery. In one of these charges, Gen. Paget was carried off from the midst of his own men; and it might have been Wellington's fortune, for he also was continually riding between the columns, and without an escort. However, the main body of the enemy soon passed the Huebra river, and took post behind it. When the light division arrived on the 17th November at the edge of the table-land which overhangs the fords of Gallego de Huebra, the French cavalry suddenly thickened, and the sharp whistle of musket-bullets, with the splintering of branches on the

left, showed that their infantry were also up. Soult had pushed his columns towards that place, by a road leading from Salamanca through Vecinos, but finding Hill's troops in his front, turned short to his right, in hopes to cut off the rearguard. The English and German cavalry, warned by the musketry, crossed the fords in time, and the light division should have followed. Instead of which, an order was given to form squares; but Wellington fortunately appeared, and, under his directions, the battalions instantly glided off to the fords, leaving four companies of the 43rd regiment, and one of the rifles, to cover the passage. These companies spreading as skirmishers, were immediately assailed in front and on both flanks, and with such a fire that it was evident a large force was before them; moreover, a driving rain and mist prevented them from seeing their adversaries. They, however, maintained their ground until the division was beyond the river, and then passed the fords under a very sharp musketry. Only twenty-seven soldiers fell; for the tempest beating in the Frenchmen's faces, baffled their aim; and Ross's guns, playing from the low ground with grape, checked the pursuit, but the roar of thirty pieces of heavy French artillery showed how critically timed was the passage. The banks of the Huebra were steep and broken, but the enemy spread his infantry along the edge of the forest; there were several fords to be guarded, and the bulk of the army was massed on the right, covering the roads leading to Ciudad. A brisk attempt to force the fords guarded by the 52nd regiment, was vigorously repulsed, but the skirmishing and the cannonade continued until dark. The light division, forced to keep near the fords and in column, lest a sudden rush of cavalry should carry off the guns, were plunged into at every round, yet suffered little loss.

November 18.

1759. Action at Munsurpet. — On 11th November, a French force of one thousand Europeans, 100 of whom were hussars, one thousand sepoys, two hundred native cavalry, with ten pieces of artillery, had assembled at Thiagur under Gen. Crillon. A few days afterwards it proceeded towards Trichinopoly, and on the 17th of the same month the advanced guard occupied Munsurpet, near the Cavery, at Seringham. Early on the morning of the 18th, a small detachment of Europeans and natives from the garrison, under command of Captain Richard Smith of the first Madras European regiment, crossing the river unperceived, suddenly fell upon the French detachment in Munsurpet, and drove them out with severe loss. Following them up rapidly, they were compelled to surrender as prisoners; and two guns, with all their baggage, were captured.

1776. Passage of the North River. — The only place of strength which the enemy now held in the vicinity of New York was fort Lee, situated on the North River, and nearly opposite to fort Knyphausen. As the possession of this fort would secure the entire command of the river, and opened a road to penetrate into New Jersey, Gen. Howe resolved on an immediate attack. For this purpose an additional number of boats were sent by the admiral to Kingsbridge in the night of the 17th of November.

The first division landed the next morning at 8 o'clock about seven miles from the fort, while the second division marched up the east side of the river; by which movements the whole force, consisting of the 1st and 2nd battalions of light infantry, two companies of chasseurs, a battalion of British, and two battalions of Hessian grenadiers; two battalions of guards, with the 33rd and 42nd regiments, with their artillery, were landed by 10 o'clock, under the command of Lieut.-Gen. the Earl of Cornwallis. The seamen distinguished themselves by their zealous efforts in dragging the cannon up a narrow road, for half a mile, to the top of a precipice bounding the shore for some miles on the west side. Lord Cornwallis immediately marched against the fort; and had not the enemy been apprised of his approach he would have surrounded 2000 men, who escaped in the utmost confusion, leaving their artillery and a quantity of provisions.

November 19.

1777. During the transactions which led to the surrender of Fort Island on the Jerseys, Sir William Howe received the unwelcome intelligence of the unfortunate conclusion of the operations of the northern army under the command of Lieut.-General Burgoyne. As all thoughts of co-operation were now at an end, he resolved to secure the free navigation of the Delaware, and to reduce the fort at Red-bank, before any reinforcement from Gen. Gates could form a junction with Gen. Washington; he therefore detached a corps to Chester, under the command of Lord Cornwallis, which landed at Billingport on the 19th November, where they were joined by a division under Major-General Sir Thomas Wilson, having with him Brigadier-Gens. Leslie and Pattison, who had arrived a few days before from New York. His lordship after making the necessary arrangements, marched to attack the enemy intrenched at Red-bank; but on his approach the rebels spiked their cannon, and retired to Mount Holly, where they joined a corps of observation, detached from their main army, and encamped at White Marsh. Here his lordship found a considerable quantity of stores; and having demolished the intrenchments, returned with his force by Gloucester on the 27th, and rejoined the army at Philadelphia.

November 20.

1776. In the month of November, a small body of the rebel troops made an irruption into the province of Nova Scotia, where they were joined by a considerable number of disaffected persons, and by all the original French settlers. They were commanded by one Jonathan Eddy, who on the 20th of the month sent a summons to Lieut -Colonel Joseph Goreham, commanding at fort Cumberland, to surrender that place immediately. The reply was such as might be expected from so spirited and zealous an officer. Soon after this, the lieutenant-colonel received a reinforcement of men and a supply of stores from Halifax, sent by Major-Gen. Massey, and escorted by some ships of war from the squadron of Sir George Collier. Thus strengthened, he ordered a sortie to be made under the direction of

Major Batt. This service was so well conducted that several of the enemy's works were destroyed and some of their cannon captured. The success compelled the besiegers to relinquish their enterprise and retire from the province.

November 21.

1854. Gallant Exploit.—The Russian advanced posts in front of the left of the British attack upon Sebastopol having taken up a position which incommoded our troops in the trenches, and while it occasioned not a few casualities, took in reverse the French troops working in their lines, a detachment of the 1st rifle brigade, under Lieut. Tryon, was directed on the night of the 20th November to dislodge the enemy. This service was most gallantly and effectively performed, but with some loss of killed and wounded, and at the cost of the life of Lieut. Tryon, who rendered himself conspicuous on the occasion, and who Lord Raglan regrets as "a most promising officer, and held in the highest estimation by all." The Russians made several attempts to re-establish themselves on the ground before daylight on the 21st, but they were instantly repulsed by Lieut. Bourchier, the senior surviving officer. Gen. Canrobert so highly prized this dashing exploit, that he instantly published an *Ordre Général*, announcing it to the French army,—combining with a just tribute to the gallantry of the troops the expression of his deep sympathy in the regret felt for the loss of a young officer of so much distinction.

On the night of the 22nd, and on the following morning, shortly before daylight, the enemy renewed their endeavours to get possession of the ground they had been driven from; but they were repulsed on each occasion in the most spirited manner,—in the first instance by a detachment of the 4th foot, under Lieut. Patrick Robertson, and a working party of the 57th regiment; in the last instance, by the detachment of the 4th regiment alone. The conduct of Lieut. Robertson and the troops under his orders is extolled in the highest terms of praise by Brigadier-Gen. Eyre.

November 22.

1776. When the accounts of Lord Cornwallis's advance against fort Lee came to Gen. Greene, he gave immediate directions for the troops under his command to march, in order to secure their retreat, by possessing themselves of the English neighbourhood, at the same time apprising General Washington at Hackinsack with information of what had occurred. The celerity of this movement saved the American force; for it was the design of Lord Cornwallis to have formed a line across, from the place of landing to Hackinsack bridge, and thereby inclosing the whole of the enemy's troops between the North and Hackinsack rivers. Washington advanced with some troops to meet Greene, and both took post so as to secure Hackinsack bridge and retard a pursuit, should any be made after them. But Washington, not considering himself secure at Hackinsack, collected about three thousand five hundred men, and retreated, on 22nd November, to Newark.

November 23.

1813. Skirmish at Arcangues.—In November the headquarters of the allied army were fixed at St. Jean de Luz, and the troops established in permanent cantonments with the following line of battle :—The left wing occupied a broad ridge on both sides of the great road beyond Bidart, their front covered by a small stream. The centre, posted partly on the continuation of this ridge in front of Arcangues, partly on the hill of San Barbe, extended by Arrauntz to Ustaritz ; whilst the right, being thrown back to face Count D'Erlon's position, reached from Cambo to Itzassu. From this position, stretching six miles on the front, and eight miles on the flank, strong pickets were pushed forward to several points, and the infantry occupied all the villages and towns behind, as far back as Espelette, Suraide, Actinhoa, San Pé, Sarre, and Ascain. One regiment of Vandeleur's cavalry was with the advanced post on the left, the remainder were sent to Andaya and Urogne. Victor Alten's horsemen were about San Pé, and the heavy cavalry remained in Spain. In this state of affairs the establishment of the different posts in front led to several skirmishes. In one on the 18th, Gens. John Wilson and Vandeleur were wounded, but on the same day Beresford drove the French from the bridge of Urdains, near the junction of the Ustaritz and San Pé roads ; and though attacked in force the next day, he maintained his acquisition. A more serious affair occurred on the 23rd in front of Arcangues. This village, held by the pickets of the light division, was two or three miles in front of Arbonne, where the nearest support was cantoned. It is built on the centre of a crescent-shaped ridge, and the sentries of both armies were so close, that the reliefs and patrols actually passed each other in their rounds ; so that a surprise was inevitable, if it suited either side to attempt it. In order to remedy this, Wellington, with the intention of taking possession of the village, pushing pickets along the horns of the crescent, and establishing a chain of posts across the valley between them, moved up the forty-third and some riflemen for that duty, supported by the greater portion of the division. The French, after a few shots, abandoned Arcangues, Bussuary, and both extremities of the crescent, retiring before the pickets to a large fortified house, situated at the mouth of the valley. This post was suddenly attacked by the pickets of the forty-third, and the columns of support were shown at several points of the semicircle. The French conceiving they were about to be seriously assailed, reinforced their position ; a sharp skirmish ensued, and the pickets were finally withdrawn to the ground they had originally gained, and beyond which they should not have been pushed, for it was attended with a loss of eighty-eight men in killed and wounded.

November 24.

1759. Submission of the Dutch at Chinsurah. — In August, a Dutch ship filled with troops arrived in the river near Fulta, which in October was joined by six more, having on board 700 European soldiers and 800 Malays, to reinforce the Dutch garrison at Chinsurah.

Although Meer Jaffier had been intriguing for assistance from the Dutch government at that place, to rid himself of the English, Clive induced him to issue orders for the immediate departure of the Dutch ships from the river. These not being complied with, and after some remonstrance with their government at Chinsurah, the Dutch ships commenced hostilities, by seizing some small English vessels on the river, detaining their crews, and landing part of their own troops, and by striking the English colours at Fulta and Riapore. Although the two nations were at peace, the three English ships in the river were ordered to attack the Dutch squadron, whilst the small body of troops — only 240 European infantry, 80 artillerymen, 1200 sepoys, a troop of cavalry, some militia, and a company of volunteers — were disposed, some in the batteries, to bombard the fleet, should it come up the river, whilst the remainder were to be ready to attack the enemy if they landed, and prevent their forming a junction with the Dutch garrison at Chinsurah. Col. Forde, who had arrived from Masulipatam, and assumed the command of the troops, marched out on the 19th November, and took possession of Barnagore. Crossing the river, he moved on towards Chandernagore, and took up a position to oppose the Dutch troops, should they disembark. Disregarding all remonstrance, the enemy's squadron proceeded up the river, and anchored on the 22nd at Saukeval Reach, within range of the batteries. On the 23rd, they landed 700 European soldiers, and 800 Malays, and then dropped down to Melancholy Point, near which the three English ships were anchored. Col. Clive sent orders to Commodore Wilson to demand instant restitution of the English vessels, subjects, and property, and, on their refusal, to attack and destroy the Dutch squadron. The demand was made on the 24th, and peremptorily refused. Disregarding their inequality of force, the Company's ships Calcutta, Capt. Wilson, Duke of Dorset, Capt. Forrester, and, Hardwicke, Capt. Sampson, immediately attacked the seven Dutch ships, and after an action of two hours' duration, the Dutch commodore hauled down his colours; the remainder soon followed the example, with the exception of the second in command, who cut and made sail, but was stopped at Culpee by two English ships on their way up the river. Whilst the ships were engaged, Forde was marching through Chandernagore, intending to encamp nearer Chinsurah. On his way through ruins of houses and enclosures, he was sharply attacked by the garrison, which had marched out with four guns to meet him; but they were soon dispersed with considerable slaughter; lost their guns, and were pursued to the barrier of their fort. Forde, learning on the 25th of the landing of the enemy's troops from their squadron, instantly moved off with all his force, and met them about four miles off on the plains of Bedarra. A sharp action immediately ensued, and in less than half an hour the Dutch were completely routed, with the loss of 120 Europeans and 200 Malays killed; 150 wounded; and 350 Europeans, exclusive of Col. Roussel and 14 officers, and 200 Malays, prisoners. Of the entire Dutch force, only 7 men reached Chinsurah. In the course of a few days a treaty was en-

tered into with the Dutch, by which they agreed to pay 100,000*l.* for the damage sustained by the English, on condition of the ships and prisoners being restored to them.

November 25.

1759. Reduction of Fort Du Quesne.—Brigadier Forbes moved with the last division of his forces from Philadelphia on the 30th June for the river Ohio, a march that was pregnant with difficulties and discouragements, arising principally from the want of military roads; but, overcoming all these obstacles, he arrived at Ray's-town, ninety miles east of fort Du Quesne, where he halted with the main body of the army. Colonel Fouquet was then detached with 2000 men to Lyal-Henning, to reconnoitre the outworks of fort Du Quesne. The post being secured, Major Grant was detached with 800 men to discover the object of their operations, which was at the distance of forty miles. As soon as the enemy ascertained that this party had advanced without support, a body of troops, sufficient to surround them, marched to cut off their retreat. The English stood their ground with heroic firmness, and, having received the enemy's fire, rushed forward with the bayonet; but, after three hours' severe contest against very superior numbers, and having lost their commander, who with 300 men were taken prisoners to fort Du Quesne, these gallant fellows were thrown into disorder, and obliged to make a rapid retreat to Lyal-Henning. Not dismayed by the result of Col. Fouquet's imprudence in not moving with the whole force under his command to reconnoitre the fort, Brigadier Forbes marched with his whole army, and with such expedition, that his sudden and powerful appearance so overawed the French garrison of fort Du Quesne, that they dismantled the fort and withdrew; some escaping in boats, others by land, to their settlements and posts on the Mississippi, on the 24th of November, and on the 25th the brigadier entered and took permanent possession of the fort. Having repaired the works, in compliment to the minister who had planned the operations of the war, the name of the fort was changed to that of Pittsburg.

1759. Reduction of Trevatore.—Col. Coote, having arrived at Conjeveram on the 21st November, and assumed the command of the army, immediately despatched Capt. Preston, of the first Madras European regiment, to Wandewash, with about two hundred men, and the *matériel* for a siege. He likewise detached a party from his own regiment and the Madras Europeans, under Col. Brereton, to attack Trevatore, which surrendered on the 25th. On the following day, Brereton pushed on and joined Col. Preston before Wandewash.

November 26.

1817. Battle of Seetabaldee.—Notwithstanding the amicable protestations of the Rajah Appah Saib, Mr. Jenkins had obtained information of his intention to attack the residency and the British cantonments. Preparations for defence were therefore made with the greatest activity, and the brigade commanded by Col. Hopeton Scott was moved to occupy the residency and the adjoining heights of Seetabaldee. Here the British, who did not number more than thirteen hundred and fifty rank

and file, were attacked in the night of 26th November by eighteen thousand of the rajah's troops, including four thousand Arabs. During the day the enemy dragged artillery to positions bearing upon the eastern and northern faces of two hills, and before sunset had filled the village of Telpooree and its neighbouring houses with a large body of Arabs. The action commenced at 6 o'clock in the evening, by the Arabs attacking a party on the southern hill. This produced a spirited return, and a general battle ensued. The efforts of the British being to dislodge the enemy from the village, it was set on fire; but the Arabs, nevertheless, maintained their position until midnight, when the troops were withdrawn to the right, where a battalion on the edge of the hill, with a 6-pounder, did great execution. On the left, Capt. Macdonald, under a harassing fire, constructed a breastwork, while his two 6-pounders were on the summit of the hill and his infantry poured volleys into the village. Some of the troops having been withdrawn, the Arabs exultingly renewed their attacks on the working party. At sunrise on the 27th, the Mahratta cavalry was seen drawn up, extending near the hills in large masses; whilst their artillery, supported by infantry, were well stationed; and from seven o'clock the defenders of the position had to sustain a well-directed fire from nine guns at a hundred yards distance, upon the lesser hill. The British being thrown into some confusion by the explosion of a tumbril, the Arabs made a bold charge up the hill, driving back the detachment with loss, and, having captured a 6-pounder, directed its fire towards the northern hill. Encouraged by this success, the Mahrattas assailed the British lines in every direction. Captain Fitzgerald, who held the post, having repeatedly asked permission of Col. Scott to attack the enemy, being again denied, took upon himself to make a forward movement, charged the Mahratta horse with irresistible fury, and not only dispersed them, but cut to pieces a body of infantry, and took two guns which had advanced in support of their cavalry. The defenders of the north hill, giving vent to their feelings of admiration of this gallant exploit by loud cheers, and rushing forward by an enthusiastic impulse, drove the enemy down the southern hill, and spiked two of their guns. The Arabs once more rallied; but being taken in flank by a troop of cavalry, were routed and dispersed over the field. Before noon the battle had terminated, and the victory of the British over the Mahrattas was complete. One-fourth of the British force was killed or wounded, and among that number were seventeen officers. To complete the defeat of the enemy at all points, the approach of the reinforcements that had been ordered up put an end to the hope of success in the mind of Appah Saib, who commenced a negotiation for a renewal of friendship, with a solemn declaration that the late attack upon the British troops was without his will or consent. He then withdrew his army from the scene of action, as stipulated, before any terms could be received.

November 27.

1781. Sortie from Gibraltar. — A sortie was made from

Gibraltar, by a force under Brigadier-General Ross, in three columns, early on the morning of 27th November, each column being formed of a body of pioneers following the advanced corps, then artillerymen carrying combustibles, a sustaining corps, with a reserve in the rear. The attack was so admirably conducted that the whole exterior front of the enemy's advanced works was assaulted at the same instant; and they were soon compelled to abandon those prodigious fortifications which had been constructed with so much labour and expense. The pioneers and artillery spread their fire with such rapidity that in half an hour two batteries of ten thirteen-inch mortars and three batteries of heavy cannon of six guns each, with all the lines of approach, communication, and traverse, were in flames, and everything subject to the action of fire was finally reduced to ashes. The mortars and cannon were spiked, their beds, platforms, and carriages destroyed; and as the fire reached the magazines, they successively exploded. The whole detachment was again in garrison by five o'clock, just before break of day, having only lost four men killed and 25 wounded.

November 28.

1753. FRENCH ATTACK ON TRICHINOPOLY DEFEATED. — In the early part of November, the French at Seringham were reinforced by 300 Europeans, 200 Topasses, and 1000 sepoys, with some artillery. During the night of the 27th, the whole French force crossed over from the island and attacked Trichinopoly; and whilst the attempt was made on Dalton's battery, the Mysoreans and Mahrattas were distributed around the city to distract the attention of the garrison. Six hundred of the French battalion were to escalade at this point, and 200 more, with a body of sepoys, formed the reserve, who were to follow the advance when they got over the walls. At three on the morning of the 28th November, they passed the ditch at a place nearly dry, planted their ladders, and all entered the battery without arousing the guard of fifty sepoys and two European gunners, who were at once despatched; but some of the enemy stumbling into a pit, their muskets went off, and gave the alarm. The French immediately turned the guns against the place, and two parties moved forward, one to force open the small gate leading into the fort, the other to escalade. By this time the garrison were at their posts; and Lieutenant Harrison, being second in command, assumed the chief control, — his commandant, Captain Kilpatrick, from his late wounds, being confined to his bed. The escaladers had so far succeeded as to plant their ladders against the inner wall, and began to ascend; and the officer commanding, preceded by his drummer, were the first to reach the top. The latter was shot and thrust over the wall, whilst the officer, after receiving two wounds, was pulled inside. The artillery officer, guided by the frequent flashes of fire, pointed his guns so effectually as to shatter the ladders and kill a number of men. The enemy now attempted to retreat, and, all their ladders being broken, had to leap down on the hard rock — a drop of upwards of twenty-eight feet. About one hundred made the attempt, but not one escaped serious injury. The rest, in despair, turned, and

recommenced a fire upon the works. Being at length overpowered by the well-directed fire from the fortress, they concealed themselves behind the battery; but when the day dawned, they threw down their arms and surrendered. Three hundred and sixty prisoners were secured, and about 100 killed and wounded. Trichinopoly was thus saved from the greatest risk it had ever been exposed to during the war, and mainly attributable to the courage and intelligence of Lieut. Harrison. This promising young officer died a short time after performing this gallant exploit.

November 29.

1759. WANDEWASH SURRENDERED.—On the 21st of November, Col. Coote arrived at Conjeveram, and assumed command of the army. He immediately detached Captain Preston of the first Madras European regiment to Wandewash, with about 200 men and the material for a siege. He likewise detached another party from his own regiment, and the Madras Europeans, under Col. Brereton, to attack Trivatore, which was taken on the 25th; and Brereton pushed on the next day, and joined Preston before Wandewash. On the morning of the 27th, the pettah was stormed and taken, a battery was immediately commenced, and by the time Col. Coote arrived,—he having pushed forward on hearing that the pettah had fallen,—it was quite completed and the guns mounted. During the two following days the defences had been nearly destroyed, and the wall breached. On the 29th the fort surrendered, and the besiegers had sustained a very trifling loss. The French had five officers, 100 Europeans, and 500 natives taken prisoners; and a quantity of ordnance stores were also captured.

1803. BATTLE OF ARGAUM.—In the Deccan General Wellesley, after many harassing operations, arising from the celerity with which the enemy moved from place to place, succeeded in bringing them to an engagement at Argaum on the 29th of November, when they were routed without much difficulty. This success being followed by the siege and capture of Gawilghur, the confederates were induced to sue for peace. The Rajah of Berar was first to yield: he ceded a large portion of his territories to the English and their allies, abandoned all claims upon the Nizam, and consented that no European should be admitted into his dominions without permission of the British government. Scindiah held out a fortnight longer, but finally yielded to similar terms; and he had to sacrifice a much larger portion of territory and influence than his ally.

November 30.

1594. ASSAULT OF FORT CRODON.—During the civil wars of France, the Leaguers, assisted by the King of Spain, had marched 3000 of their best troops to take Brest. Fearing that this important place should fall under the power of Spain, the King of France applied to Queen Elizabeth for maritime aid. Sir Martin Forbisher was accordingly ordered, with ten ships, to cut off all communication between the town and the Spaniards by sea. Sir John Norris was likewise directed to seize on the fort of Crodon, already possessed by the Spaniards. On the 1st November, he invested the fort; and

Quimper having surrendered to the French, he was reinforced by the English and French troops that had been employed in the reduction of that place. On the 12th the garrison made a sally, in which 80 men were killed or wounded in the French trenches. A battery erected between the English and French opened on the 23rd, but the walls were so strong, that a breach was scarcely visible after firing 700 shot; but the parapet and some of the bastions being destroyed, Capt. Lyster possessed himself of the counterscarp. Encouraged by that success, he attempted the breach, and notwithstanding the great resistance made by the enemy, and the inaccessibleness of the place, many of the assailants reached the summit, which they retained for some time, but were eventually compelled to retire with considerable loss. On the 30th, the enemy gained possession of the French trenches, but the English drove them back with some loss. On the 7th December, a practicable breach was effected by the springing of a mine; and after an assault which lasted five hours, the fort was carried, and all found in the garrison put to the sword. Sir Martin Forbisher received a mortal wound during the assault.

1819. Early in November, after the monsoon, operations were renewed in Candeish, with a force under Col. Huskisson, consisting of H. M.'s 57th regiment, six companies of the Madras European regiment, head-quarters of the 2nd battalion of the 1st regiment of native infantry. Major Jardine's detachment, the flank companies of the 2nd battalion of the 13th regiment of native infantry, the pioneers and sappers and miners, about 250 irregular horse, and a battering train. On the 25th, Col. Huskisson, of the 17th regiment, marched from Mallygaum and, on the 29th encamped about three thousand yards from the fort of Ummulneir, the river Boaree intervening. That fortress surrendered on the 30th, and Bahandoorpor immediately afterwards, when Colonel Huskisson's force was broken up.

December 1.

1814. Capture of Prome.—On the 29th October, General Gillespie determined to attempt the capture of the fort of Kalunga, distant nine miles from Dehru, and situated on a ridge covered with jungle standing at an elevation of 600 yards above the plain, with a garrison of 600 men. Batteries were erected during the night, and at daybreak on the 31st the attack commenced. The difficulty of taking the place by escalade was then discovered; but Gillespie, still resolved to make the attempt, placing himself at the head of three companies of H. M.'s 53rd regiment, had proceeded to the wicket, when a ball entering his heart, he fell cheering on his gallant countrymen. Col. Mawley, who succeeded to the command, fell back on Dehru, while a battering train was ordered from Delhi. Four 18-pounders and two 8-inch mortars arrived on 24th November, and a breach was speedily effected. The 53rd regiment attempted to storm the fort; but their efforts were unavailing, and the greater part of the assailants were killed or wounded. A cannonade was then kept up upon the fort; and on 1st December, at 4 o'clock in the morning, Balbhudra Sing, with seventy men, the remnant of his gallant followers, effected his retreat.

1824. Sortie from Rangoon. —In the afternoon of 1st December, the English detachment under Major Sale made a sortie, and the Burmese, taken in flank, were driven from their cover with considerable loss.

1825. Defeat of the Shans at Nemiow.—Early on the morning of the 1st December, two columns marched against Nemiow; one, under Gen. Cotton, proceeding direct to Simbike, while the other, led by Sir Archibald Campbell, crossed the Nawine river, to attack the enemy in the rear. The cannonade by the flotilla, under Sir Thomas Brisbane, so completely deceived the enemy that Cotton's division reached the first line of palisades before their approach was suspected, and the storming parties, being soon formed, moved forward with intrepidity. The Shans, encouraged by the presence of their veteran commander, and further cheered by the exhortations and example of the fearless Amazons, offered a determined resistance. At length, however, a lodgment having been made in their crowded works, they fell into confusion, and were mowed down by the close and rapid volleys from the troops who gained their ramparts,—the strongly built enclosures of their own construction everywhere preventing flight, the dead and dying blocking up the few and narrow outlets from the works. The grey-headed chobwas of the Shans showed a noble example to their men—sword in hand, singly maintaining the unequal contest. Maha Nemiow himself fell, while urging his men to stand their ground. The defeated and panic-struck fugitives, as they endeavoured to ford the river, suffered severely from the horse artillery, and the remainder dispersed in small groups in the jungle.

1844. An insurrection having been quelled in Kolapore, Col. Outram and Mr. Reeves, the civil commissioners acting under the authority of the Bombay government, offered an amnesty to the rebels; but most of them, influenced by their hatred of oppression, determined to hold out in their struggle for independence. Delays and mismanagement on the part of the military authorities had allowed the insurrection to increase; but, on the 4th October, the young rajah, with his aunt and mother and several chiefs, joined the British camp. Babajee Virakar, the leader of the insurgents, having escaped to Punalla, which they considered impregnable, the pettah was occupied on 27th November. On the morning of 1st December, the batteries were opened, and the fort stormed in the afternoon. Babajee and some of the ring-leaders being among the slain, a part of the garrison fled to another fort, which was also taken.

December 2.

1824. Defence of a Stockade at Kemmendine.—On the morning of the 2nd December, a fire-raft was floated down the Irrawaddy river, and several attacks made at the same time on the north and east faces of the stockade, which were gallantly repulsed by first Madras European regiment. As the day dawned, the enemy's trenches were observed to be advanced within fifty yards of the stockade, behind which they were completely covered, and kept up a well-directed and incessant fire from gingals and matchlocks during the day. As the night closed in, three des-

perate attempts were made to carry the place by escalade; but the enemy were repulsed with severe loss.

1825. HEIGHTS OF NAPADEE STORMED. — After the defeat of the Burmese at Prome on 1st December, the victors encamped on the banks of the Nawine river, in order that they might be ready to attack Kee Wongee's division at Napadee. On the morning of the 2nd, the first English division, after a march of two hours through a thick forest, debouched upon a plain upon the river side, opened a communication with the flotilla, and drew up in front of the stockaded heights of Napadee. The natural obstacles opposed to an advance upon these heights, independent of the artificial means which the enemy had not failed to employ, were the range of hills rising in succession,—the second commanding the first, and the third the second,—their base washed by the river on one side, and covered by the forest from the approach of any force upon the other. The road to the heights lay along the beach, until checked by the termination of the first hill, up the sides of which the troops had to scramble, exposed to the fire of every gun and musket upon its summit. In addition to these difficulties, the enemy had a numerous body of men stockaded along the wooded bank which flanks and overlooks the beach. Every effort to penetrate the forest having failed, it was resolved to assail Napadee in front. The flotilla having moved forward and opened a spirited cannonade on each side of the river, some flanking outworks were stormed by a detachment under Col. Elrington, while the main body marched steadily up the hill, without returning a shot to the continued volleys of their opponents. The crest of the hill being at length won, the British pressed forward with the bayonet; and in the course of an hour the whole position, nearly three miles in extent, was gained. A horrible carnage ensued, as the fugitives, crowding upon one another, strove to escape from their own enclosures. Thus, in the course of two days, the principal portion of the Burmese army, which had taken four months to assemble, was destroyed. Between forty and fifty pieces of artillery, with ammunition and stores, remained in possession of the conquerors. During the attack, the flotilla pushed past the works, and captured all the boats which had been brought down for the use of the Burmese army. The unusual appearance of the steam excited great alarm; for the Burmese had a tradition that their capital would remain unassailable until a vessel should advance up the Irrawaddy without oars or sails.

December 3.

1810. REDUCTION OF THE ISLE OF FRANCE.—The different divisions of the expedition intended for the attack of the Isle of France, except that portion expected from the Cape of Good Hope, had assembled at the anchorage of the island of Rodriguez on the 21st November and it being considered advisable, on account of the lateness of the season, not to delay the departure, the squadron, under Vice-Admiral Bertie, consisting of the Illustrious, 74, twelve frigates, and some sloops, with ten thousand troops under Major-Gen. Abercromby, set sail on the 22nd for the Isle of France. Owing to light and baffling winds, the expedition did

not arrive in sight of the island until the 28th. On the morning of the 29th, the men of war and transports, amounting to about seventy sail, anchored in Grande-baie, which is twelve miles to the north-east of Port Louis. In course of the day, the army, with its artillery and ammunition, disembarked without opposition, as did the several detachments of marines of the squadron, commanded by Capt. F. Liardet, also a large body of seamen under the orders of Capt. W. A. Montagu. On the 2nd of December, a corps of the enemy, with several pieces of artillery, was attacked, and, being overpowered by numbers, routed, with the loss of their guns, and many men killed and wounded. The loss on the part of the British amounted to 28 killed, 94 wounded, and 45 missing. Soon after the termination of the battle, Gen. Decaen proposed terms of capitulation, and on the following morning (3rd December) they were ratified, surrendering the colony to Great Britain. The garrison of the Isle of France consisted of 1300 regular troops and the militia amounted to upwards of 10,000 men. Upon the numerous batteries were mounted 209 pieces of artillery in excellent order, completely equipped with every requisite for service.

December 4.

1824. Burmese defeated. — The pickets of the British army were posted opposite the village of Poosundoon, near which the enemy were collected in large masses; and by the 3rd of December they had covered themselves by intrenchments, extending nearly three miles from the village to the great Pagoda, and kept up a galling fire from gingals on the British outposts. On the night of the 3rd, they attacked the lines, but were repulsed. On the 4th, the enemy continued strengthening their intrenchments, and in the evening, orders were given to storm the lines on the following morning. Soon after daybreak two columns were formed for the attack; one at the great Pagoda, consisting of 1100 bayonets, under the command of Major Sale; the other near the White-house picket, composed of 600 bayonets, under Lieut.-Col. Walker. Both columns advanced at the same time; that of Col. Walker halted and deployed into line within one hundred yards of the intrenchments. Here they met a spirited resistance, and lost their chief; but the troops, pressing onward, drove the Burmese from trench to trench with the bayonet. A battery at some distance to the left having opened a smart fire on the rear of the line as it advanced in pursuit of the enemy, the light company of the Madras European regiment wheeled to its left, charged, and captured the guns. The enemy having rallied behind another breastwork, it was instantly stormed by Lieut. Butler, of the Madras regiment, who was severely wounded on that occasion. Major Sale's column forced the centre without difficulty; and the British columns uniting, drove the Burmese from every part of their works, and captured their artillery, with stores of every description.

December 5.

1759. On the 5th of December, Capt. Fisher, with 300 of the Madras European regiment and 800 sepoys, marched from Masu-

lipatam to Coconadah near Rajahmundry, and captured nearly the whole of Chevalier Poete's detachment of Europeans; that officer and a few of his men only, escaping on board a vessel lying off the Dutch factory at that place.

1777. Action at Chesnut-hill.—Gen. Washington, having received a reinforcement of four thousand men and some artillery from the northern rebel army, drew near to Philadelphia, and encamped at White Marsh. Sir William Howe put his army in motion on the 4th of December, and next morning took post on Chesnut-hill, in front of the enemy's right wing. Shortly after, an American corps of at least a thousand men advanced to attack Lieut.-Col. Abercromby, posted in front of the British line with two battalions of light infantry; but the insurgents were so quickly routed by the first onset of one battalion, that only a portion of the second could come in for a share in the action. The enemy left between thirty and forty killed and wounded, and a brigadier-gen. was taken prisoner.

1794. Defeat of the Brigands at Bizzoton.—Between four and five o'clock on the morning of the 5th December, as soon as the moon had set, the two posts at Bizzoton, in St. Domingo, garrisoned by one hundred and twenty men, under Capt. Grant of the 13th regiment, with Lieut. Clunes of the Royals, and Lieut. Hamilton of the 22nd regiment, were attacked by three columns, consisting of at least two thousand brigands, commencing by an attempt upon the Redan, which was followed by others from the old Mill-house, and on the work constructed on the opposite hill. The enemy advanced in perfect silence, and with such secrecy that they were close under the works before discovered; but having had the garrison under arms for some hours, as is customary, and the militia being in readiness at their posts, the enemy met with an instant check. After an ineffectual attack of about three quarters of an hour, daylight was breaking fast, when the rebels retreated, carrying with them all their wounded, and, it is supposed, many of their dead, as thirty-seven bodies only were found. Both Lieuts. Hamilton and Clunes were severely wounded.

1525. Defeat of Burmese.—On the morning of the 5th of December, a detachment was sent against the remaining division of the Burmese, on the left bank of the Irrawaddy river, under the command of Suddah Woon. The Brittish commenced the attack in flank and rear, while the batteries and men-of-war's boats cannonaded them in front. The enemy withdrew from their line along the river, and retreated to a second line of stockades, which they had prepared in the jungle in their rear. The British, following up their first success, and not aware of a second position, came suddenly upon the crowded works, where the confused and disorderly defenders were slain in hundreds in their desperate efforts to escape.

December 6.

1824. Defeat near Kemmendine.—On the morning of the 6th of December, a reinforcement of sixty men joined the first Madras European regiment, and the wounded were sent to Rangoon. In ascending the river, one of the boats, containing thirty men, was swept by the tide past Kemmendine, and anchored by

the native crew under a heavy battery, and would probably have fallen into the hands of the enemy but for the assistance of Lieut. Kellett, of H.M.S. Arachne, who, running his vessel between the boat and the battery, brought her off in safety. The enemy continued a fire from their trenches during the day, and at night renewed their attack upon the stockade; but they were repulsed with very great slaughter by the brave garrison, supported by a well-directed fire from H.M.S. Sophie, the gun-boats, and the mortars of the powerful bomb-vessel. No sooner, however, had the firing ceased, than the river was covered with fire-rafts, which nearly destroyed the Sophie.

December 7.

1777. Action at Edge-hill.—After reconnoitring the enemy's right, and doing his utmost to bring on a general engagement, without directly attacking their intrenchments, Sir William Howe marched at one o'clock on the morning of the 7th of December, the van being commanded by Earl Cornwallis, and the main body by Lieut.-Gen. Knyphausen, and took the armed post on Edge-hill, a mile from the enemy's left. On this hill the vanguard found a body of a thousand men, chiefly composed of riflemen from the enemy's northern army, posted with cannon. Lord Cornwallis immediately attacked this corps, which was entirely defeated, with the loss of a considerable number of officers; and its artillery was with difficulty withdrawn in time to prevent capture. The thickness of the wood, in which the rebels were posted, concealed them at the commencement of the action from the light infantry, who, owing to this circumstance had an officer killed and three wounded, and between thirty and forty men killed and wounded by the first fire of the enemy. At other points the rebels were also defeated. In order to bring on a general engagement to advantage, Sir William Howe explored their left; but this was so strongly posted that no temptation could induce Gen. Washington to quit his present position, and, being reluctant to expose his troops longer to the weather at such an inclement season, without tents or baggage of any kind, he returned to Philadelphia on the 8th, without being impeded on his march. The rearguard, under Lord Cornwallis, did not quit Edge-hill until four o'clock in the afternoon, and arrived in camp about nine on the same evening.

1824. Defeat of the Burmese.—Notwithstanding his failures and defeats, Bandoola persevered, and his troops laboured with unabated zeal in making their approaches. On the evening of the 7th, four columns of attack emerged from the British lines, and, sustaining a heavy fire, forced their way into the trenches: the Burmese were driven from their numerous works, curiously shaped and strengthened by strange contrivances, into the forest. In the evening, a British regiment from Rangoon took the enemy's position at Dallah, which had hitherto enabled them to keep Kemmendine in a state of siege. The Burmese were driven from their entire position, with the loss of all their guns and *matériel*. It was impossible to ascertain the number slain, as the enemy removed and concealed the dead in the forest. Hundreds of Bandoola's men deserted him after these reverses, and he had to fear the

displeasure of his tyrannical sovereign. About four miles from the Golden Pagoda, Bandoola had established an army of reserve, which was busied in stockading a position of which the village of Kokien formed the key. To this post he now retreated, where considerable reinforcements meeting him, he found that he could muster twenty-five thousand men, with which force he determined to risk another battle. Not content, however, to rely upon the valour of his soldiers, he bribed some of the few inhabitants who had returned to Rangoon to set fire to the city; but the flames were speedily extinguished.

December 8.

1708. Reduction of Lisle. —While Marlborough was anxiously expecting the surrender of the citadel of Lisle his active mind was employed in forming plans for the recovery of Bruges and Ghent. He was also devising means for the further prosecution of the war, and earnestly solicited his friends, both in England and in Holland, to obtain such an augmentation of force as would enable him to open the ensuing campaign at an early period, and with a decided superiority. Both Marlborough and Prince Eugene were most anxious to reduce Marshal Boufflers to an unconditional surrender; but the advance of the season, and the state of the fortress, induced them to relinquish this object, for the sake of ulterior advantages. The besieged having beat a parley on the 8th of December, at seven in the evening, were admitted to a capitulation on the following morning; and on the same day the garrison marched out with all the honours of war, and were escorted to Douay. On this occasion the confederate chiefs vied with each other in testimonies of respect to the gallant defender of the place, who obtained not only the merited rewards of his own sovereign, but the admiration of his conquerors. Thus terminated a siege which may be justly regarded as one of the most arduous and difficult, as well as one of the longest and most sanguinary, in modern warfare, having been invested by the allies on the 11th of August. The loss of the garrison amounted to eight thousand men; and that of the besiegers, in killed, wounded, and incapable, to no less than fourteen thousand.

1767. On the 7th of December, a force under Col. Smith relieved Amboor, which had been bravely defended for nearly a month against the whole force of the enemy by Capt. Calvert, with fifteen Europeans and the 10th regiment of sepoys 500 strong, —for which gallant defence that regiment had the honorary distinction of having the word "Amboor" emblazoned on its colours. On the 8th, Smith pushed after the enemy, whom he found drawn up in a strong position at Vaniambaddy. The enemy's guns were quickly withdrawn, and his cavalry and infantry covered their retreat,—their cattle and equipments being so superior to those of the British, that it was found impossible to overtake them.

1824. Defeat of Burmese. —On the evening of the 7th of December, the first Madras European regiment, with detachments from several other corps, embarked at Dallah Creek, on board the ship Fort William, and about 2 o'clock on the morning of the 8th proceeded up the river in

boats, with the intention of surprising a large force of the enemy strongly posted at Dallah. The Burmese made but a slight resistance, and the stockades were speedily carried. At noon the troops moved forward, and attacked several strong and extensive stockades at some distance higher up the river. These were firmly resisted; but, after a hard day's work, they were all carried, with severe loss to the enemy, and considerable to the British.

December 9.

1776. Capture of Rhode Island. — Towards the end of November, it was determined to make an attack upon Rhode Island, which was the principal station of the enemy's naval force, and whence they sent swarms of privateers, that greatly annoyed the British commerce, both in America and the West Indies. The troops destined for this service were commanded by Lord Clinton, and consisted of two brigades of British and two of Hessians, with some light infantry, artillery, &c., and the command of the co-operating fleet was given to Sir Peter Parker. The transports conveying the troops sailed from New York on the 1st of December, and proceeded by way of the Sound; whilst the ships of war sailed by way of Sandy-Hook, and, coasting along Long Island, on the 5th joined Commodore Hotham in Black-Point bay, where the fleet having arrived, the whole weighed on the 6th, and on the 7th anchored off Weaver's Cove, in Rhode Island. On the 8th the fleet again weighed, and proceeded up the West, or Narreganset Passage. Gen. Clinton having reconnoitred the coast, the disembarkation of the troops was effected at daybreak on the 9th, without opposition. The rebels, quitting the works, retired to Bristol Ferry, and were pursued by the grenadiers and light infantry of the army, commanded by Major-General Prescot, supported by a body of troops under Lieut.-Gen. the Earl of Percy. The enemy were compelled to quit a small fort opposite to Bristol Ferry, and retire to the continent with great precipitation, with the loss of two guns and several prisoners. A battalion being detached, took possession of Newport, the capital of the island, where they found some stores and cannon abandoned by the enemy in their precipitate retreat.

1813. Passage of the Nive. —Lieut.-Gen. Beresford laid his pontoons down in the night of the 8th, and in the morning of the 9th December a beacon-light on the heights of Cambo gave the signal of attack. The passage of the Nive was immediately forced under the fire of the artillery, the second bridge was laid, and D'Armagnac's brigade driven back by the 6th division; but the swampy nature of the country so retarded the march of the allies that the French were enabled to retreat with little loss. At the same time Hill's troops, also covered by the artillery, forced the passage in three columns above and below Cambo, with slight resistance, although the fords were deep and the French strongly posted. Foy, seeing that his retreat was endangered, retired hastily, leaving his right under Gen. Beryer at Halzou. Morillo crossed at Itzassu, and followed Gen. Paris as he retired to Hellette. Gen. Hill having won the passage, after placing a brigade to sup-

port the cavalry sent to scour the roads towards Lahoussa and St. Jean Pied de Port, marched with the rest of his division to the heights of Lormenthoa, where he was joined by the sixth division, the third remaining to cover the bridge of Ustaritz. It was now about one o'clock, when Soult, arriving from Bayonne, offered battle, and a heavy skirmish took place along the front; but no general attack was made, because the roads had retarded the rear of Hill's columns. However, about three o'clock the Portuguese of the sixth division, descending from Lormenthoa, drove D'Armagnac's brigade with sharp fighting out of Villefranque. A brigade of the second division was then established in advance, connecting Hill's corps with the troops in Villefranque. Thus three divisions of infantry hemmed up four French divisions. Wellington thus far overreached his able adversary. In order to prevent an overpowering attack on Morillo or the brigade left at Urcuray, while Soult, with fresh divisions, attacked Hill and Beresford in front, Wellington caused the corps of Alten and Hope to march from St. Jean de Luz on the night of the 8th; and about eight o'clock on the morning of the 9th Hope passed between the tanks of Barrouilhet with his right, while his left descended from the platform of Bidart, and crossed the valley towards Biaritz. The French outposts retired fighting, and Hope, sweeping with a half-circle to his right, preceded by his guns and many skirmishers, arrived in front of the intrenched camp about one o'clock, with his right in communication with Alten. That general, having a shorter distance to move, halted about Bussussary and Arcangues, while Hope's crescent was closing on the French camp; and then he also advanced, meeting with little resistance. Three divisions, some cavalry, and the unattached brigades, equal to a fourth division, sufficed, therefore, to keep six French divisions in check on this side. When evening closed, the allies fell back towards their original positions. The whole day's fighting cost about 800 men for each side, the loss of the allies being rather greater on the left bank of the Nive than on the right.

December 10.

1758. Defeat of the French near Condore. — On the 10th December, M. De Conflans drew up his force in a strong position near Condore; it consisted of 500 Europeans, 36 pieces of cannon, 8000 native foot, and 500 horse. Col. Forde, with 470 Europeans, 1900 sepoys, 6 field-pieces and a howitzer, eight battering guns and three mortars; whilst the rajah had 500 horse, 5000 variously armed infantry, and 4 pieces of artillery. Placing no reliance on the rajah's army, the colonel ordered it to form in the rear, with the exception of the renegade Europeans, who were in line with the British guns on the left of the European corps, which was in the centre of the line, having the artillery on the flanks and the sepoys formed on each wing. Both forces had advanced towards each other, when the sepoys giving way, the battalion of India rushed eagerly on; but the European regiment forming line in front of the sepoys, poured in a well-directed volley, and then rushing on the charge, overthrew the French. Their loss amounted

to 6 officers and 70 men killed and wounded, and the same number made prisoners. Thirty-two pieces of brass cannon, seven mortars, and all their camp equipage, were captured.

1759. SURRENDER OF WANDEWASH.—As the enemy made no attempt to interrupt the siege of Wandewash, Colonel Coote moved against the strong fort of Carangooly, built of stone, with round bastions at each of the four corners, and square towers at intervals along the faces; and before the main wall and bastions was a fausse-braye and wet ditch. The French had thrown up a glacis before it, except under the north-east bastion, where it had not been finished. On the 4th December, the troops occupied the pettah, and by the 6th had erected two batteries which played on the towers and bastions along the north face; and on the 7th a mortar planted to the north-west enfiladed the face attacked. The fire continued until the 10th, when the garrison surrendered.

1813. SECOND ACTION ON THE NIVE.—At daybreak on the 10th December, Gen. Reille marched, with Boyer's and Maucune's divisions, Sparre's cavalry, and thirty guns, against Hope, by the main road. He was followed by Foy and Villatte; but Clauzel assembled his force in front of Bussussary, and one of D'Erlon's divisions approached the bridge of Urdains. Soon after dawn the light troops of the French were discovered thickly spread over the country, and at the same time the heads of columns could be observed advancing. General Kempt, who was with the pickets, placed the reserves of his brigade in the church and mansion-house of Arcangues. Meanwhile the French, breaking forth with loud cries and a rattling musketry, fell upon the pickets of the 43rd regiment, and a cloud of skirmishers penetrating between them and the 52nd, sought to turn both; but though the fire of the French was sharp, the instant the open ground of Bussussary was attained, the crowd of fugitives became a compact body, deriding the fruitless efforts of their adversaries. D'Armagnac's division of D'Erlon's corps now rushed close up to the bridge of Urdains, and Clauzel assembled his three divisions by degrees at Bussussary. The position was, however, safe, being defended by Hope's division. Clauzel brought up twelve guns to the ridge, from which they threw shot and shells into the churchyard of Arcangues, and four or five hundred men rushed forward; but a heavy fire from the 43rd repelled them, and their guns were also driven beyond the ridge. The French were, in like manner, kept at bay by the riflemen in the village and the 52nd. Reille assailed the ridge of Barrouilhet about nine o'clock; but the roads were so heavy that it was midday before their line of battle was filled. This delay saved the allies, as the attack was so unexpected that the first division and Lord Aylmer's brigade were at rest in St. Jean de Luz when the action commenced. The latter did not reach the position until eleven, and the guards before three o'clock. By degrees Reille's both divisions became engaged, and some of Villatte's reserve also entered the fight. Among the gallant exploits of the day, the charge of the 9th regiment deserves particular notice. A French regiment having passed unseen in small bodies through the Portuguese, was rapidly forming into line on the

rear. Col. Cameron faced about and marched in line against them, under a sharp fire; until the ninth closed, and sprang forward to the charge, when the French line broke and fled in disorder; but the greater part were made prisoners. The final result of the battle was the repulse of Reille's divisions; but Villatte still menaced the right flank, and Foy threatened Hope's flank at Barrouilhet. The Anglo-Portuguese army sustained a loss of 1200 killed and wounded, and 300 prisoners. The French lost about 2000 men.

December 11.

1777. AMERICANS DEFEATED.—Lord Cornwallis, with Major-Gen. Grant under his command, passed the Schuylkill at daybreak, with a strong corps, and the waggons of the army, to collect forage for the winter supply. The rebels having quitted their camp at White Marsh some hours before his lordship began his march, the head of their army fell in with his detachment at a bridge which they had thrown over the Schuylkill, near to Matson's ford, about three miles below Swede's ford, and fifteen miles distant from Philadelphia. Over this bridge the enemy had passed eight hundred men, who were immediately dispersed by the British advanced corps, and part of them obliged to recross it. This excited such alarm in the rebel army as induced them to break down the bridge. The British, meeting no further interruption, returned to camp about nine o'clock the same evening.

1780. MAHRATTAS DEFEATED.—Gen. Goddard having received information that Holkar and Scindiah were prevented interfering with his operations, resolved to lay siege to Bassein; at the same time Col. Hantley was sent into the Concan to secure the revenues of that country for the Bombay authorities, and also to cover the besieging army. Hantley expelled the Mahrattas from the Concan, and took up a position near the Bhore Ghaut, whence he retreated to Doogaur, on the approach of an enormous hostile force. Here he was attacked, on the 10th and 11th December, by twenty thousand Mahrattas, whom he completely defeated, with the loss of their general. Bassein surrendered at discretion to Gen. Goddard, who then advanced upon Poonah, but was so severely assailed by the Mahratta army, as he descended the Bhore Ghaut, that he immediately returned.

1813. THIRD COMBAT ON THE NIVE.—In the night of the 10th December, Gen. Reille withdrew behind the tanks as far as Pucho. Foy and Villatte likewise drew back towards Bussussary, thus connecting with Clauzel's left and D'Erlon's reserve; so that on the morning of the 11th, with the exception of D'Armagnac's division, which remained at Urdains, the French army was concentrated. About two o'clock in the afternoon, Darricau's division attacked Barrouilhet, while Boyer moved on the main road between the tanks, and penetrated the British position in various directions. Robinson's brigade was sharply attacked; but the 9th regiment, posted on the main road, resisted Boyer's advance; and the 85th was also sharply engaged. Sir John Hope, conspicuous from his gigantic stature and heroic courage, was seen wherever danger pressed, rallying his troops, and, although severely wounded in the ankle,

would not quit the field ; and his great presence of mind and calm intrepidity restored the battle. The French were finally beaten back from the position of Barrouilhet ; yet they recovered their original posts, and continued to gall the allies with a fire of shot and shells until the fall of night. The total loss on this day was about six hundred men on each side ; and as the fifth division was now considerably reduced in numbers, the first took its place on the front line. Meanwhile Soult sent his cavalry over the Nive to Mousseroles, to check the incursions of Hill's horsemen.

December 12.

1562. English, Scotch, and French protestants, under the Earl of Warwick, defeated the French in a sharp skirmish before the walls of Harfleur, from which city the French had sallied. They were driven back with great vigour, and many slain under the very walls.

1813. Fourth Combat on the Nive.—The rain fell heavily during the night of the 11th of December, and though the morning broke fair, neither side seemed inclined to recommence hostilities. The advanced posts were, however, very close to each other, and about ten o'clock, the French general, imagining that an attack was intended, reinforced his front. This movement causing an English battery to fall into the same error, it opened upon the advancing French troops, and in an instant the whole line of posts was engaged. The enemy then brought up a number of guns; the firing continued without an object for many hours, and three or four hundred of a side were killed and wounded. Soult, believing that the allies meditated an attack upon his centre, after leaving two divisions and Villatte's reserve in the intrenched camp, marched with the other seven to Mousseroles, intending to fall upon Hill. That general had pushed his scouting parties to the Gambouri; and when General Sparre's horsemen arrived at Mousseroles on the 12th, Pierre Soult advanced from the Bidouze, with all his light cavalry, supported by the infantry of Gen. Paris, who drove the allies' posts from Hasparen. Col. Brotherton, was then ordered to charge with the 14th dragoons across the bridge; but this movement was found impracticable, and that gallant officer, with one or two daring followers, were taken prisoners. Col. Vivian, to retrieve this error, charged with his whole brigade to rescue them, yet in vain, and was forced to fall back upon Urcuray. While a division of Gallacians was brought forward to St. Jean de Luz, in support of Hope, and one of Andalusians towards the upper valley of the Nive, Gen. Hill had taken a position of battle on a front of two miles. His left, under Gen. Pringle, occupied a wooded and broken range, covering the new pontoon bridge of communication. The centre, placed on both sides the high-road near the hamlet of St. Pierre, was composed of Ashworth's Portuguese and Barnes's British brigade; and twelve guns, under Col. Ross, were concentrated in front. The right was under Gen. Byng, with the 3rd infantry posted on a height in advance. One mile in front of St. Pierre, was a range of counter heights, belonging to the French; but they could not approach in force, except on a narrow front of battle, and by the high-road

until within cannon-shot, and then only by two narrow lanes, which led to the positions held by the 3rd regiment and General Pringle's corps. During the night the rain swelled the Nive, and carried away the allies' bridge of communication; and on the morning of the 13th, Gen. Hill was completely cut off from the rest of the army, while 35,000 combatants appoached him in front, and an eighth division and cavalry threatened his rear.

December 13.

1778. Invasion of St. Lucie. —A fleet under Admiral Barrington, with transports, sailed from Carlisle Bay on the 12th of December, and on the afternoon of the 13th the whole anchored in the Grand Cul de Sac, off the island of St. Lucie. The troops being prepared for disembarkation, the first division, under Brigadier-Gen. Meadows, effected a landing, and were immediately supported by the brigade of Gen. Prescott. The remainder, under Brigadier-Gen. Sir H. Calder, were landed on the next morning. General Meadows, having promptly pushed forward with his division, compelled the Chevalier De Micond, with a corps of regular troops and militia, to abandon the heights on the north side of the bay. In the meanwhile Gen. Prescott guarded the environs, at the same time keeping open a communication with Gen. Meadows.

1813. Battle of St. Pierre. —While Gen. Hill, as we have just related, was threatened with an attack from an army of 40,000 men, he had to meet this force in his front with less than 14,000 men, with fourteen guns, and there were only four thousand Spaniards, with Vivian's cavalry, at Urcuray. On the morning of the 13th of December, Soult formed his order of battle under cover of a heavy mist, and at half-past eight, as the sun broke out, the British pickets in the centre were pushed back; and while the fire of the light troops spread wide in the valley, and crept up the hills on either flank, the roar of forty pieces of artillery shook the banks of the Nive and the Adour. Darricau, on the French right, moved against Gen. Pringle. D'Armagnac, on their left, was ordered to force Byng; whilst Abbé assailed the centre at St. Pierre, where Gen. Stewart commanded,—for Sir Rowland Hill had taken his station on a commanding eminence in the rear. Abbé pushed his attack with such vigour, that he gained the top of the position and drove back the Portuguese and the 50th regiment. The 92nd regiment was then moved forward, and charged two French regiments so determinedly that the mass gave way; but Soult redoubling the play of his guns, the cannonade and musketry became so destructive that the 92nd slowly regained its former position behind St. Pierre. Gen. Barnes, seeing that hard fighting only could save the position, ordered the Portuguese artillery to resume their fire, whilst the wing of the 50th and caçadores gallantly held the small wood on the right; but Barnes was soon wounded, and the matter grew desperate. While Pringle was contending with Darricau's superior numbers on the hill of Villefranque, and D'Armagnac was bearing heavily upon Byng, Foy's and Maransin's divisions were moving into action to support Abbé. Thus, at the decisive moment of the battle, the

French reserve was augmented Nevertheless the wood was maintained with such unflinching courage, that the 92nd, being reformed, was led by Col. Cameron once more down the road, with colours flying and music playing, resolved to give the shock to whatever stood in the way. Inspired by this sight, the British skirmishers on the flanks rushed forward and drove the enemy back; yet the battle seemed hopeless, for Ashworth was badly wounded and Barnes shot through the body. The enemy did not, however, wait to encounter the 92nd, but retired across the valley to their original position. It was now twelve o'clock, and Hill had reinforced his position by the 4th division and several brigades, when Wellington arrived to witness the close of the battle. The crisis was past: Hill's day of glory was complete. Soult's loss in this sanguinary battle was not less than 3000, making a total on the five days' fighting of 6000 men, with two generals, Villatte and Maucomble, wounded. The allies had three generals and 1500 men killed and wounded on the 13th; and during the five days, 5019, including Gens. Hope, Robinson, Barnes, Lecor, and Ashworth. Of this number 500 were taken prisoners.

December 14.

1778. Reduction of St. Lucie.—At daybreak on the 14th of December, Brigadier Meadows advanced with the reserve, and, supported by the first brigade under Gen. Prescott, took possession of Morne Fortunée, the governor's house, the hospital, barracks, and all the stores and magazines of the island. Although all the passes are remarkably strong and difficult of access, yet the advance of the British was so very rapid, that the French governor was driven from post to post. After a short halt, the troops took possession of the peninsula called La Vigie, which entirely commands the north side of the Carenage harbour; whilst Gen. Calder guarded the landing-place, kept open the communication with the fleet, and occupied several strong posts on the mountains which command the south side of the Grand Cul de Sac. Just as all these important stations were properly secured the Ariadne frigate came in sight, with the signal indicating the approach of the enemy's fleet of twelve sail of the line, under Adm. D'Estaing. The night of the 14th afforded no repose after the great fatigue which both the army as well as the fleet had undergone through the day. All the posts were strengthened, and the navy were busily employed in placing the ships in the best posture of defence.

December 15.

1803. Surrender of Gawlighur.—The success of General Wellesley in the Deccan, and the defeat of the enemy at Argaum on the 29th of November, was followed by the siege of Gawlighur, and its surrender on the 15th of December. The Rajah of Berar was the first to yield: he ceded a large portion of his territories to the English and their allies, abandoned all claims of *chout* upon the Nizam, and consented that no European should be admitted into his dominions without the permission of the British government. Accredited ministers from each of the contracting parties were to reside at

the court of the other, and the rajah very reluctantly received a resident at Nagpore. Scindiah held out a fortnight longer, but finally yielded to similar terms; but he had to sacrifice a much larger portion both of territory and influence than his ally.

1824. STOCKADES STORMED.—Bandoola, having rallied his forces, occupied a very strong stockaded position at Kokien, three miles from the Great Pagoda, with 25,000 men. On the 15th of December, Sir A. Campbell, with a force of 1300 British infantry, moved out to attack him, formed in two columns, each headed by a detachment of pioneers carrying ladders. The Burmese opened a heavy and well-directed fire, from which Hull's 13th regiment, moving to take the enemy in flank, suffered a loss of three officers and seventy men killed and wounded, out of 200 men present on the occasion; nevertheless the stockades were carried most gallantly, and the enemy driven from them with very heavy loss, leaving behind baggage, arms, and ammunition. It is computed that, from the 1st to the 15th of December, there fell of the Burmese not less than six thousand men, of whom many were chiefs and officers of rank; while the total of the British killed and wounded did not exceed forty officers and five hundred rank and file.

December 16.

1817. BATTLE OF NAGPORE.—The complete defeat of the Mahrattas at the battle of Seetabaldee, and the approach of the reinforcements which had been ordered to advance, so entirely destroyed all hope of success in the mind of Appah Saib, that he commenced a negotiation for a renewal of friendship, with a solemn declaration that the late attack upon the British troops had been made without his will or consent. He was ordered to withdraw his army from the vicinity of the scene of action before any answer could be returned to his communications. He immediately complied with this demand; and, during the period which intervened between the removal of his troops and the arrival of Brigadier-Gen. Doveton's army, the advance of which reached Nagpore on the 12th of December, this infatuated prince continued making protestations of submission, but pursuing at the same time a weak and vacillating course of conduct. Soon after Gen. Doveton's arrival preliminary terms were offered to Appah Saib, requiring him to deliver up his ordnance and military stores, to disband his Arabs immediately, and the rest of his troops in a reasonable time, to allow Nagpore to be occupied by the British, and to repair to the residency until the terms of the treaty were finally arranged. Although these conditions greatly limited his power, they still left to him the name and functions of sovereignty, of which it was the wish of the Governor-General that he should be deprived. Local circumstances, however, induced Mr. Jenkins to continue, if possible, the rule of Appah Saib; and he therefore urged upon that prince a speedy acceptance of the proffered terms. After many evasions and efforts to obtain delay, he yielded to the proposal, and repaired to the British residency, attended by some of his ministers. On the 16th of December, the troops having made a weak attempt at resistance, were attacked and routed. The horse dispersed in every quarter,

a greater part of them retiring to their homes; a large corps of Arabs, however, retreated into the city, and to a fort within the palace, which they defended for some days, and then capitulated. The Marquis of Hastings directed that the provisional engagements made with Appah Saib should be embodied in a treaty; but before the instructions for the final arrangements could reach Nagpore, another revolution had taken place in that capital.

December 17.

1778. Defeat of the French at St. Lucie. — In the course of the night of the 16th of December, the French landed a large body of troops, amounting to about nine thousand men, in Choc bay. In the morning of the 17th, the enemy having resolved to attack the post of the Vigie held by Gen. Meadows, they advanced in three columns: that on the right led by the Comte D'Estaing, and the centre by M. De Lowendahl, and that on the left by the Marquis de Bouillé, Governor of Martinique. The remainder of the French troops were kept in reserve, to watch the British force to the southward of the Carenage bay, and to check any attempt they might make to succour Gen. Meadows. The neck of land which joined the peninsula of the Vigie to the island was flat for a considerable extent; and this was the only road by which the French troops could approach to the heights occupied by the British. The enemy rushed on to the attack with their characteristic impetuosity; but it is impossible to describe the intrepid firmness with which they were received. In the various attacks made by the troops under Gen. Meadows, in gaining possession of the Vigie, much of their ammunition had been expended, and as their detached situation had prevented a supply being sent to them, it was far from complete when the French made their assault on that post. As it was therefore necessary to restrict the firing as much as possible, the enemy were allowed to close until every shot took effect, and then the British, moving forward with the bayonet, soon compelled them to retire, with the loss of seventy men. They, however, soon rallied, and although they vigorously renewed the attack, the British defended their posts with such resolution that the assailants were again driven down the hill with heavy loss. Notwithstanding these reverses, the French generals gallantly led on their columns to make another effort to carry the heights; but this third attempt neither continued long, nor was it so violent as the other two had been; and as they were soon dispersed by the rapid advance of the British troops, they became exposed to the fire of the several batteries on the south side of the Carenage harbour. These were so well served as to compel a ship of the line, sent to cover the operations of the troops, to withdraw and rejoin her squadron. The enemy left on the field of battle four hundred killed, five hundred dangerously, and six hundred slightly wounded; whilst the loss of the British was only ten men killed and one hundred and thirty wounded.

1842. Triumphant Return from Cabul. — After a severe chastisement by the force detached from the army of General Nott, under Major-Gen. M'Caskill, Cabul was abandoned on the 12th of October. While returning

through the defiles, the remains of the soldiers murdered months before, and which had lain unburied, were consigned to the earth. Khoord Cabul was passed without molestation; but in the Tzeen valley the mountaineers took advantage of the night to fire on the troops: the fortified house of the chief, one of their most infuriated opponents, was destroyed. At Jugdulluk a desperate attack was made on the baggage, but nothing was lost. The fortifications of Jellalabad were blown up; and as the army approached the formidable Khyber, the chiefs sent a deputation to inquire what would be given for a safe passage. "Nothing," was the reply. On the 27th, Generals Pollock and M'Caskill started with their divisions, and Nott followed on the 29th. A persevering opposition was made. Pollock lost some men and a quantity of baggage; but he reached Peshawur on the 3rd of November. The column of M'Caskill, which suffered severely, losing two officers and 60 sepoys, reached on the 5th. Nott, with the rear, having destroyed the fort of Ali Musjid, arrived on the 6th. He had been furiously assailed, but lost nothing of his baggage, and had four killed, and two officers and nineteen men wounded. From Peshawur to Ferozepore the troops passed quietly through the Sikh country. At the Indus they were met, on the 17th of December, by the Governor-General and the Commander-in-chief, who received them in a triumphant manner, and with every honour. Distinctions, medals, and rewards were bestowed. Among the trophies brought by General Nott were the celebrated Sandal-wood gates, taken one thousand years previously from Somnath by Mahmood of Ghuznee, together with a mace found on his tomb.

December 18.

1845. Battle of Moodkee. —The disorganised state of the Lahore during the two years preceding the invasion of the British territory in the month of December, had made it incumbent on the Indian Government to preserve peaceful relations, and, at the same time, adopt precautionary measures for the protection of the frontiers. On the march of the Sikh army, the British agent at Lahore demanded an explanation of their movement, but no reply was given. The demand being repeated without success, the frontier posts were reinforced; and on the invasion being effected, a proclamation was issued by the Governor-General, from his camp at Lushkeree, on the 13th of that month, declaring all the possessions of Maharajah Dhuleep Sing on the left bank of the Sutledge confiscated and annexed to the British territories,—at the same time directing the inhabitants and their chiefs to second their new rulers. The campaign was looked upon with intense interest, not only in India, but in Europe; for the discipline, as well as the fanaticism of the Sikh soldiery, and of the Askatees, in particular, had created a deep impression. These troops, commanded by Tej Sing, an officer of high reputation, crossed the Sutledge with their heavy artillery, on the 15th December; and on the 16th, having approached towards Ferozepore, they moved to an intrenched position at the village of Ferozeshah, about ten miles from the former place, and nearly equidistant from Moodkee. Ferozepore was

garrisoned by 7000 men, under Major-Gen. Sir John Littler, with 21 guns. After some feints, the Sikh army, finding that the Governor-General and the Commander-in-chief were hastening to support Sir John Littler's division at the rate of thirty miles per day, moved off to intercept them. On the 11th December, the head-quarters of Sir Hugh Gough were at Umballah, one hundred and fifty miles from Moodkee; but on the 18th, by double marches on alternate days, the troops reached that village, after traversing roads of heavy sand, and suffering much from want of water. At three o'clock in the afternoon, the Sikhs advanced, to the number of from fifteen to twenty thousand infantry, an equal force of cavalry, and forty guns, hoping to surprise the British general. The country is a dead flat, covered at short intervals with low, and occasionally thick jungles, and dotted with sand hillocks, behind which the enemy screened their infantry and artillery. The Sikhs quickly commenced the battle by a furious cannonade. This was answered by the well-directed fire of the British, which speedily paralysed the enemy's movements. A judicious cavalry attack was made on their left flank, by which their horsemen were put to flight and their rear swept of infantry and guns. The British infantry then advanced under a heavy fire, and with the bayonet captured seventeen guns, some of them of large calibre. Night closing in, the carnage ceased, and the British remained masters of the field. The force engaged consisted of 3850 Europeans and 8500 sepoys, making a total of 12,350 rank and file, with 42 guns. Their loss amounted to 215 killed and 659 wounded. Amongst the former were Major-Gens. Sir Robert Sale and Sir John M'Caskill.

December 19.

1813. Reduction of Fort Niagara.—On the 19th of November, at about five o'clock in the morning, a force of 550 rank and file, under Lieut.-Colonel Murray, consisting of the flank companies of the 41st regiment, the grenadiers of the Royal Scots and the effective of the 100th regiment, in their advance to the assault of Fort Niagara, cut off two pickets, and surprised the sentinel on the glacis at the gate, by which means they obtained the watchword. While Captain Martin, with three companies of the 100th regiment, stormed the eastern bastion, five companies of the same regiment entered the fort by the main gate, which had been left open for the relief of the sentries. The American guard now rushed out of the south-east block-house and showed some resistance, but the British bayonet soon overpowered them. The garrison, amounting to 429, sustained a loss of 65 killed; twenty effected their escape, and the remainder were made prisoners. The loss of the British amounted to six men killed; Lieut.-Col. Murray, and fourteen wounded.

December 20.

1746. Fort St. David.—The French had nothing to dread from the Nabob of Arcot, whose friendship they reported had been purchased by a large sum of money, and who assigned as a reason for his not obliging them to desist from all hostilities by land against the British, that they had sur-

rendered Madras before he had time to arrive with his army to its relief. What the French said of him was true; for M. Dupleix, so far from refraining from hostilities by land, made every preparation to lay siege to fort St. David, appearing several times, before that place in force, and on the 20th December was so vigorously received, that he was compelled to retire. On the arrival of Commodore Griffin from England, to assume the command of the fleet, M. Dupleix desisted from any further attempts on that settlement, and recalled his troops to Pondicherry and its environs.

1811. Siege of Tarifa.—The garrison, including 600 Spanish infantry and one hundred horse, amounted to 2500 men, who were posted in the following manner: —Seven hundred were in the island, one hundred in the Catalina, two hundred in the convent, and fifteen hundred in the town. On the 19th December, the enemy having driven in the advanced posts, were encountered with a sharp skirmish, and designedly led towards the eastern front. On the 20th the place was invested.

December 21.

1791. Reduction of Severndroog.—The fortress of Severndroog, "the Rock of Death," was built on a rock above half a mile in perpendicular height, surrounded by a jungle several miles in depth, and defended by thickets of planted bamboos. The strength of the mountain had been increased by enormous walls and barriers defending every accessible point, and to these advantages was added the division of the mountain, by a great chasm, into two parts at the top, on each of which was erected a citadel; yet this formidable fortress was taken by storm on the 21st December, with no other casualty than one soldier wounded.

1808. Defeat of the Enemy at Sahagun.—The British force under Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Moore on the 29th December was nominally 35,000 men, but, allowing for several regiments detached, the actual number under arms was only 19,053 infantry, 2278 cavalry, 1358 gunners, forming a total of 23,583 men, with sixty pieces of artillery. In the night of the 20th, the 10th and 15th British hussars, quitting Melgar Abaxo during the night, arrived close to Sahagun before daylight on the 21st. The 10th marched straight to the town, whilst the 15th turned it by the right, and endeavoured to cut off the enemy; but the alarm being given, Lord Paget, with 400 of the 15th, on arriving at the rear of the village, was opposed by a line of 600 French dragoons. The 10th not being in sight, the 15th charged and broke the enemy's line, and pursued them to some distance. Fifteen to twenty killed, two lieutenant-colonels and eleven other officers, with 154 men, prisoners, were the result of this affair, which lasted about twenty minutes.

1817. Battle of Mahedpore.—Shortly after daylight on 21st December, the English army, under Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Hislop, came in sight of Holkar's camp near the town of Mahedpore, within a bend of the Seepra river, which covered the left flank, the right being protected by a deep ravine; and in front seventy guns were ranged in the form of a crescent. From this formidable artillery the British suffered severely in passing the ford. When the whole had formed on the op-

posite bank, Sir John Malcolm commenced the attack by advancing on the enemy's left, carried a village and batteries with the bayonet, and at the same time the cavalry made a brilliant charge on their right wing, and routed it. On the advance of the reserves under Sir Thomas Hislop, the enemy's infantry retired; but their artillerymen stood to their guns to the last. The Mahrattas having again formed, were seen standing in a hollow near the bank of the river beyond Doodlie. Sir John Malcolm immediately moved upon them, and having captured all their guns compelled them to retire across the river, where they were pursued by the cavalry and two light infantry battalions until nightfall. The enemy lost 3000 men, all their guns (sixty-three), tumbrils, baggage, and their camp. The British had 778 men killed and wounded.

1845. Battle of Ferozeshah. —During the halt of two days after the battle of Moodkee, the Governor-General, having offered his military services to Sir Hugh Gough, was appointed second in command of the army. The troops commenced their march at 3 o'clock in the morning of 21st December, in two columns, and arrived opposite the Sikh camp before noon, where they were shortly afterwards joined by the division of 5500 men, with 21 guns, under Major-Gen. Sir John Littler, from Ferozepore; and the British army now consisted of 5674 Europeans and 12,053 sepoys, making a total of 17,727 men, with 65 guns. According to the Sikhs' account, their army consisted of 25,000 regular troops and 88 guns, which, with the irregulars, amounted to upwards of 35,000. Besides this force, Tej Sing, with 23,000 regulars and 67 guns, was only ten miles distant. The enemy's intrenchment was in the form of a parallelogram, of about a mile in length and half a mile in breadth, including within its area the strong village of Ferozeshah, or Ferozshurr, the shorter sides looking towards the Sutledge and Moodkee. The three British divisions were placed in line, with artillery in the centre, led by Major-Gens. Gilbert and Littler, and Brigadier Wallace, with three troops of horse artillery on either flank; the reserve under Major-Gen. Sir Harry Smith, with the cavalry, formed the reserve. The action commenced by the artillery; but, finding that the Sikhs' guns could not be silenced, the infantry advanced under a murderous discharge of round and grape, and captured the cannon with matchless gallantry. Littler's division, having edged away to the left and caused an opening in the line, became so severely cut up by the enemy's batteries as to be compelled to retire: the left brigade of the reserve moved forward with the greatest energy to fill up the vacancy thus occasioned. Gilbert's and Wallace's divisions were alike successful; but when all the batteries seemed to be within our grasp, the night set in, and the troops were directed to form in contiguous columns at quarter distance, about 200 yards from the enemy's camp. About 12 o'clock at night, the Sikhs having brought some guns to bear with great effect, the 88th regiment, supported by the 1st Bengal Europeans, drove a large body of the enemy, and, having spiked the guns, resumed its position at the head of the column. By daylight the troops deployed into line, and the arrangements

for renewing the attack having been made, the Commander-in-chief placed himself on the right and Sir Henry Hardinge on the left.

December 22.

1759. Battle of Wandewash. —Colonel Coote, who opened the campaign with the capture of Wandewash, and made a rapid advance, took up a position on 22nd December before the French under Lally could form their lines in an attempt to recover that place. At the very commencement of the action the French cavalry fled as if seized by a sudden panic, without striking a blow. The infantry opened an ineffectual fire, but, pressing forward, broke through the English battalion. This apparent success was, however, fatal, for the severed ranks of the British overlapped the flanks of the assailing column, and completely routed it by a well-directed fire. A panic now seized the whole French line, and their intrenchments were carried at the point of the bayonet. Bussy, who attempted to recover them, was dismounted and made prisoner. It was no longer a battle, but a rout. The cavalry, which had behaved so badly in the action, covered the enemy's retreat with great gallantry, so that Lally was enabled to carry off his wounded and his light baggage; but his artillery and heavy train were abandoned to the victors.

1811. Siege of Tarifa. — On the 21st December, a picket of French troops having incautiously advanced towards the western front, Capt. Wren, of the 11th regiment, suddenly descended from the Catalina, and carried them off. In the night, the enemy approached close to the walls; but on the morning of the 22nd, Capt. Wren again came down from the Catalina, and at the same time the troops sallied from the convent, with a view to discover the position of the enemy's advanced posts. So daring was this sortie that Mr. Welstead, of the 82nd, actually pushed into one of their camps and captured a field-piece; and although he was unable to bring it off in the face of the French reserves, the latter were drawn under the fire of the ships off the island and of the town,—whereby they suffered severely, and could with difficulty recover the captured field-piece from under the guns of the north-east tower.

1845. Battle of Ferozeshah. — As the morning of the 22nd Dec. broke, the Sikhs appeared to be still in possession of a considerable portion of the quadrangle. The British still held the remainder of the position where they had bivouacked, as we have related on the 21st, their numbers thinned by casualties, and all much exhausted by excessive thirst; for it has been a long recognised principle in Sikh tactics to fix their intrenchments in situations where there is great difficulty to procure water. The British columns having deployed into line, and the two chiefs placing themselves in front, the army moved forward at a steady pace, scarcely firing a shot. The opposition was slight, most of the guns being taken in reverse, and, wheeling round past the village of Ferozeshah, the British swept down the whole left and rear of the enemy's position, halting at the opposite extremity. A strong Sikh reinforcement, with a large field of artillery, now came up from the vicinity of Ferozepore,

supported by thirty thousand Ghorchurrhas, and driving in the British cavalry, made a determined effort to regain the position at Ferozeshah. Failing in this attempt, Tej Sing commenced a demonstration against the village and the left flank, under an incessant fire from their artillery, whilst the British, being without communication, could not respond. The cavalry were therefore ordered to threaten both flanks of the enemy. This movement induced the Sikh general to cease firing and retire from the field. The total loss of the British, in achieving this brilliant victory, amounted to six hundred and ninety-four men killed and seventeen hundred and twenty-one wounded. The valour of the British troops caused great dismay amongst the majority of the turbulent Khalsa soldiery. Some of them attempted to fortify their positions between Ferozepore and Hurecka Ghaut, the principal passage of the river on the road to Lahore; but these were soon abandoned. The Governor-General refusing to enter into any terms with Tej Sing until the British were under the walls of Lahore, the whole of the Sikhs retired into their own territory.

December 23.

1791. Surrender of Ootradroog.—Lord Cornwallis, in the persuasion that the garrisons of the neighbouring forts would be impressed with great terror by the fall of Severndroog, lost no time to avail himself of their consternation. Captain Welsh, of the Bengal infantry who was posted, with three native battalions and a large body of the Nizam's horse, at a considerable distance on the left of the position of the army, was accordingly ordered to march with two battalions, before daylight on the morning of the 22nd of December, to the fort of Ramghire, situated about thirty miles from Bangalore, on the great road leading from that place by Anapatam to Seringapatam; and Lieut.-Col. Stuart was directed, after leaving one native battalion in Severndroog, to march, with the remainder of the corps under his command, on the morning of the 23rd, to invest the strong hill-fort of Ootradroog, which lies about twelve miles to the north-west of the other fortress. Although Capt. Welsh was not furnished with the means to reduce the fort of Ramghire by force, he, by his address and judicious management, not only succeeded in alarming the killidar of that place and his garrison, inducing them to capitulate on the morning of the 24th, but also obtained, in like manner, possession of the adjoining fort of Sevenghire.

1804. A few days subsequent to the defeat of the Mahrattas before the fortress of Deig by Col. Monson, Gen. Lake, after a persevering pursuit, overtook Holkar's cavalry at Furruckabad. The surprise would have been complete, had not the accidental explosion of a tumbril, just before the onset, roused the Mahrattas to a sense of their danger. Holkar and his immediate followers escaped, but three thousand of his troops were put to the sword. Deig was immediately invested, and, after a siege of ten days, carried by storm on the 23rd December. Holkar now appeared on the verge of ruin; his territory in the Deccan was reduced; his principal forts in Malwa, including his capital, Indore, were in the possession

of the English, and the fall of Bhurtpore was alone wanting to reduce him to the condition of a helpless fugitive.

1814. Defeat of American Army. — On the 23rd of December, the troops under Major-Gen. Keane, destined for the attack of New Orleans, landed at the head of the bayou Catalan at ten o'clock in the forenoon. The light brigade, composed of the 85th and 95th regiments, the rocket corps, and one hundred sappers, with the 4th regiment in support, under Col. Thornton; and the 21st, 44th and 93rd regiments, under Col. Brooke, in reserve. The enemy made a vigorous attack on the advanced front; but finding their efforts unavailing, a large column made another attempt, about eleven o'clock, on the centre, and with no better success. As a last effort, the whole American force, formed in line, moved upon the light brigade; but Col. Thornton advancing at the charge, so appalled the enemy, that they deemed it prudent to retire; nor did they again venture to show a front. The American force amounted to 5000 men, under the command of Gen. Jackson; and, judging from the number left on the field of battle, their loss must have been very severe. On the part of the British, 46 men were killed, 167 wounded, and 59 missing.

December 24.

1791. Reduction of Ootradroog. — The afternoon of the 23rd of December was employed by Lieut.-Col. Stuart, and by the engineers who had accompanied his detachment, in reconnoitring the fortress of Ootradroog; and he resolved to attack the pettah on the following morning. A detachment was accordingly formed for that purpose, under the command of Capt. Scott, of the Bengal infantry, which. on its march towards the fort about nine o'clock in the forenoon, was met by a Brahmin, deputed by the garrison to give assurance that, notwithstanding the resolution of the killidar to the contrary, they were determined to surrender. The great strength of the place rendered this communication highly acceptable; and Lieut.-Col. Stuart sent back the Brahmin, with an offer of advantageous terms, both to the garrison and the inhabitants, provided they would admit the troops without resistance, and he gave them two hours from ten o'clock to consider, and to make their final decision. The guns of the fort continuing to fire during that interval, and Col. Stuart having also observed other reasons to induce him to believe that the offer of surrender had been a feint, in order to gain time on the part of the garrison, the assailing party was held in readiness. No person coming out of the fort at the expiration of the two hours, Capt. Scott was ordered to advance under cover of the fire of some six-pounders, to escalade the pettah, and to make an attempt upon the fort, in case he observed any indication of confusion or irresolution on the part of the enemy; but the troops, upon ascending the ladders, found that the pettah had been abandoned. Perceiving some signs of consternation amongst the enemy upon the walls of the fort, the assailants attacked them with a valour and confidence, that the recent success at Severndroog could alone have inspired, and met with such feeble resistance that could only be accounted for by the impression of terror

which the fall of that place had made upon the minds of their adversaries. Six distinct high walls of masonry, upon the ascent of a hill of extraordinary steepness, were successively and rapidly carried; and nothing could more strongly have marked the panic of the enemy than that, although during the assault they kept up a sharp fire, only two soldiers of the 72nd regiment were slightly wounded. The garrison consisted of about 600 men, of whom nearly one hundred were killed or wounded; and many perished in attempting to escape over the precipices on the opposite side of the fort.

December 25.

1807. The Danish island of St. Croix, in the West Indies, surrendered to a force under Major-Gen. Bowyer, embarked in a fleet under Rear-Adm. the Hon. Sir Alexander Cochrane.

December 26.

1808. French defeated by Lord Paget.—On the 25th December, Sir John Moore, with the reserve of the British army, followed the route of the two divisions under General Hope to Valderas. On the 26th, General Baird passed the Esla at Valencia with some difficulty, and took post on the other side. The troops of the commander-in-chief approached the bridge of Castro Gonzalo early in the morning, and, under cover of a fog, crossed the river. The left bank being high, and completely commanding the bridge, the second light brigade, under Gen. Robert Crawfurd, with two guns, were posted on that side, to protect the passage; for Soult, aware of the retreat, was pressing forward vigorously. When Lord Paget had passed the Mayorga, he discovered a strong body of cavalry belonging to Ney's corps, drawn up on an elevated spot close to the road. Two squadrons of the tenth light dragoons boldly mounted the hill, and, notwithstanding the superiority of numbers and position, overthrew them, killed twenty men, and took one hundred prisoners. This was a proud triumph; but the English horsemen had been engaged, more or less, for twelve successive days, and with such fortune and bravery, that above five hundred prisoners had already fallen into their hands; and the confidence in their leaders was unbounded.

December 27.

1778. Capture of Savannah.—Lieut.-Colonel Campbell, with the 71st regiment of foot, two battalions of Hessians, four battalions of provincials, and a detachment of royal artillery, sailed from the Hook on the 27th November, escorted by the squadron under Commodore Parker. The expedition arrived off the island of Tybee on 23rd December, and on the following morning anchored in the Savannah river. In the afternoon of the 26th, the transports, in three divisions, protected by some ships of war, proceeded up the river with the tide about noon. Soon after break of day on the morning of the 27th, the first division, consisting of all the light infantry, the New York volunteers, and the 1st battalion of the 71st regiment, under Lieut.-Colonel Maitland, were landed; and the light infantry, under Capt. Cameron, immediately moved forward, and, supported by the 71st,

soon dispersed the rebels that had assembled to oppose them; but that gallant officer and two men were killed, and ten wounded. The rebel army, under Major-Gen. Howe, being drawn up about a mile to the eastward of the town of Savannah, with several pieces of cannon, it was resolved immediately to attack them. Leaving a detachment to cover the landing-place, the troops moved forward in excellent order, and before 3 o'clock were in presence of the enemy, posted with their right to the road, and their left on the rice swamps, with the fort of Savannah behind their right wing, whilst the town covered their rear. Having sent the light infantry round the enemy's right flank, Col. Campbell moved the line briskly forward, and, under cover of the well-directed fire of the artillery, the 71st regiment and the Hessian regiment of Wellworth instantly dispersed the enemy. A body of militia of Georgia, posted with some guns to cover the road from Great Ogeeche, were at this juncture routed by the light infantry under Sir James Baird. As the scattered troops of the Carolina and Georgia brigades ran across the plain in his front, this gallant officer dashed the light troops on their flank, and terminated the fate of the day with brilliant success. Thirty-eight officers and 415 rank and file, 48 pieces of cannon, 23 mortars; in short, the capital of Georgia fell into our hands, with the trifling loss of 3 killed and 10 wounded on the part of the British. Eighty-three of the enemy were found dead on the common, and eleven wounded.

1791. Defeat of Mysoreans. —The detachment sent to the aid of the Mahrattas, under the command of Captain Little, performed many eminent services without obtaining any effective assistance from the allies, who, in fact, were rather an impediment to his operations. With only seven hundred men, that officer, on the 27th December, attacked ten thousand Mysoreans, strongly posted in a fortified camp, entirely routed them, and captured the whole of their artillery. This brilliant exploit was followed by the reduction of the fortress of Simoga, which opened to the allies a portion of Tippoo's territories that had hitherto escaped the ravages of war. Instead of advancing to the aid of Gen. Abercromby, who had reached the top of the Ghauts on the Malabar side, the Mahrattas, allured by the hope of plunder, made a fruitless attempt on Bednore; and thus, while they materially deranged the governor's plan for the campaign, led to the loss of Coimbetore, which was forced to capitulate to a Mysore army. The terms of the capitulation were atrociously violated, and this outrage prevented Lord Cornwallis from listening to Tippoo's overtures for peace.

December 28.

1756. The fleet destined for the recapture of Calcutta, consisting of six ships of war, and several transports, having on board 900 European soldiers, and 1500 sepoys, under Col. Clive, sailed from Madras roads on the 16th of October, and arrived at Fulta on the 29th of December. On the 27th all the ships weighed, and stood up the river as far as Mayopore, ten miles from the fort of Budge Budge, which it was determined to attack on the following day. On the morning of the 28th, 500 of the Madras Europeans,

with 1500 sepoys and two field-pieces were landed a few miles from the fort. Whilst the troops were resting after the fatigue of a tedious march, and dragging their guns through the mud, they were attacked by Mouick Chund, the Governor of Calcutta, with 2000 foot and 1500 horse; the enemy being under cover, stood for a short time, but were ultimately dislodged, and repulsed with considerable loss. On the following day the fort, having been previously fired upon by the fleet, was evacuated.

1808. Defeat of French Cavalry. — The reserve of Sir John Moore's army and Gen. Crawfurd's brigade quitted Benevente on the 28th of December, but the cavalry remained in the town, leaving parties to watch the fords at Esla. Soon after daybreak, Gen. Lefebre Desnouettes, seeing only a few cavalry posts on the great plain, rather hastily concluded that there was nothing to support them; and, crossing the river a little above the bridge with six hundred horsemen of the imperial guards, advanced into the plain. The pickets at first retired fighting, but being joined by a part of the third German hussars, they charged the French squadrons with some effect. General Charles Stewart then took the command, and the ground was obstinately disputed. At this moment the plain was covered with stragglers and followers of the army, and the distant pickets and videttes were seen galloping in from the right and left. The French were pressing boldly forward, and appearances indicated the approach of the enemy's whole army. Lord Paget ordered the tenth hussars to mount, and form under cover of some houses at the entrance of the town. In half an hour, everything being ready, the tenth galloped forward; the pickets that were already engaged closed together, and the whole charged. In an instant the scene changed; the enemy were seen flying at full speed towards the river, and the British close at their heels. The French squadrons, without breaking their ranks, plunged into the stream and gained the opposite heights, where they wheeled instantly, and seemed disposed to come forward a second time; but a battery of six guns being opened upon them, after a few rounds, they retired. During the pursuit in the plain an officer was observed endeavouring to pass the river at another ford: being followed, and refusing to stop when overtaken, he was cut across the head, and brought in a prisoner. He proved to be Gen. Lefebre. Although the imperial guards were outnumbered in the end, they were very superior at the commencement of the fight, which was gallantly contested on both sides. The British lost fifty men killed and wounded. The French left fifty-five, killed and wounded, on the field, and seventy prisoners, besides the general and other officers. Lord Paget maintained his posts on the Esla, under an occasional cannonade, until the evening, and then withdrew to La Baneza.

December 29.

1789. Tippoo defeated. — The close alliance formed between the Nizam and the East India Company gave great offence to Tippoo Sultaun, and he showed his resentment by espousing the cause of the Rajah of Cherika, who had quarrelled with the English respecting the payment of

his debts, for which they held the customs of the ports of Tellicherry as security. All doubts of Tippoo's designs were removed by his blockading Tellicherry, and by his leading an army to invade the dominions of the Rajah of Travancore, a faithful ally of the English. These territories were defended by a line of works about thirty miles in length, and consisted of a ditch sixteen feet broad and twenty deep, a strong bamboo hedge, a slight parapet, and a good rampart, with bastions on rising grounds, which almost flanked each other. On the 24th of December, Tippoo appeared before the lines of Travancore; and on the 29th, he turned the right flank of the works, and introduced a portion of his army within the wall. Before, however, he could open the gates, his troops were thrown into confusion, and driven with great slaughter across the ditch, Tippoo himself effecting his escape with considerable difficulty.

1843. Battle of Maharajpore. — A division of the British army, under Lieut.-Gen. Sir Hugh Gough, crossed the Chumbul river on the 23rd December, and halted five days at Hingora, twenty miles distant from Gwalior. A second division, under Major-Gen. Grey, advanced upon that place from Bundlecund, whilst the main division crossed the Koharee on the 29th. Lord Ellenborough, having discovered the deceit of the Durbar, resolved on adopting decided measures. The Gwalior army, consisting of 18,000 men, including 3000 cavalry, with one hundred guns, occupied a strong intrenched position in front of the village of Maharajpore. The British amounted to fourteen thousand men, with forty pieces of cannon. The action commenced by the advance of the column under Major-Gen. Sir John Littler, who boldly attacked the enemy in front, under a heavy fire from the Mahrattas' artillery; but the rush of H.M.'s 39th regiment, supported by the 56th regiment of native infantry, drove them from their guns into the village, where a sanguinary conflict took place. Meanwhile Gen. Valiant led his brigade to the rear of Maharajpore, and captured twenty-eight guns. The Mahrattas fought with great desperation, and lost between three and four thousand men. The British had seven officers and ninety-four men killed, and 34 officers and 684 men wounded. Lord Ellenborough, mounted on an elephant, was present in the action, and his appearance created much emulation among the troops.

1843. Battle of Punniar.— About four o'clock in the afternoon of the 29th December, the Mahratta army, amounting to 12,000 men, was observed to have taken up a very strong position on a chain of high hills in the immediate vicinity of the fortified village of Mangore, near Punniar, twelve miles from Gwalior, and about four from the British camp. Major-Gen. Grey resolved on an immediate attack, and detached H.M.'s 3rd Buffs and a company of sappers and miners, to take up a position on an opposite ridge, supported by five companies of the 39th native infantry, until the main body, consisting of 2000 men, could be brought up. The Buffs, under Col. Clunie, and sappers, attacked the enemy's centre, driving them from height to height, and captured eleven guns and the standard. The wing of the 39th regiment, led by Brigadier Yates,

was conducted to the crest of a hill commanding the enemy's left, and after pouring in a destructive fire, rushed down the nullah, and captured two guns. The 2nd infantry brigade, under command of Lieut.-Col. Anderson, H. M.'s 50th regiment, arrived in time to put a finish to the action: forming on the crest of the hill, by a gallant and judicious movement, they attacked the enemy's left, completely defeated them, and captured the remainder of their artillery.

December 30.

1708. Reduction of Ghent. — Count De la Motte, enjoined by his sovereign to defend Ghent to the last extremity, was earnestly exhorted to imitate the gallant example of Boufflers, at Lisle. Measures were, however, adopted by the two chiefs of the allies to abridge the time and lessen the means of resistance. Marlborough, on the 11th December, encamped with the right at Melle and the left at Merlebeck, caused bridges to be laid over the upper and lower Scheldt, as well as over the Lys, for maintaining his communications. On the 16th, Eugene passed the Scheldt, and halted his army at Ename; and, on the 17th, a corps was sent from each army,—one to take post at Gomurage, to observe the motions of the enemy beyond the Dender, and the other to Osterzelle, to straiten Ghent, between the upper and lower Scheldt. On the 18th, the place was invested on all sides, Marlborough having his quarters at Merlebeck, as the most convenient to superintend the attack. On the 24th, the trenches were opened by Count Lottum, and no other resistance being encountered than a single sally, the batteries were speedily in a condition to bombard the town. On the 30th, therefore, Count De la Motte sent out a trumpet to demand an honourable capitulation, which Marlborough granted, from an anxiety to spare his troops, as the frost had already commenced. On the 2nd January, 1709, the garrison evacuated the place with the usual honours of war.

1778. Surrender of St. Lucie. — On the 30th December, the island of St. Lucie surrendered to the forces under Major-Gen. Grant and Rear-Adm. Barrington.

1799. Surrender of El Arisch. — The Turkish army, under the Grand Vizier, accompanied by the marines of H. M. S. Tigre, under Major Douglas, moved from Gaza to El Arisch on the 20th December. In the night of the 23rd, the trenches were opened before the front gate; and batteries erected on the 24th, the fire of which was attended with complete success. On the morning of the 30th, the firing having ceased, Major Douglas ascended the wall of the fort, by means of a rope which was let down for him, and received the sword of the French commandant: but it was found impossible to restrain the impetuosity of the Turks, who put 300 of the garrison to the sword; the remainder were, however, by the exertions of Major Douglas, placed in security.

1812. Col. Skerrit's brigade having arrived from Cadiz, there were, including the Spanish irregulars, forty thousand men in line, and a multitude of partidas hovering about. The French corps of Gen. Drouet passed the Tagus on the 29th December, at

the abandoned fords of Fuente Dueñas and Villa Maurique, whilst the king, with his guards, repaired to Zarza de la Cruz. Meanwhile Soult, whose divisions were coming up to Ocaña, restored the bridge of Aranjuez, and passed the Tagus with his advance-guard. On the 30th he attacked Gen. Cole, who commanded at the Puente Larga, with several regiments and some guns; but, though the mines failed and the French attempted to carry the bridge with the bayonet, they were vigorously repulsed by the 47th regiment under Colonel Skerrit. After a heavy cannonade and a sharp musketry, in which the allies lost sixty men, Soult relinquished the attempt, and awaited the arrival of his main body,

December 31.

1759. On 25th December, Col. Coote's force moved out of cantonments at Chinesimandsum, and on the 29th, both armies arriving in sight of each other, the French general reconnoitring, there was some skirmishing at the outposts. On the 30th, an attack made by the enemy on an outpost was repulsed with considerable loss. Early on the morning of the 31st, three companies of sepoys surprised the Mahratta camp and completely routed them; but Ensign Meredith, who led the attacking party, being wounded, they retired without improving their success. Thus ended the third year of a doubtful war in the Carnatic.

1811. Siege of Tarifa.—The place was invested on 20th December: by the 30th the wall was broken for sixty feet, and the whole breach offered an easy ascent; yet the besieged again cleared away the rubbish, and in the night were fast augmenting the defences behind, when the heavy rain, bringing down from the French camp planks, fascines, gabions, and dead bodies, broke the palisades with a shock, bent the portcullis backward, and injured the defences behind the breach; yet, such was the vigour of the besieged that the damage was repaired before the morning of the 31st. The waters had subsided in the night, and at daylight a column of French grenadiers were sent gliding down the bed of the river, but, instead of attacking the breach, dashed against the portcullis; and then a crushing volley smote the head of the column. The leading officer, covered with wounds, fell against the portcullis, and gave up his sword through the bars to Col. Gough, and the dead and wounded filled the hollow. The attacking force still continued their efforts, but the grape that was poured upon them from a field-piece in the north-eastern tower swept the French masses so effectually that they once more plunged into the hollow and returned to their camp, while a shout of victory, mingled with the sound of martial instruments, passed round the wall of the town. In this combat the allies lost five officers and thirty-one men; but the French dead covered all the slopes in front of the rampart, and choked the bed of the river; and ten wounded officers were brought in by the breach. Col. Skerrett, compassionating their sufferings, and admiring their bravery, permitted Caval to fetch off the remainder. The operations of the siege were then suspended, for both parties suffered severely from the weather. On the 4th January, 1812,

the French having destroyed their guns during the night, were driven by the British from their batteries, and although they made some prisoners, the enemy retreated in perfect order.

Navy.

January 1.

1758. Adventure and Machault.—As the hired armed ship Adventure, mounting 18 long 6-pounders, Captain John Bray, was anchored in Dungeness roads, she cut her cables in pursuit of a large brig, and soon afterwards brought her to action. At 3 P.M. the stranger had taken a raking position, when the Adventure wore round across the hawse of her opponent, the latter's bowsprit passing between the ship's main and mizen masts; and after a vigorous defence, the enemy surrendered. She proved to be the Machault privateer, mounting 14 long 8-pounders, with a crew of 102 men—40 of whom were killed or wounded. The Adventure had only one man killed and two wounded.

1807. Capture of Curaçoa. The 38-gun frigates, Arethusa, Capt. Charles Brisbane, Latona, Capt. James Athol Wood, Fisgard, Capt. William Bolton, and 44-gun frigate Anson, Captain Charles Lydiard, at 1h. A.M. on the 1st of January arrived off the harbour of Curaçoa, and bore up to attack that place. The entrance to the harbour is about 50 fathoms wide, defended by strong fortifications, of which fort Amsterdam, on the right hand, mounted 60 pieces of cannon, in two tiers. Athwart the harbour, which nowhere exceeds a quarter of a mile in width, were stationed a frigate of 36 guns, a 20-gun corvette, and two armed schooners. A chain of forts on Musselburg height, and fort République situated on a high hill, within half gun-shot, commanded the whole harbour. At daylight, the Arethusa entered the port, and the three leading frigates anchored close to the enemy's ships; but the Fisgard, unfortunately, took the ground on the west side, and remained fast. Capt. Brisbane then sent a summons to the governor, giving him five minutes to determine. No notice being taken of this message, the British ships, at 6h. 15m. A.M. opened their fire. After the third broadside, Capt. Brisbane, heading his men, boarded and carried the Dutch frigate, and she was taken possession of by the Latona; at the same time, a party of men of the Anson, led by Capt. Lydiard, boarded and secured the corvette. Captains Brisbane and Lydiard then pulled ashore, and at 7h. 30m. proceeded to storm fort Amsterdam, garrisoned by 270 regular troops. Some of the British forced open the sea-gate, whilst others scaled the walls; and in about ten minutes the fort was carried, and, with equal facility, two minor forts, the citadel, and the town. The captains, with part of the men, returning to their ships, opened a fire on fort République, while 300 seamen and marines proceeded to attack it in the rear; at 10h. A.M. the British flag was hoisted on this fortress, and by noon the whole island of Curaçoa had capitulated. This daring and well-conducted enterprise was accomplished with no greater loss than 3 men

killed and 14 wounded. The loss of the Dutch is reported to have amounted to 200 killed and wounded.—**Medal.**

1809. ONYX AND MANLY.—At daylight, the Onyx gun-brig, mounting eight 18-pounder carronades and two long sixes, with a crew of 75 men and boys, Capt. Charles Gill, in the North Sea, captured the Dutch brig Manly (late British), mounting twelve 18-pounder carronades and four brass sixes, with 94 men, after an action of two hours' duration. The Onyx had only three men wounded.—**Medal.**

January 2.

1783. The 44-gun ship Endymion, and 36-gun frigate Magicienne, Captains Edward Tyrrel Smith and Thomas Graves, being off Cape François, chased a French convoy of 17 sail, under the protection of 36-gun frigate Sybille and 14-gun brig Railleur. The Magicienne, being far a-head of her consort, after engaging and silencing the fire of the Railleur, pushed on and brought the Sybille to action. The engagement between these two ships was so severe, that much fighting took place out of the ports between the men with pikes and rammers. At 2h. 30m. P.M., the fire of the Sybille had slackened, and hopes were entertained of bringing the matter to a successful termination, when, just at this time, the fore and main masts of the Magicienne fell over the side. The Sybille instantly made all sail away, and effected her escape. The Endymion soon arrived within hail of the Magicienne, and, cheering as she passed, pursued the fugitive ship; but the latter succeeded in getting clear off. It was subsequently ascertained that she had 13 men killed, and her captain (Kergarion) and 37 wounded. The Magicienne sustained a loss of 16 men killed and 31 wounded. (See 22nd January).

1806. The 54-gun ship Malabar, Capt. Robert Hall, and 18-gun corvette Wolf, Capt. Geo. Chas. Mackenzie, cruising off the south end of the island of Cuba, discovered two large schooner-privateers running into Azeraderos, a small harbour, the entrance to which was concealed by a double reef of rocks. Owing to the skill and exertions of Mr. Thomas Fotheringham, master of the Malabar, the passage was at length discovered, and the Wolf, conducted through an opening in the reefs, anchored within a quarter of a mile of the privateers; which, in expectation of an attack, were moored in a very advantageous position of defence. The Wolf opened her fire upon the two vessels, and continued it for nearly two hours; when, observing that the crews of the enemy's vessels were making their escape to the shore, Capt. Mackenzie detached the boats to bring the privateers out. They proved to be the Régulateur, mounting one long brass 18-pounder, and four long brass 6-pounders, with a crew of 80 men; and the Napoléon, of five guns and 66 men. Four of the Frenchmen, who were wounded, were made prisoners; the remainder escaped. The two vessels were towed beyond the reef, but the Régulateur was so much injured that she sunk shortly afterwards.

1807. In the night, the boats of Cerberus, 32, under Lieut. William Coote, gallantly boarded and cut out two vessels anchored under a battery near the Pearl rock, Martinique, although protected by a heavy fire from the shore. Lieut. Coote was despe-

rately wounded and deprived of his sight: 2 men were killed and 8 wounded.—Medal.

1814. Surrender of Gluckstadt.—After a series of skilful operations on the river Elbe, to the success of which the naval force, under Capt. Arthur Farquhar, importantly contributed, the fortress of Gluckstadt surrendered on 2nd January. The squadron employed consisted of the Desirée, Capt. Farquhar; sloops Shamrock, Blazer, and Hearty, Commanders John Marshall, John Banks, and James Rose; and gun-brigs Piercer and Redbreast, Lieutenants Joshua Kneeshaw and Sir George Keith. Commander Andrew P. Green was landed in charge of the seamen's batteries, and, together with Lieuts. D. Hanmer, J. Henderson, Charles Haultain, J. Archer, and L. S. Jack, Mate Thomas Riches, and Midshipmen J. Hallowes and George Richardson, were honourably mentioned for services during the siege.—Medal.

January 3.

1781. Duquesne, French 36-gun ship, was captured by the British 74-gun ship Alexander, Capt. Boston, on the Irish station.

1801. Sénégal captured.—The 38-gun frigate Melpomene, Capt. Sir Charles Hamilton, being off the bar of Senegal, at 9h. 30m. P.M., despatched five boats, containing a lieutenant and 35 men from the African corps, under the orders of Lieut. Thomas Dick, to attempt to carry by surprise a French 18-gun brig-corvette and an armed schooner. Having passed in safety the heavy surf on the bar, also the battery at the point, without being discovered, the boats, at 11h. 15m., had arrived within a few yards of the brig, when the discharge of her two bow guns killed Lieut. Palmer and seven men, and sank two of the best boats. The three remaining boats, nevertheless, dashed alongside, boarded, and, after a severe contest of twenty minutes, carried the French brig Sénégal, of 18 long 8-pounders, and 60 men. In the meantime, the schooner had cut her cable, and run for protection under the battery. The prize was got under way, and proceeded down the river; but, as she grounded on the bar, Lieut. Dick quitted her with the three boats, and succeeded in making his way to the frigate across a tremendous surf, and under a heavy fire of grape-shot and musketry from the adjoining batteries. The loss of the British in this spirited enterprise amounted to 11 killed, including Lieut. Wm. Palmer and Lieut. Wm. Vyvian, of the marines, and 18 wounded.

1809. Capture of Iris.—The 12-pounder 32-gun frigate Aimable, Capt. Lord George Stuart, at 11 A.M., being off the Welbank near the Texel, standing to the southward, discovered a strange sail upon her weather quarter, steering to the northward and eastward. Suspecting her to be an enemy, the Aimable wore round and made all sail in chase; and at 4 P.M. on the 3rd, after a run of 24 hours, arrived alongside of the French ship-corvette Iris, mounting 22 carronades 24-pounders, and two long 12- or 8-pounders, with a complement of 140 men, commanded by Captain Joseph Jean Macquet; which, after a running fight of a few minutes, hauled down her colours. To the credit of the French crew in the use of their guns, the Aimable had her mainmast shot in the head, main-yard shot away in the slings, mizen-mast head,

mizen-topmast and trysail-mast shot away, and her rigging and sails greatly cut up. With all this damage, however,—damage which nearly caused the escape of the French ship, —the Aimable had only two men slightly wounded. The loss of the enemy amounted to two killed and eight wounded. The Iris had sailed from Dunkirk on the 29th of December, with 640 casks of flour on board, bound to Martinique.

January 4.

1761. Capture of Bien Aimée. —The 28-gun frigate Trent, Capt. John Lindsey, being off Cape Tiburon, after an action of one hour's duration, captured the French merchant frigate Bien Aimée, of 20 guns, and a crew of 85 men. Her loss amounted to 20 men killed and wounded. The Trent had one man killed and five wounded.

1781. Recapture of Minerva. —The 74-gun ships Courageux and Valiant, Capts. Lord Mulgrave and Samuel Goodall, being off Brest, fell in with three French frigates. Only one, the Minerva (late British), was overtaken, and captured, after a running fight of great obstinacy with the Courageux. In her gallant defence, she had 49 men killed, her captain (the Chevalier de Grimouard), and 23 men wounded. The Courageux was much damaged by the frigate's fire, and she had ten men killed and seven wounded.

1799. The bark-rigged sloop Wolverine, of 12 guns and 70 men, Capt. Lewis Mortlock, being on a cruise off Boulogne in very foggy weather, discovered two large French luggers close to her to windward. These were the Rusée, of eight 4-pounders and 70 men, and the Furet, of fourteen 4-pounders and 80 men. Judging that, if the privateers suspected the Wolverine to be a ship of war, they would make off, Capt. Mortlock approached them under Danish colours, and, on being hailed, replied that he was from Plymouth, bound to Copenhagen. This lugger was now close upon the starboard quarter of the Wolverine, with her bowsprit between the latter's mizen chains and side. Instantly hoisting English colours, the bark opened a fire of great guns and musketry, and Capt. Mortlock, with his own hands, lashed the Furet's bowsprit to the stanchions of the Wolverine's mizen chains. The crew of the Furet made a vigorous attempt to board, but were driven back with loss. In the meantime the Rusée had shot ahead, and having run foul of the Wolverine on her larboard bow, her crew made a desperate effort to reach the decks of the British ship. Some combustibles thrown into the Wolverine's cabin windows having set the vessel on fire, the privateers, taking advantage of the circumstance, made their escape. As they were retiring, a shot from the Furet mortally wounded Captain Mortlock, who, although previously wounded in the head, in the breast, and in the loins, refused to be taken below. Giving the necessary orders to his lieutenant, this valiant young officer was now compelled to quit the deck, saying, "Luff, luff; keep close to them." The Wolverine, finding she had no chance with the luggers in sailing, bore up for Portsmouth. Her loss amounted to two men killed, her gallant commander and 7 men wounded. The Furet had 5 men killed; her captain and 5 men mortally, and 10 badly wounded. The Rusée had 3

officers and 2 seamen killed; five mortally, and several badly wounded.

January 5.

1781. The 50-gun ship Warwick, Capt. the Hon. Geo. Keith Elphinstone, captured, after a smart action, the Dutch 50-gun ship Rotterdam, Capt. Volbergen, whose loss was very severe, but the Warwick had none killed or wounded.

1795. Blanche and Pique. — The 12-pounder 32-gun frigate Blanche, Captain Robert Faulknor, at daybreak on the 4th, discovered the French 12-pounder 36-gun frigate Pique, anchored outside the harbour of Pointe à Pitre, Guadaloupe; but she soon afterwards weighed, and stood out towards the British frigate. After manœuvring the whole day, without any decided effort to close, about midnight the Blanche, on the starboard tack, passed to leeward of the Pique, then on the opposite tack, and returned the distant broadside of the French frigate. At half-past midnight, the Blanche tacked, and at 1 A.M. on the 5th, when within musket-shot, the Pique wore, to cross her opponent's hawse; but the Blanche, to defeat this manœuvre, bore up, and both frigates became closely engaged, running off the wind. At 2h. 30m., the Blanche was luffing across the bows of her opponent, in order to rake her, when the mizen and main masts of the British frigate in succession, fell over the side. The Pique, soon afterwards, ran foul of the Blanche, on her larboard quarter, and made several ineffectual attempts to board. At 3 A.M., while assisting his second lieutenant (David Milne) and some of the crew in lashing the bowsprit of the Pique to the capstan of the Blanche, Capt. Faulknor was shot through the heart by a musket ball. The lashings soon broke loose, and the Pique, crossing the stern of the Blanche, again fell on board, on her starboard quarter. The bowsprit of the French ship was then lashed to the stump of the Blanche's mainmast; and in this manner the two ships paid off before the wind, warmly engaging with musketry and the few guns that could be brought to bear. The two after guns were fired through the stern frame with such destructive effect, that at 3h. 15m. the mainmast of the French ship (whose fore and mizen had previously fallen) went over the side. In this defenceless state, the Pique sustained the raking fire of her opponent until 5h. 15m. A.M., when some of the French crew, from the bowsprit end, called for quarter. Every boat on board the Blanche having been destroyed, Lieut. Milne, followed by ten seamen, swam on board the prize. Out of 198 men, the Blanche lost her captain, one midshipman (Wm. Bolton), and six men killed; one midshipman (Charles Herbert), and 18 men wounded. The Pique, out of a crew of 275, had 76 killed, 105 wounded.—Medal.

1795. The 74-gun ship Bellona, near the island of Desirade, in company with the Alarm frigate, captured the French 20-gun ship Duras, having 400 troops on board.

1795. The French 40-gun frigate Tortue, having troops on board, was captured on coast of Ireland by the Polyphemus, 64, Cap. Lamsdaine.

1798. Capture of Cherie. — The 38-gun frigate Pomone, Capt. Robert Carthew Reynolds, being on a cruise off Ushant, at

11 P.M. came up with a large ship, which had the temerity to exchange several broadsides before she surrendered. Captain Reynolds had scarcely had time to shift the prisoners, when it was discovered that the prize was in a sinking state; and shortly afterwards she went down. She proved to be the Cherie of 26 guns and 230 men, of whom 12 were killed, her commander (M. Chaffin) and 21 wounded. The Pomone had one man killed and 4 wounded, and was disabled in her masts and rigging.

1807. The boats of the 38-gun frigate Impérieuse, under the orders of Lieut. D. Mapleton, were sent by Capt. Lord Cochrane in search of the enemy's vessels in the basin of Arcasson, near Rochefort. The party landed and carried fort Roquette, mounting four 36-pounders, two field-pieces, and a 13-inch mortar. After the guns were spiked, carriages burnt, and the fort laid in ruins, several vessels were taken and destroyed.

1809. The 38-gun frigate Loire, Capt. A W. Schomberg, at noon, lat. 39° 24′ N., long. 11° 41′ W., fell in with, and, after a short action, captured, the French 20-gun corvette Hebé, bound to San Domingo, having on board 600 barrels of flour.

January 6.

1762. The 36-gun frigate Venus, Captain Thomas Harrison, captured the French 20-gun ship Boulogne, from the Isle of France, laden with coffee, after an action of one hour, in which the enemy had 7 killed and 20 wounded.

1810. Guadaloupe surrendered to the squadron under V.-Adm. Hon. Sir Alex. Cochrane, and troops under Lieut.-Gen. Sir Geo. Buckwith.—Medal.

1813. Early in the morning, the boats of the 38-gun frigate Bacchante, under the orders of Lieut. D. H. O'Brien, were despatched in pursuit of three gun-boats near Otranto. At 8 A.M., Lieut. O'Brien, in the barge, captured the sternmost, mounting one French 12-, and one 6-pounder, both on pivots, with a crew of 36 men. Leaving Mr. Hoste in the gig to take possession of the prize, Lieut. O'Brien pushed on after the two other vessels. Mr. Hoste, sending his prisoners below and fastening down the hatches, opened a fire on the retreating gun-boats, which in a little time also surrendered. This dashing enterprise was fortunately achieved without loss.

The 18-gun brig Weasel was at the same time detached after two other gun-vessels in another quarter; and not being able to overtake them, two of her boats, under Lieut. Thomas Whaley, and a boat belonging to the Bacchante, under Mr. E. Webb, master's mate, proceeded in chase. The latter taking the lead, soon came up with, and, although she carried only a 3-pounder and 18 men, captured, in spite of a warm opposition, the sternmost gun-boat. Leaving her to the care of the boats astern, Mr. Webb pursued the remaining gun-boat, which he carried in the same gallant manner, and also without loss.—Medal.

1814. CAPTURE OF CÉRÈS.—On the 5th, at 10 A.M., off the Cape de Verds, the 38-gun frigate Niger, Capt. Peter Rainier, and 36-gun frigate Tagus, Captain Philip Pipon, gave chase to the French 40-gun frigate Cérès, Capt. H. Y. P. le Baron de Bougainville. The pursuit was continued until the morning of the 6th, when the Tagus, at 8h. 45m.

A. M., got within gun-shot. A running fire now commenced, and continued until 9h. 30m., when, having her main-topmast shot away, the French frigate fired a broadside and surrendered. At this time the Niger had headed her consort and was about to open her fire upon the enemy. No loss was sustained on either side. The Cérès became the Seine in the British navy.

January 7.

1806. CAPTURE OF THE RAPOSA.—The British 36-gun frigate Franchise, Captain Charles Dashwood, having anchored abreast the town of Campeachy in the evening of 6th of January, but, on account of the shallowness of the water, at a distance of five leagues from the shore, despatched her launch, barge, and pinnace, containing 64 officers and men, under the command of Lieut. John Fleming, with orders to scour the bay. Owing to the distance they had to row, the boats did not arrive at the spot in which the vessels lay until 4 A. M. on the 7th. By that time the moon having risen, discovered their approach to the Spaniards, consequently they made every preparation of defence by tricing up the boarding nettings, and projecting the sweeps from the sides of the vessels. But, although the alarm had spread from one end of the bay to the other, nothing could damp the ardour of the assailants. Dashing rapidly on, they presently saw approaching them, two Spanish brigs of war, an armed schooner, and seven gun-boats, who opened a heavy fire upon the three boats. Lieut. Fleming in the launch, nevertheless laid the nearest brig on board; and being speedily supported by the barge and pinnace, after an obstinate conflict of 10 minutes' duration, the British carried the Raposa, pierced for sixteen, but mounting twelve carriage-guns, besides swivels, and cohorns, and having on board 75 men. This exploit was achieved with the loss to the British of only seven men wounded; whilst the Raposa had an officer and five men killed, and 25 wounded; and several had leaped overboard and were drowned. The other brig, which mounted 20 guns, with a crew of 180 men, as well as several armed vessels, now opened a fire of cannon and musketry upon the Raposa; but the latter, as well as the boats, so smartly returned the fire, that the flotilla soon retired, leaving Lieut. Fleming in quiet possession of his prize.

January 8.

1758. CAPTURE OF VENGEANCE.—At daybreak the 28-gun frigate Hussar, Capt. John Elliott, cruising off the Lizard, bore up in chase of the French privateer Vengeance, armed with 32 guns, 12- and 8-pounders, and 20 swivels. At 3 P. M. the enemy hove to, and an action commenced, which lasted one hour and fifty minutes. After a gallant defence, in which she had her main and mizen masts shot away, five of her guns dismounted, and having sustained a loss of 52 men killed and 37 wounded, out of a crew of 319, the Vengeance struck her colours. In this well-contested engagement, the Hussar had six men killed and 15 wounded.

1761. UNICORN AND VESTALE.—The 32-gun frigate Unicorn, Capt. Joseph Hunt, cruising off the French coast, at 8 A. M. gave chace to the French 32-gun frigate Vestale, and at 10h. 30m.

brought her to action. By the third broadside Capt. Hunt received a mortal wound, and the command devolved upon Lieut. John Symons, who continued the engagement until thirty minutes past twelve, when the Vestale surrendered. Her Capt., M. Boisbertelot, was also mortally wounded, and a great portion of her crew, which originally amounted to 220 men, were killed and wounded. Exclusive of her gallant captain, the Unicorn had five men killed and ten wounded. The Vestale was added to the British navy, by the name of Flora.

1780. Capture of Spanish Convoy. — Admiral Sir George Rodney, with twenty-one sail of the line and nine frigates, while on passage to relieve Gibraltar, fell in with, and, after a chase of a few hours, captured, the whole of a Spanish convoy from St. Sebastian, bound to Cadiz, laden with naval stores, provisions, &c., under the escort of the following seven ships of war belonging to the Royal Caraccas Company: Guipuscaio, 64, San Carlos, 32, San Rafael, 30, Santa Teresa, 28, San Bruno, 26, San Fermia, 16, and Vincente, 16. Sir George Rodney commissioned the 64, as the Prince William, in compliment to Prince William Henry, in whose presence she was taken.

1798. At daylight the 18-gun brig Kingfisher (6-pounders), Captain Charles H. Pierrepont, cruising 50 leagues to the westward of the Burlings, fell in with the French privateer, Betsey, of 16 guns, 6-pounders. After some manœuvring on both sides to obtain the weather-gage, the privateer closed with the Kingfisher to windward, and a smart action ensued. The engagement had lasted more than an hour, when the Betsey, taking advantage of the loss of the jib-boom of her opponent, made sail ahead; but the Kingfisher, having soon repaired her damage, was enabled to renew the action at 1 P. M. The Betsey continued to defend herself until 1h. 30m., and then hauled down her colours. Her loss amounted to one man killed and eight wounded, out of a crew of 118. The Kingfisher had only one man slightly wounded.

January 9.

1801. The British hired armed cutter Constitution, of 12 guns, Lieut. W. H. Faulknor, was captured off Portland by two French cutters of superior force, after a very gallant resistance. She was retaken on the same evening by the 18-gun brig Harpy and Greyhound revenue cutter.

1811. Aimable Flore, of 14 guns, was captured in the Channel by the 38-gun frigate Princess Charlotte, Captain Tobin.

January 10.

1797. The French 16-gun brig Atalante was captured 18 leagues SW. of Scilly, by the 36-gun frigate Phœbe, Capt. Robert Barlow.

1806. The Dutch ships Bato, of 68, and Atalante, of 40 guns, driven, on shore at the Cape of Good Hope by the squadron under Sir Home Popham.

1810. Saratin, French privateer of 20 guns, captured by the 18-gun sloop Plover, Capt. Philip Browne, in the Channel.

1810. In the morning, the Christian VII. of 74 guns, and the 38-gun frigate Armide, Capts. Sir Joseph S. Yorke and Lucius Hardyman, lying in Basque roads, sent their boats under Lieut. G.

H. Guion, to intercept a convoy of French coasters, on their passage from Isle d'Aix to Rochelle. The vessels were soon driven on shore, within grape and musket range of the French battery; but, notwithstanding their apparent security, a chasse-marée was captured, and two others, with a brig and schooner destroyed.

1813. The French brig Argus, of 12 guns, captured by 36-gun frigate Furieuse, Capt. Mounsey, off Monte Christo.

January 11.

1782. Attack on Ceylon.—On the 5th of January, a large party of seamen and marines, belonging to the squadron of Vice-Adm. Sir Edward Hughes, under the command of Capt. Gell, of the Monarca, accompanied by a detachment of troops and sepoys, landed on the island of Ceylon, about three miles from Trincomalee fort, and made so rapid a movement, that the garrison surrendered without opposition. It was then determined to attempt the destruction of fort Ostenburgh; and at daybreak on the 11th, 450 seamen and marines, with a company of pioneers on each flank, advanced to the assault, and, having gallantly driven the enemy from their works, gained possession of the fort. In the harbour were found two richly laden Dutch ships, and on the works sixty-seven pieces of cannon, besides several dismounted guns and mortars. The British sustained a loss of Lieut. G. Long, of the Superb, and 20 killed. Lieuts. W. Wolsey, of the navy, and Saml. Orr, of the marines, and 40 men wounded.

1794. The 32-gun frigate Juno, Capt. Samuel Hood, unaware of of the evacuation of Toulon, arrived at that port at 10h. P. M. Not finding the fleet in the outer road, Capt. Hood supposed they had taken shelter in the inner harbour, where, seeing several ships, he concluded he was close to the British admiral; nor was he undeceived until the French officers apprised him of the departure of Lord Hood. A favourable breeze springing up, the Juno was again under way, and, although exposed to a fire from the numerous batteries, at 12h. 30m. on the 12th was clear of all danger, without sustaining any further loss than considerable damage to her sails and rigging.

1810. At 1 A. M., the 10-gun brig Cherokee, Capt. Richard Arthur, favoured by a southerly wind, stood in towards the harbour of Dieppe, to attack seven luggers lying at anchor close under the batteries, and within 200 yards of the pier-head. Running between five of the luggers, the Cherokee gallantly laid one on board, which, after a fruitless attempt to board the brig, was gallantly carried by the British crew. The captured vessel proved to be the Aimable Nelly, of 16 guns, with 60 men, of whom two were killed and eight wounded. The remaining six privateers kept up a smart fire of musketry; but the Cherokee succeeded in bringing out her prize with no greater loss than two wounded, Lieut. Vere Gabriel, and her boatswain, James Ralph. Capt. Archer was deservedly promoted.—Medal.

January 12.

1794. French 18-gun brig Trompeuse, taken by Sphinx of 20 guns, Capt. R. Lucas, off Cape Clear.

1806. Reduction of Cape of Good Hope.—A squadron under

Commodore Sir Home Popham, consisting of 64-gun ships Diadem, Raisonable, and Belliqueux, 50-gun ship Diomede, Leda and Narcissus frigates, and brigs Espoir and Encounter, conveying 5000 troops, under Major-Gen. Sir David Baird, sailed from England in the Autumn of 1805, to effect the reduction of the Cape of Good Hope. The expedition arrived at their destination on 4th January 1806, On the 8th, the British army, about 4000 strong, formed in two brigades, reached the summit of the Blue Mountain, and routed a Dutch force of about 5000 men, with 23 pieces of cannon, under Lieut.-Gen. Janssens. On the 12th the British took possession of Cape Town and its dependencies. On the several batteries were mounted 113 pieces of brass, and 343 of iron ordnance.

1810. SCORPION AND ORESTE. — The 18-gun brig Scorpion, Capt. Francis Stanfell, was detached by Capt. V. V. Balland, to bring out a French brig-corvette, at anchor in Basse-terre, Guadaloupe. At 9h. P.M., she discovered the object of her attack, which was the French 16-gun brig Oreste, just clearing the north point of the bay. The wind dying away, the Scorpion had recourse to her sweeps, which enabled her, at 10h. 30m. P. M., to open a fire from her bow chasers; and at 11 P. M. she brought the French brig into action. A sort of running fight, in which the Scorpion had occasionally to keep in check a battery on shore, was maintained between the two brigs, until 1h. 30m. A. M. on the 12th, when, being completely unrigged by her opponent's fire, the Oreste hauled down her colours. At this moment the barge of the 38-gun frigate Blonde arrived and assisted in taking possession of the prize. The Scorpion, although much cut up in sails and rigging, had no greater loss than four men wounded. The Oreste, out of a crew of 100 men and 20 passengers, had two killed, her captain and ten wounded.—Medal.

January 13.

1797. The French 74-gun ship Droits de l'Homme, Commodore La Crosse, returning from the coast of Ireland, had arrived within 25 leagues of the Penmarcks, when, at 1h. P. M., she was discovered by the 44-gun frigate Indefatigable, Capt. Sir Edward Pellew, and 36-gun frigate Amazon, Capt. Robert Carthew Reynolds. The enemy having in a squall carried away her fore and main topmasts, the utmost despatch was now used in clearing the wreck ; and in 20 minutes the French ship, under her courses and mizen-topsail, was going at the rate of five knots an hour. At about 5h. 30m. P. M., the Indefatigable, then between seven and eight miles ahead of her consort, arrived within hail, astern of the Droits de l'Homme, and, shortening sail to close-reefed topsails, hauled up to pour in a raking fire ; but the two-decker hauling up also, a broadside was exchanged, accompanied by a heavy discharge of musketry from the enemy. The Indefatigable endeavouring to pass ahead of her antagonist, the Droits de l'Homme defeated that manœuvre, and attempted to run the frigate on board. The combat continued between the two ships until 6h. 45m. P. M., when the Amazon, arriving up under a press of sail, poured a broadside within pistol-shot distance into the French ship's quar-

ter, and then attempted to pass under her stern ; but the enemy skilfully avoided the raking fire, and brought both frigates on one side. The cannonade was maintained with much spirit until 7h. 30m. P. M., when both British ships shot ahead. At 8h. 30m. they recommenced the action, stationing themselves one on each bow of the 74, and, by yawing occasionally, raked her by turns ; being nevertheless frequently exposed to the fire of their gallant opponent. At 10h. 30m. P. M., the mizen-mast of the Droits de l'Homme having fallen over the side, the frigates placed themselves on either quarter. The action continued, with little intermission, until 4h. 20m. A. M. on the 14th, when the sudden appearance of land close on board of all three ships, caused the Indefatigable and Amazon to haul off from the threatened danger. During the whole of this long engagement the sea ran so high, that the people on the main deck of the frigates were up to their middle in water. The first lieutenant of the Indefatigable, John Thompson, and 18 men, were wounded ; and the loss of the Amazon amounted to three men killed and 15 badly wounded. The Droits de l'Homme, out of a crew, including 700 troops, of 1350 men, had 3 officers and 100 men killed, 12 officers and 100 men wounded. The trifling loss of the British can only be accounted for by the violent motion of the sea, felt the more by the loss of the 74's masts, she having no sails to steady her. It is also to be remarked, that the lower deck ports were so unusually low that the water rushed down into the cable tiers as soon as the ports were opened ; consequently the principal battery of the Droits de l'Homme was scarcely available during this protracted and severe engagement of eight hours.— **Medal.**

January 14.

1676. DESTRUCTION OF SHIPS AT TRIPOLI. — The Tripolines having seized several English ships, and otherwise very much annoyed the trade, Sir John Narborough was sent with a squadron into the Mediterranean, to chastise these pirates. On 14th January, he arrived off Tripoli. The night being extremely dark, he despatched Lieut. Cloudesley Shovel, with the boats of the fleet, to destroy the ships in the mole. Having first secured the guard-boat, Lieut. Shovel entered the mole, and burnt a ship of 50 guns, one of 36, one of 24, and one of 20. The Tripolines were so much alarmed that they sued for peace ; but, soon after the admiral took his departure, they recommenced their depredations on the trade. Sir John Narborough was obliged to visit Tripoli twice before he could bring these barbarians to any fixed terms of pacification.

1797. DESTRUCTION OF DROITS DE L'HOMME.—Having related the atcion of the Indefatigable and Amazon on the 13th, we shall now endeavour to describe the awful occurrences on the 14th January, 1797. At about 4h. 20m. A. M., the land was seen on the north-east, distant about two miles ; and in a few minutes the breakers were visible. The Indefatigable instantly made sail to the southward ; but just before day, breakers appearing on the lee-bow, she wore to the northward. As the day appeared, at about 6h. 30m. A. M., the land was seen very close on the weather-bow

and breakers to leeward; the ship was again wore to the southward. In the direction of the land was seen, at 7h. 10m. A. M., the French 74, broadside uppermost, with a tremendous surf beating over her. The wind was blowing dead on the shore, now known to be that of the bay of Audierne, when the Indefatigable passed at a distance of a mile from the wreck of her late opponent, without the possibility of affording any succour. Her own safety, indeed, depended on her weathering the Penmarcks, which she accomplished at 11 A. M., passing about half a mile to windward of those dreaded rocks. At the time the Indefatigable wore to the southward, the Amazon, apprised by signal of the danger near her, wore to the northward. In about half an hour afterwards, the Amazon struck the ground. The ship's company, with the exception of six men that stole the cutter and were drowned, preserved themselves by making rafts; and by 9 A. M. the whole had safely landed, and were made prisoners. Soon after the land was discovered on board the Droits de l'Homme, and just as she had altered her course to avoid the danger, the bowsprit and foremast fell over her bows. An anchor was dropped in twelve fathoms, but it did not hold an instant, and the ship presently struck (at 7 A. M.) directly opposite the town of Plouzenec. The second shock carried away the mainmast by the board. The Indefatigable was seen on the starboard quarter, standing off in a tremendous sea; and at about two miles on the larboard side appeared the Amazon, whose fate had just been sealed. We have not space to describe the heart-rending scenes on board this ill-fated ship during the 15th and 16th. Above 900 souls had perished in attempts to reach the shore. On the fourth day, the 17th, the gale moderated, and the French brig and cutter having anchored near, rescued about 150 men; but it was not until the 18th that the remnant of these unhappy sufferers were removed in safety.

1809. Cayenne surrendered to Capt. J. L. Yeo, of the Confiance, 20, co-operating with 500 Portuguese troops under Lieut.-Col. Marques.

January 15.

1743. The 40-gun frigate Sapphire, Capt. Charles Holmes, stood into the harbour of Vigo to attack five Spanish privateers, and having anchored close to the town, opened so well-directed a fire upon the batteries and the privateers, that she sank two of them, and greatly damaged the other three. Her loss amounted to one man killed and 7 wounded.

1814. CAPTURE OF HEUREUX. — Lieut. R. A. Loveless in the cutter of the Castor frigate, with 15 men, boarded and captured the Heureux, French privateer, carrying one long gun and 26 men, moored close under the guns of fort Montjuic, Barcelona. Lieut. Loveless lost his arm at the shoulder joint, and one seaman was mortally wounded.

1815. CAPTURE OF THE PRESIDENT. — The 40-gun frigate Endymion, Capt. Henry Hope, Pomone, 38, Capt. John R. Lumley, 38-gun frigate Tenedos, Capt. Hyde Parker, under the orders of Capt. John Hayes, in the 56-gun ship Majestic, were cruising off Sandy Hook, when, at 5 A. M., the United States' 44-gun frigate President (mounting 53 guns), Commodore S. Decatur, was dis-

covered very near them. All sail was made in pursuit. The Endymion, outsailing the Majestic, commenced lightening herself by cutting away anchors, boats, spars, &c., and continued wetting her sails from the royals down. At 2 P. M., the President commenced firing her stern chasers, which was replied to by the bow guns of the Endymion. At 5h. 30m., the Endymion, having for more than 20 minutes maintained a position within half gun-shot of the chase, the President bore away south, to bring her antagonist upon her beam. The Endymion, quickly meeting the manœuvre, the two frigates came to close action in a parallel line of sailing. At 6h. 40m., the President luffed across the bows of her opponent, when the latter, passing under the American's stern, poured in two raking broadsides, and then hauled up, and again placed herself on the President's starboard quarter. From 7h. 18m. to 7h. 25m., the President ceased firing; then recommencing, she hauled suddenly to the wind, and the Endymion hauling up also, bestowed another raking fire into her stern. The President, shortly afterwards, kept more away, and at 7h. 58m. ceased firing. She continued her course to the eastward, under a press of canvass, until 11h. 15m., when the Pomone, having gained a position on her larboard quarter, and discharged her starboard broadside, the President immediately rounded to, and hailed to say she had surrendered. The Endymion, out of 319 men and 27 boys, had 11 men killed, and 14 wounded. The President's loss amounted to three lieutenants and 32 men killed, her commander, and 68 wounded, out of a crew of 465 men and 4 boys.—Medal.

January 16.

1704. The 32-gun frigate Lyme, Capt. Edmund Lechmere, off the Dodman, engaged a French privateer, mounting 46 guns, and beat her off, after a long and sanguinary contest. Capt. Lechmere was killed, and the total loss amounted to 36.

1780. Defeat of Spanish Squadron. — Admiral Rodney, cruising off Cape St. Vincent with 21 ships of the line, fell in with a Spanish squadron, under Admiral Langara, of 11 sail of the line and two frigates. At this time it was blowing strong from the westward, with hazy weather. The British gained rapidly upon the enemy, and about 4h. P.M. the 74-gun ships Defence, Bedford, Revolution, and Edgar, Capts. John Cranston, Edmund Affleck, Sir Chaloner Ogle, and John Elliott, commenced engaging. At 5h. P.M., the 64-gun ship Bienfaisant having opened a fire upon the 70-gun ship San Domingo, the latter blew up with a tremendous explosion, and all on board perished. The action continued until 2h. A.M. on the 17th, when the wind having increased to a gale, Admiral Rodney brought to and took possession of the Phœnix, 80, San Julian, San Eugenia, Monarca, Princeza, and Diligente, of 74 guns. Two of the prizes, the San Julian and San Eugenia, were retaken by their crews and carried into Cadiz. The loss of the British on this occasion amounted to 32 killed, and 93 wounded.

1798. On 16th January, near Martinique, Lieut. Samuel Pym, with two boats of the 20-gun ship Babet, each containing 12 men, proceeded to attack a schooner. Lieut. Pym, in the pinnace, having

gained considerably on the launch, dashed alongside the schooner, and, after a sharp contest, carried her. She proved to be the 6-gun French schooner Désirée. British loss, two men drowned, Lieut. Pym and 5 men wounded.

1808. In the forenoon, the Linnet gun-brig, mounting 12 carronades, 18-pounders, and two long sixes, Lieut. John Tracey, when off Barfleur observed a lugger in chase of a merchant ship and a brig. The Linnet immediately joined the two latter, until night should favour her in closing with the lugger. At 6h. 30m. P.M. the lugger Courrier, of 18 guns and 60 men, commenced firing, which was promptly returned. At 7h. P.M. the Linnet, arriving within musket-shot, poured in a well-directed broadside of round and grape, which cut away the enemy's main lug; but the sail was again hoisted. A steady and well-directed fire was then maintained by the Linnet for an hour and a half, during which time the lugger's main haul-yards were cut away no less than ten times. At 8h. P.M., the Courrier being in a sinking state, hailed that she had surrendered. Her loss amounted to 4 men killed and 3 wounded.

1814. CAPTURE OF ALCMÈNE AND IPHIGÉNIE.—The French 40-gun frigates Iphigénie and Alcmène, were cruising off the Canary islands, when discovered at 7h. A.M. by the 74-gun ship Venerable, Capt. James Andrew Worth, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral P. C. Durham, in company with the 22-gun ship Cyane, and the Jason, French letter-of-marque they had captured. After a chase throughout the day, the Venerable arrived within hail of the Alcmène, the leewardmost frigate, at 6h. 15m. P.M., and had opened her fire as the guns came to bear, when the Alcmène put her helm up, and under all sail laid the British 74 on board. A very short struggle decided her fate, and before 6h. 25m. the French colours were hauled down by the British boarders, headed by Capt. Worth. In this short conflict the Alcmène, out of a crew of 319, had 32 men killed and 50 wounded, including among the latter the gallant Captain Alexander Ducrest de Villeneuve. The loss of the Venerable consisted of 2 men killed and 4 wounded. As soon as the prisoners were shifted, the Cyane and Jason made sail in pursuit of the Iphigénie. In the evening of the 19th, the Venerable was fast approaching the fugitive frigate, and at daylight on the 20th had arrived within two miles of her. A running fight was maintained until 8h. A.M., when, after throwing overboard her boats, and cutting away her anchors without effect, the Iphigénie struck her colours without sustaining any loss of men.—Medal.

January 17.

1745. The 70-gun ships, Captain and Hampton Court, Capts. Thomas Griffin and Savage Moyston, 60-gun ships Dreadnought and Sunderland, Capts. Thorpe, Fowke, and John Brett, in the Channel, gave chace to the French 74-gun ships Neptune and Florissant, having in company the Mars, late English privateer, which, separating from the ships of the line, was pursued and recaptured by the Captain. Owing to the Sunderland losing her foretopmast, and to the want of anxiety on the part of Capt. Moyston to engage the enemy, the pursuit was abandoned at a

moment when the action might have commenced. Capt. Moyston was tried by a court-martial, but acquitted. The conduct of Capt. Griffin in pursuing the smallest ship, instead of closing with a more important adversary, was anything but creditable to him.

1801. Capture of Eclair.—While the 20-gun ship Daphne, Capt. Richard Matson, 18-gun ship-sloops Cyane and Hornet, Capts. Henry Matson and James Nash, and schooner Garland, were at anchor in the harbour of the Saintes, a convoy of French coasters, in charge of an armed schooner, was observed on the 15th January standing across towards Vieux-Fort, in the island of Guadaloupe. At midnight, the Garland, accompanied by two boats from each of the three ships, under the command of Lieuts. Kenneth Mackenzie and Francis Peachey, were despatched to attempt the capture or the destruction of the convoy. The whole of the vessels, however, except one, succeeded in getting under the guns of Basse-terre. That one having anchored near Vieux-Fort, was boarded and brought off under a heavy but harmless cannonade. On the 17th, in the afternoon, the French schooner Eclair, of four long 4-pounders, twenty 1½-pounder brass swivels, and 45 men, the escort of the convoy in question, was observed to put into Trois-Rivières and anchor under the protection of a battery, flanked by two smaller ones. Lieuts. Mackenzie and Peachey having volunteered to cut her out, the first-named officer, with 25 men, went on board the Garland; and at 5h. A.M. on the 18th, which was as early as the breeze would permit, the Cyane, with the tender and the boats, stood across to Trois-Rivières. On arriving at that anchorage, the Garland ran the Eclair on board, and Lieuts. Mackenzie and Peachey, with 30 men, carried the French schooner in the face of the batteries. This gallant exploit was not performed wholly without loss, the British having one seaman and one marine killed, and 3 men wounded. The Eclair, in her gallant defence, had 1 man killed, two drowned, her captain, and eight men wounded. The schooner, although mounting only four guns, was pierced for twelve, which she afterwards mounted in the British service.

January 18.

1746. Duc de Chartres, French privateer of 32 guns, was captured off the Lizard by Edinburgh, 70, Capt. Cotes.

1783. At daybreak, the 44-gun ship Argo, Capt. John Butchart, being off Sombrero on her way to Antigua, sprang her main-topmast, and, whilst getting up another, was chased by the French 40-gun frigates Concorde and Nymphe. At 11h. A.M. the Nymphe closed and commenced the action with great disadvantage to the Argo, in consequence of the heavy sea running and the lowness of her ports. Nevertheless, the Argo maintained the action, for nearly two hours, until the Concorde, arriving up, took part in the contest. At 4h. P.M., the Argo, having sustained a loss of 13 killed and a great many wounded, and the ship being much disabled, hauled down her colours. The Argo was recaptured by Invincible, 74, on the 20th.

1811. Dubourdieu, French 14-gun privateer, captured by Pomone, 38, Capt. Barrie.

January 19.

1677. The 26-gun ship Guernsey, Capt. James Harman, with a crew of 110 men, engaged the Algerine 50-gun ship White Horse, having a crew of 500 men. The action continued with much determination until the disabled state of the Guernsey's masts and rigging enabled the Algerine to make her escape. Capt. Harman was wounded by three musket-balls and a severe contusion by a cannon-shot; he nevertheless retained the command until he sank exhausted upon the ship's deck; and three days afterwards he expired. Lieut. John Harris, who nobly supported his commander, was promoted in the month of August following.

1783. Leander and Couronne.—The 50-gun ship Leander, Capt. John Willet Payne, when near Jamaica, on the 18th of January, fell in with and chased the French 80-gun ship Couronne, or, as stated by another authority, Pluton, 74. At 1h. A.M. on the 19th, the Leander ranged up alongside to leeward of her powerful opponent, and gallantly brought her to action. Her position was so close, that she was three times set on fire by the wads of the French ship. At one time they were foul of each other, and an attempt was made to board the Leander, but the enemy were beaten back with considerable loss. For two hours the Leander sustained this unequal contest, when she became so crippled by the heavy fire of her opponent that she dropped to leeward. After an ineffectual attempt to rake the Leander, the enemy discontinued the action, and, hauling to the wind, was out of sight when the day broke.

January 20.

1783. Argo, 44, taken on the 18th by two French frigates, recaptured by Invincible, 74, Capt. C. Saxton.

1801. Sans Pareille, 20 guns, laden with military stores for the French army in Egypt, taken by Mercury, 28, Capt. Rogers, near Sardinia, after nine hours' chase.

1810. In the evening a French convoy of about 30 sail making their appearance in the Maumusson passage, and the van seeming inclined to push for Rochelle, the boats of the Christian VII., 80 guns, and Armide frigate, lying in Basque roads, under the direction of Lieutenant Gardiner Henry Guion, were sent to intercept them. With their accustomed gallantry, the British attacked the convoy, which having run aground within a stone's throw of the batteries, five of the vessels, under a heavy fire of grape and musketry, were burnt, a sixth captured, and the remainder compelled to put back. The captured vessels were chasse-marées, laden with wine, brandy, &c. In this affair, one of the Armide's seamen was wounded, and two of the enemy killed.

1814. Capture of Iphigénie.—The French 40-gun frigate Iphigénie, the consort of the Alcmène, captured by the Venerable, as described on the 16th, was pursued by the Cyane, 22, and prize-brig Jason. At 10h. P.M., the Jason, having outrun the former, commenced firing at the Iphigénie with her two guns. Such was the slow sailing of the French frigate, or the unskilfulness of those who manœuvred her, that at 45 minutes past midnight, the Cyane had approached near enough to open a fire with her bow-guns, receiving in return

a fire from the stern-chasers of the Iphigénie, which damaged her sails and rigging. At 4h.30m. A.M. on the 17th, the Cyane fired three broadsides at her opponent; but she soon found the latter too heavy for her, and dropped astern. At 5h. 45m. Captain Forrest despatched the brig in search of the Venerable, and continued his pursuit of the Iphigénie, who shortly afterwards hauled to the wind on the larboard tack, and fired three harmless broadsides at the Cyane. At 9h. A.M., the Iphigénie bore up and steered south-west, still followed by the Cyane. The chase thus continued, the Cyane losing sight of the enemy occasionally, during the remainder of the 17th and the whole of the 18th and 19th. In the evening the Cyane dropped astern; but the Venerable was now fast approaching, and at daylight on the 20th was within two miles of the French frigate. The Cyane was not visible from the Venerable, when the 74 opened a fire from her bow-guns, receiving in return a fire from the stern and quarter-guns of the Iphigénie. Having thrown overboard her boats, and cut away her anchors without effect, the French frigate, after firing her starboard broadside, struck her colours. Neither of the British ships sustained any loss, neither was there any casualty on board the Iphigénie.—**Medal.**

January 21.

1807. CAPTURE OF LYNX.—At daybreak, the 32-gun frigate Galatea, Capt. George Sayer, cruising off the coast of the Caraccas, on the Spanish main, discovered from the mast-head the French 16-gun brig Lynx (24-pounder carronades and 2 sixes). As the brig, with the advantage of the land-wind, aided by her sweeps, was fast leaving the Galatea, Capt. Sayer at 2 P.M. despatched six boats in pursuit, containing 50 seamen and 20 marines, under the command of Lieut. Wm. Coombe. Arrived within pistol-shot of the Lynx, then going about two knots an hour, the British, giving three cheers, pushed forward, and in another five minutes were alongside the brig. The assailants were repulsed by a heavy fire of grape and musketry, wounding, among others, Lieut. Coombe, by a musket-ball, which passed through the muscular part of his legless thigh. A second attempt to board was equally unsuccessful; but the boats, as they dropped astern, poured into the brig a destructive fire of musketry. The British, nothing daunted, again dashed alongside, and after an arduous struggle, in which Lieut. Walker fell dead of his third wound, they gained the brig's deck. A desperate and sanguinary conflict of 5 minutes terminated by the Lynx being in possession of the boarders. Thus, in about 15 minutes from the first attempt to board, the Galatea's boats carried the French brig, in chase of which they had been 7 hours pulling under a burning sun. The loss of the British amounted to 9 killed, 22 wounded. Out of a complement of 161 men and boys, the Lynx had 1 lieutenant and 18 killed, her captain, 5 officers and 14 men wounded. The Lynx, a fine vessel of 337 tons, became the Heureux in the British Navy, and her first commander was he who had the best right to her,—the gallant William Coombe.—**Medal.**

1810. Fréija at Baie-Mahaut.—The 36-gun frigate Fréija, Capt. John Hayes, discovered three vessels lying at anchor in Baie-Mahaut, Guadaloupe. At 9h. 15m. P.M., four boats, containing 50 seamen and 30 marines, under the orders of Lieut. David Hope, pushed off from the frigate to attack the forts and attempt the capture or destruction of the vessels. After much difficulty in finding a passage, the boats arrived within gunshot, when they were met with a discharge of grape from a battery on the north-east point, and from another at the head of the bay. The guns of a brig, 6 in number, which were all mounted on one side, also opened upon the boats, and they were likewise assailed by a fire of musketry from the shore. Nevertheless, the British dashed alongside the brig, and as they entered on one side the Frenchmen fled from her on the other. Lieut. Hope pushed for the shore, and the enemy having retreated from the battery, were quickly pursued and soon routed by the bayonet. A long 24-pounder and 6 howitzers, together with the magazine, were destroyed. The lieutenant then attacked and carried the other battery, which was a complete work, ditched all round, mounting three 24-pounders. These the British destroyed, also a schooner pierced for 16 and mounting 12 guns, together with a large ship under repairs; and a 6-gun brig was brought out. The British had only two men wounded.

January 22.

1783. Hussar and Sybille.—The French 36-gun frigate Sybille, under jury-masts, in consequence of the damage she had sustained in action with the British 36-gun frigate Magicienne on the 2nd of January, was fallen in with off the Chesapeak on the 22nd, by the 28-gun frigate Hussar, Capt. Thomas Macnamara Russel. The Sybille had been under the necessity of throwing twelve of her main-deck guns overboard, and was otherwise apparently in a defenceless state. This, added to a disgraceful misuse of the signal of distress, and to her hoisting British over French colours, induced Captain Russel, to run down under her lee, with the intention of affording assistance. But, on coming close alongside, the British colours were hauled down, and the Hussar became exposed to a heavy fire from the French frigate, followed by an attempt to board her. This the Hussar quickly returned, and the two ships running off the wind, were warmly engaged for upwards of an hour, when the Sybille hauled up on the larboard tack, closely followed by the Hussar; and, after a pursuit of two hours, was again brought to action, and soon compelled to haul down her colours. On Commodore Kergario presenting his sword to Capt. Russel, the latter was so incensed at the treacherous proceeding of that officer, that he indignantly broke the sword in pieces, and put the Commodore in confinement as a state prisoner.

1809. Capture of Topaze.—At 7 A.M., the 18-gun ship-sloop Hazard, Capt. Hugh Cameron, cruising off Guadaloupe, fell in with the French 40-gun frigate Topaze. At 9 A.M., the 32-gun frigate Cleopatra, Capt. Samuel John Pechell, appeared in the south-east, and shortly afterwards the 38-gun frigate Jason, Capt. W. Maude, was seen in the same

direction. Thus hemmed in, the Topaze, hauled towards the shore, and at 11 A.M. came to an anchor under a battery a little to the southward of Pointe Noire. Owing to light and baffling winds, it was 4h. 39m. P.M. when the Cleopatra was enabled to arrive within 200 yards of the Topaze. Both ships then opened their fire. After the action had continued forty minntes, the Jason and Hazard arrived up; and while the frigate brought to on the starboard quarter of the Topaze, the Hazard engaged the battery. Thus assailed, the French frigate, at 5h. 30m., hauled down her colours, having 12 men killed and 14 wounded, out of a complement, including 100 soldiers, of 430 men. The Cleopatra had 2 men killed, and 1 wounded. The Topaze was added to the British navy under the name of Alcmène.

January 23.

1761. MINERVA AND WARWICK.—The 32-gun frigate Minerva, Capt. Alexander Hood, being off Cape Pinas, at daylight discovered the French 60-gun ship Warwick (late British), armed *en flûte*. At 10h. 20m. the action commenced, and at 11h., having had her fore and main-topmast shot away, she fell foul of the Minerva's starboard-bow, and then dropped alongside. The heavy sea soon parted the combatants, and just at the same time the British ship lost her bowsprit, and then her foremast. Having cleared the wreck, Capt. Hood again closed with his opponent, and at 4 P.M. renewed the engagement, which continued until 4h. 50m., when the Warwick surrendered with the loss of 14 men killed and 32 wounded, out of a complement of 295. The loss of the Minerva amounted to 14 killed and 34 wounded. At 9 P.M., the the mizen-mast of the Minerva fell over her side, and shortly afterwards the mainmast followed, leaving her a complete wreck; nevertheless, Capt. Hood succeeded in reaching a friendly port with his prize.

1798. The 36-gun frigate Melampus, Capt. Graham Moore, in lat. 50° N. long. 12° W., came up with, and captured, after a short defence, the French corvette Volage, of 22 guns. The Melampus had 5 men wounded; the Volage 4 killed, 8 wounded. The prize was added to the British navy as a 20-gun ship.

1801. Lieut. Michael Fitton, having fitted out a prize felucca of 50 tons burden, armed with one long 12-pounder gun on a pivot, was cruising on the Spanish Main, when, early in the morning of 23rd January, she discovered near Cape Rosario, a schooner running along shore. The stranger, which was the Spanish garda-costa Santa Maria, mounting six (but pierced for ten) long 6-pounders, ten swivels, with a crew of 60 men, approached within musket-shot; but, suspecting the character of the felucca, altered her course to avoid the latter. Lieut. Fitton being thus denied the opportunity of boarding, could only resort to his gun, which was discharged with such celerity and precision, that, after thirty minutes action, the Santa Maria crowded all sail, and stood in for the isle of Varus, closely followed by her antagonist, who compelled her to run on shore; and in a few minutes the felucca grounded within a few yards of her. The Spanish crew still keeping up a galling fire of

musketry, Lieut. Fitton, having no boat, gallantly jumped overboard, with his sword between his teeth, and, followed by several of his crew, swam to the schooner, which he boarded, and, in spite of much resistance, gained complete possession of the vessel. After allowing her crew to land, and taking from her all that could be removed, she was set on fire. The loss of the enemy amounted to 5 killed and 9 wounded; that of the British was 2 killed and 5 wounded.

January 24.

1761. RICHMOND AND FÉLICITÉ.—The 32-gun frigate Richmond, Capt. John Elphinstone, cruising off the coast of Flanders, on the 23rd, at 7 P. M. fell in with the French 32-gun frigate Félicité, to whom she gave chase. The pursuit was continued through the night under a press of sail, and it was not until 10h. 30m. A. M. on the 24th that the Richmond was enabled to bring the enemy to close action. Both ships standing towards the land near the Hague, at a little past noon they both took the ground, but continued the action with unabated vigour, in sight of hundreds of spectators on the shore. On the rising of the tide, the Richmond floated off, and, shortly afterwards, the crew of the French frigate having deserted her, she was boarded and taken possession of by the British. Her loss amounted to nearly 100 in killed and wounded, including her captain, M. Donnel; whilst the Richmond, in this well-contested engagement, had only 3 killed and 13 wounded. The Félicité was bound to the West Indies, and had on board a cargo valued at 30,000*l.*, but being hard and fast aground, the prize was set on fire and destroyed.

January 25.

1782. COMTE DE GRASSE DEFEATED.—The British fleet of twenty-two sail of the line, under Rear-Adm. Sir Samuel Hood, was close off the south-east end of the island of Nevis, on the 23rd January, and on the following day captured the French 16-gun cutter Espion, with ammunition for the relief the island of St. Christopher's. At daybreak on the 25th, the French fleet of twenty-nine sail of the line was discovered steering to the southward on the larboard tack. Adm. Hood stood towards the enemy, with the apparent intention of bringing on an action, which had the effect of drawing the French fleet off the land; but no sooner had he accomplished this manœuvre, than, aided by a favourable change in the wind, he tacked, and succeeded in reaching the anchorage of Basse-terre, which the French admiral had quitted. Enraged at being thus defeated, the Comte de Grasse, on the 26th, made three distinct and furious attacks upon the British fleet, but was each time repulsed with considerable loss.

January 26.

1781. In the morning of 22nd January, the 36-gun frigate Presidente, being in company with the Porcupine, gave chase to a strange sail, and having outsailed her consort, continued the pursuit alone. In the night she brought the stranger to action, but the latter contrived to make her escape. On the 26th, she was again seen to leeward, without a

main-topsail-yard, and the Presidente having again closed with her, she hauled down her colours. She proved to be the 32-gun privateer Americain, with a crew of 248 men. Having thrown her quarter-deck guns overboard in the chase, she had no more than 24 guns on board (long 8-pounders) when captured.

1782. Defeat of the French Fleet.—The British fleet under Rear-Adm Sir Thomas Graves, which had engaged the Comte de Grasse on 5th September, 1781, and returned to New York to refit, having been reinforced by two or three ships, sailed to the West Indies, under the command of Rear-Adm. Sir Samuel Hood; and it being known that the French were besieging the island of St. Christopher's, the admiral bore away for that place, in the hope of being able to throw in succour. On the 23rd January, 1782, this force, amounting to 23 ships of the line, was close off the south-east end of the island of Nevis, and on the following day captured the French 16-gun cutter Espion, laden with shot and shells to be employed in the attack of St. Christopher's. At daybreak on the 25th, the French fleet, under Comte de Grasse, consisting of one ship of 110 guns, 28 two-deckers, and two frigates, was discovered standing to the southward, on the larboard tack. Sir Samuel Hood, in order to draw the enemy off shore, feigned an immediate attack. This manœuvre having thrown the enemy to leeward, the British fleet tacked and fetched the anchorage of Basse-terre, which the French had quitted, and in the evening anchored in line of battle-ahead, in Frigate bay. The Comte de Grasse, disappointed in his object, and apprehensive that all communication with the army would be cut off, made a furious attack upon the rear of the British fleet; but this manœuvre was so firmly resisted, that the enemy bore up for the offing. The Solebay frigate, being closely pursued, ran on shore on Nevis point, and was destroyed by her crew. On the morning of the 26th, the French fleet stood in, and attacked the British line, from van to rear, without making any visible impression; they then wore and hauled off to seaward. In order to strengthen the position of the rear of his fleet, Sir Samuel moved the seven rearmost ships towards the town of Basse-terre, forming an obtuse angle, by which means no one part of his fleet could suffer a partial attack. In the afternoon, the Comte de Grasse renewed the engagement, directing his principal attack against the centre and rear; but he was again repulsed, with more loss than in the previous engagements. The British loss amounted to 72 men killed and 244 wounded. That of the enemy must have been very considerable, as above 1000 wounded men were sent to St. Eustatius.

January 27.

1695. A squadron of six frigates, under Commodore James Killegrew, in the 60-gun ship Plymouth, being off Cape Bona, on the Barbary coast, fell in with the French ships Content, of 60 guns, and Trident, of 52 guns; who, mistaking the frigates for merchant ships, made sail towards them, but discovering their error, hauled to the wind and endeavoured to escape. Commodore Killegrew gave chase, and at 4 P.M. the Plymouth, having outsailed her companions,

commenced engaging the enemy. For more than an hour did she alone contend with those two powerful ships; during which time the gallant commodore was killed by a cannon-ball. The Falmouth, Capt. Caleb Grantham, next got into action, which she maintained for nearly an hour, when, the other British ships arriving up, the enemy separated on different courses. After a running fight during the night, the Content, pursued by the Carlisle and Newcastle, and Trident by the Falmouth and Adventure, surrendered in the forenoon of the 28th, having lost many men, and being much disabled. The Plymouth sustained the loss of her captain and 14 men killed, and 30 wounded, besides being much damaged, with the loss of her fore-topmast. The united loss of the other ships amounted to about double that number. Commodore Killegrew was buried at Messina, with military honours.

1807. At daylight, when about 26 miles N.b.W. of Soramine river, on the coast of Guiana, the 32-gun frigate Jason, Captain Thomas Cochrane, having discovered and chased a ship and a brig on her weather-beam, at 10h. 15m. A.M. brought the ship to action, and presently compelled her to haul down her colours. The prize proved to be the late British sloop-of-war Favourite, mounting 29 guns, with a complement of 150 men.

January 28.

1798. French privateer Heureuse Nouvelle, 22, taken in the Channel by Indefatigable, 44, and squadron, under Capt. Sir Edward Pellew.

1801. CAPTURE OF DÉDAIGNEUSE. — On the 26th January, at 8 A.M., in lat. 45° N., lon. 12° W., the 36-gun frigate Oiseau, Capt. Samuel Hood Linzee, fell in with and chased the French 36-gun frigate Dédaigneuse, from Cayenne, bound to Rochefort. The pursuit was continued until noon on the 27th, when, Cape Finisterre in sight, the 36-gun frigates Sirius and Amethyst, Capts. Richard King and John Cooke, joined in the chase. But so well did the Dédaigneuse maintain her advantage, that it was not until 2 A.M. on the 28th that she was brought to action, and, after a running fight of 45 minutes, compelled to haul down her colours; having sustained a loss of several men killed and 17 wounded,—among the latter her captain. The prize, a ship of 807 tons, was added to the British navy under her own name.

1806. French privateer Voltigeur, 14 guns and 66 men, taken off Brest by Growler, 12, Lieut. Nesbitt.

1806. Sorcier, 14, 60 men, taken off Brest by Attack, 12, Lieut. Swain.

January 29.

1744. Spanish 12-gun brig Nostra del Rosario taken by Fly sloop of 8 guns, Capt. Thomson, off the Lizard.

1801. The British 24-gun ship Bordelais, Capt. Thomas Manby, while cruising to windward of Barbadoes, at noon discovered, in chase of her to windward, two men-of-war brigs and a schooner. The Bordelais immediately shortened sail, and at sunset the French national brigs, Curieux, of 18 long 8-pounders and 160 men, Capt. George Radelet, and Mutine, of 16 long 6-pounders and 156 men, with the schooner Espérance, of six 4-pounders and 52 men, had arrived within gun-

shot. At 6 P. M., the Bordelais wore round, and had scarcely brought the Curieux to close action when the two consorts of the latter abandoned her to her fate. Nevertheless, the Curieux nobly defended the honour of her flag, sustaining an action with a ship of such superior force for thirty minutes within pistol-shot. The loss of the French brig was very severe: her captain had both his legs shot off, and survived but a few hours; and her killed and wounded amounted to about 50. The Bordelais, on the other hand, escaped with only one man killed and seven wounded, including among the latter Lieut. Robt. Barrie, who did not quit his quarters. The French brig's hull had been so pierced with shot, that, in about half an hour after she was taken possession of, the Curieux was found to be sinking. Already had 120 prisoners been received from her, and every exertion was now made to save the wounded. So zealous were Lieut. Archibald Montgomery and his 20 men in performing this service, that at 8h. P. M. the vessel foundered under them, close alongside the Bordelais. The floating wreck buoyed up all those brave fellows, except two midshipmen, Messieurs Spence and Auckland, and five seamen, who unfortunately perished with the gallant wounded of the Curieux's crew.

1806. Impromptu, French privateer, 14 guns, taken by the Bruizer gun-brig, Lieut. Smithies, in the Downs.

1810. Charles, 14 guns, taken by the boats of the Phœnix frigate and Jalouse sloop, under the orders of Lieuts. Munday and Randall.

1813. The island of Augusta, in the Adriatic, surrendered to a British force, consisting of the 38-gun frigate Apollo, Capt. B. W. Taylor, Esperanza privateer, four gun-boats, and 250 troops, under Lieut.-Colonel Robertson. Curzola surrendered to the same force on 3rd of February.

January 30.

1761. CAPTURE OF BRUNE.—The 36-gun frigate Venus, Capt. Thomas Harrison, and 32-gun frigate Juno, Capt. Philips Towry, cruising off Scilly, gave chase to the French 36-gun frigate Brune. The Venus, taking the lead, maintained a running fight with the chase during two hours, when the Juno having also closed with the enemy, the Brune struck her colours, having 19 men killed and 39 wounded. The Venus had 4 men killed, Captain Harrison, the first lieutenant, master, and 15 men wounded. The Juno had two men wounded. The prize was commissioned as a British cruiser, under the same name.

1780. The 28-gun frigate Surprise, Capt. Samuel Reeve, being off the Dodman, fell in with two French privateers, a brig and a ship. The brig effected her escape; but the ship, which was the Du Guay Trouin of 20 guns, was brought to action and compelled to surrender. Lieut. Charles Henry Lane, with a midshipman and seven men, were sent on board to take possession; and the wind having increased to a heavy gale, rendered it impossible for the Surprise to send further assistance. Although among 130 Frenchmen, by dint of great perseverance and courage, Mr. Lane succeeded in taking the Du Guay Trouin into Plymouth, and she being a new ship, was purchased into the Royal navy, under the same name.

January 31.

1748. CAPTURE OF MAGNANIME.—The 60-gun ship Nottingham, Capt. Robert Harland, having chased from a squadron under Rear-Admiral Hawke, at 10h. A. M. commenced a running fight with the French 74-gun ship Magnanime, Capt. the Marquis d'Albert, which continued six hours. The Portland, 60, joined in the pursuit, and having arrived up and opened her fire, the Magnanime struck her colours. Out of a crew of 686 men, she had 45 killed and 105 wounded. Being a new ship, she was added to the British navy under the same name. The Nottingham sustained a loss of 16 men killed and 18 wounded; Portland 4 men wounded.

1761. The 28-gun frigates Solebay and Amazon, Capts. John Dalrymple and Basil Keith, chased, and drove ashore under the walls of Calais, the French 18-gun privateer Chevrette. The privateer was afterwards got off by the exertions of the crews of the British ships, and was added to the British navy under the name of Pomona.

1779. CAPTURE OF OISEAU.—The 32-gun frigate Apollo, Capt. Philemon Pownall, cruising off the north coast of France, chased a convoy of 10 sail, under the protection of the 26-gun frigate Oiseau, commanded by the Chevalier de Tarade. At 1h. 30m., being then close to the shore off St. Brieux, the Apollo brought the enemy's frigate to close action, and, after a defence of one hour and thirty minutes, compelled her to surrender, with considerable loss of men. The Apollo had six men killed, Capt. Pownall, his two lieutenants, and 19 men wounded.

1797. The 12-pounder 32-gun frigate Andromache, Captain Charles John Moore Mansfield, having run far ahead of a small squadron cruising off the Monsheque Mountains, in pursuit of a strange ship, came up with her just as the day had closed in. After hailing, and being answered in Spanish, the Andromache opened her fire, and the two ships continued closely engaged for upwards of 40 minutes; when, after an attempt to board the British frigate, her opponent surrendered. She proved to be an Algerine, of the same force as the Andromache, who had taken the latter for a Portuguese frigate. The mistake cost the British 3 men killed and 6 wounded; and the Algerine 66 killed and 70 wounded.

February 1.

1807. LARK AND SPANISH GUN-BOATS.—Late in the evening of 26th January, the 18-gun sloop Lark, Captain Robert Nicholas, cruising off the Spanish main, chased, and, early on the 27th, captured two Spanish garda-costa schooners; one, the Postillon, of one long 12-pounder, two 6-pounders, and 76 men, and the other the Carmen, of one 12-pounder, four 6-pounders, and 72 men, each commanded by a lieutenant in the Spanish navy. On the 1st February, having the prizes in company, with ten men in each, the Lark discovered a convoy of market-boats, protected by two gun-vessels and an armed schooner. The convoy ran on shore; but the gun-boats and schooner sought refuge in a creek of Zespata bay, protected by a four-gun battery. The Lark followed these vessels into the bay and soon silenced the fort; but

not being able, owing to the shallowness of the water, to enter the creek, she anchored at the entrance. The captain, taking with him the whole of the sloop's remaining officers and crew, amounting to about 100 men and boys, proceeded up the creek in the boats. The Spaniards rowed out to meet the British, and, until they got near, kept up a smart fire; but, finding themselves closely attacked, they wore round and fled. Capt. Nicholas, in a single boat, closed with the sternmost gun-vessel, mounting one long 24-pounder and two 6-pounders, and, although she ran on shore, was carried, after a desperate resistance. Out of 16 men in the captain's boat, three were dangerously, and himself severely wounded. All further success was now at an end; for, in following the other gun-boat and the armed schooner up the creek, the pilot missed the channel and ran the two garda-costas on shore. The action, nevertheless, continued until 5h. P. M., when, finding that there was no probability of getting the vessels afloat, the two schooners were destroyed and the boats returned to their ship.

February 2.

1747. French 36-gun frigate Bellone taken by squadron under Capt. Cotes, cruising in the bay.

1813. The 18-gun brig Kingfisher, Capt. Ewell Tritton, being about six miles to the NNW. of Faro, early in the morning detached two boats, under acting Lieut. Geo. H. Palmer, in pursuit of several trabaccolos. After a chase of five hours, the boats succeeded in capturing one vessel, and running nine on shore near St. Catherine's, in the island of Corfu, five of which were totally destroyed. In executing this service, during which they were exposed to a heavy fire of musketry from the heights and from a one-gun battery, the British sustained a loss of two men killed and seven severely wounded.

February 3.

1781. Mars, 38, and five other Dutch vessels mounting from 14 to 26 guns, surrendered, with the island of St. Eustatia, to the fleet under Admiral Rodney.

1807. Eleven Spanish ships of war, mounting from 16 to 22 guns, with 15 gun-boats, 6 row-boats, and 43 merchantmen, surrendered at Monte Video to the British squadron under Rear-Adm. Stirling.

1810. CAPTURE OF CANNONIÈRE. — At daylight, the 74-gun ship Valiant, Capt. John Bligh, being close to Belleisle, in light baffling winds, discovered about three miles off and immediately chased the late French 40-gun frigate Cannonière, but now the armed merchant-ship Confiance, mounting 14 guns, and laden with a cargo of colonial produce, valued at 150,000*l.* sterling, with which she had sailed from the Isle of France 93 days before. About noon, after a seven hours' chase, the Confiance was taken aback; consequently, her escape being hopeless, she hauled down her colours.

1812. SOUTHAMPTON AND AMÉTHYSTE. — The 12-pounder 32-gun frigate Southampon, mounting 38 guns, including 10 carronades 24-pounders, and two sixes, Capt. Sir James Lucas Yeo, arrived off the south side of Guanaboa, St. Domingo, where, at 6h. A. M., she fell in with three vessels belonging to the revolters from Petion and Christophe. These were the Améthyste, 18-pounder

40-gun frigate (late French Félicité, captured in June, 1809, by the Latona), mounting 44 guns, a corvette, and a brig. Sir James Yeo determined to detain the Améthyste, and conduct her to the admiral; but her captain, refusing the order to that effect, the Southampton, at 6h. 30m., opened her fire, which was instantly returned. Before the action had lasted half an hour the main and mizen masts of the Améthyste had fallen, and at 7h. 45m. she surrendered, just as her foremast and bowsprit went by the board. In the meantime her two consorts had made sail, and ran for shelter under the batteries of Maraguana. Out of 212 men and boys in the Southampton, only one man was killed and ten wounded; whilst her antagonist, out of a crew of 700 men, of all nations, had 105 killed and 125 wounded, including her captain, M. Gaspard.

1813. Reduction of Curzola. — The 38-gun frigate Apollo, Capt. B. W. Taylor, with Esperanza schooner, and 4 gun-boats, with troops under Lieut.-Col. Robertson, leaving a garrison in the island of Augusta, in the Adriatic, which had surrendered on 29th January, sailed on 1st February for the neighbouring island of Curzola; and on the same night, 160 soldiers, 70 seamen, and 50 marines, with a howitzer, landed at Port Bufalo, and carried a hill that commanded the town. Finding the enemy determined to hold out, Captain Taylor embarked the seamen, and on the morning of the 3rd attacked and silenced the six batteries. This led to an immediate capitulation. The loss of the British amounted to two men killed and one wounded on board the Apollo.

1814. Capture of Terpsichore. — On the 2nd February, the 56-gun ship Majestic, Captain John Hayes, at daylight discovered four sail, which proved to be the French 40-gun frigates Atalante and Terpsichore, with two captured vessels. At 10h., the Majestic bore up in chase; and at 11h. 45m. the enemy stood away under all sail, the prizes separating, and making off to the eastward. After a running fight, which lasted until 5h., the Terpsichore hauled down her colours. The wind had increased so much, that it was with difficulty part of the prisoners could be removed. The Atalante escaped. The Terpsichore, out of a crew of 320, had three men killed and six wounded; but the Majestic did not sustain any loss.

February 4.

1667. On 4th February, the 10-gun Ketch, Deptford, Commander Mark Pearce, near Alderney, engaged and beat off some French armed vessels portecting a convoy, and captured a frigate-built merchant-ship of 400 tons, mounting 6 guns.

1781. The Dutch 60-gun ship Mars, with the whole of her convoy, captured in the West Indies, by Monarch, 74, Panther, 60, and Sybil, 28, Capts. Reynolds, Harvey, and Fitzgerald.

1804. In the evening of 3rd February, the 74-gun ship Centaur, stationed off the Diamond rock, detached four boats, containing 60 seamen and 12 marines, under the orders of Lieut. Robert Carthew Reynolds, to attempt the capture of the French brig Curieux, mounting 16 long 6-pounders, with a crew of 70 men, lying at anchor close under fort Edouard, at the entrance of

the Carénage, fort Royal harbour, Martinique, fully prepared to resist an attack, having the boarding netting triced up. It was about three-quarters past midnight, after a hard pull of 20 miles, just as the moon was peeping from behind a cloud, that the Centaur's boats were hailed by the Curieux, and immediately fired into. The marines discharged their muskets, and the boats pulled rapidly on. Lieut. Reynolds ascended the brig's stern by a rope-ladder, to which two boats were fast, having cut away one of the tricing-lines with his sword, in defiance of the swivels and wall-pieces of the enemy; and was quickly followed by the barge's crew. The other three boats were thus enabled to board on the brig's quarter. A sanguinary combat now ensued, but the French were soon overpowered, and all further resistance presently ceased. In a few minutes the Curieux was under sail, standing out of fort Royal harbour, under a smart fire from fort Edouard and two other batteries; and long before break of day was at anchor by the side of the Centaur. This gallant enterprise was accomplished with so small a loss as 9 wounded. Of that number were three officers,—the gallant leader, Lieut. Reynolds, with five severe, and, as they eventually proved, mortal wounds; Lieut. George Edmund Byron Bettesworth, and Mr. John Treacy, midshipman. The loss on the part of the enemy amounted to one midshipman and 9 men killed, and 30, including all her officers, wounded. The Curieux was commissioned, and the command given to the officer who headed the party that captured her; but the wounds of Captain Reynolds were of too severe a nature to admit of his taking charge of her; and in September following, this gallant young officer breathed his last.—Medal.

February 5.

1800. Capture of Pallas.—Intelligence having reached Jersey that a French frigate was hovering about the islands, the 18-gun corvette Fairy, Capt. S. Horton, and 18-gun brig Harpy, Capt. Henry Bazeley, weighed from St. Aubin's bay early on the morning of 5th February, with a fresh breeze at north-west. At 11h. 30m. A.M. Cape Fréhel bearing south-east, distant about six miles, a large ship was discovered running down along the land to the westward. It being determined to bring the stranger, which was the French 18-pounder 38-gun frigate Pallas, to action, in order to draw her off the land, the Fairy and Harpy tacked to the northward. The Pallas immediately did the same, and 1h. P.M. arrived within pistol-shot to windward of the British vessels. The engagement lasted from 1h. P.M. until 3h. P.M., when the latter bore away to the north-east. Soon afterwards, the 38-gun frigate Loire, Capt. N. Newman, 20-gun ship Danae, Capt. Lord Proby, and 16-gun sloop Railleur, Capt. W. T. Turquand, hove in sight to leeward of her. The French frigate gallantly engaged the Loire, Railleur, Harpy, and Fairy, until midnight, when she surrendered. The Loire had 3 men killed, Midshipmen W. O. Pell, F. W. Eves, and J. A. Medway, and 16 men wounded. Railleur, Midshipman William Brothers and 2 seamen killed, and 4 wounded. Fairy, 4 men killed, Capt. Horton, the purser (Peter Hughes), and 7 wounded; and the

Harpy, 1 man killed and three wounded. Total, 9 killed, 36 wounded. The Pallas, a new ship of 1029 tons, was added to the British navy by the name of Pique.—Medal.

1804. The 12-gun schooner Eclair, Lieut. William Carr, while cruising about 60 leagues to the northward of Tortola, fell in with the French privateer Grand Decidé, mounting 22 long 8-pounders, with a crew of 220 men. After a very close action of 45 minutes, the Decidé bore up and made sail to the northward, and, although pursued by the Eclair, made her escape. In this very gallant exploit, the Eclair, out of her 60 men and boys, lost one man killed and 4 wounded.

February 6.

1799. Spanish 34-gun frigate Santa-Teresa, captured near Majorca by the Argo, 44, Capt. James Bowen, after a feeble resistance; the Leviathan, 74, Commodore J. T. Duckworth, being in sight.

1806. Battle of San Domingo.—A squadron, consisting of the Superb, 74, Vice Admiral Sir John T. Duckworth, K. B., Capt. R. G. Keats; Northumberland, 74, Rear-Admiral Hon. Alexander J. Cochrane, Capt. John Morrison; Canopus, 80, Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Louis, Capt. Francis W. Austen; Spencer, 74, Capt. Hon. Robert Stopford; Donegal, 74, Capt. Pultney Malcolm; Atlas, 74, Capt. Samuel Pym; Agamemnon, 64, Capt. Sir Edward Berry; Acasta, 38, Capt. Richard D. Dunn; Kingfisher, 18, Capt. N. D. Cochrane, and Epervier, Lieut. T. Higginson, at daylight on the 6th, gained sight of a French squadron at anchor off the town of St. Domingo. At 7h. 30m. A.M., the French ships slipped, and made sail to the westward, with a light air of wind from the northward, formed in line of battle thus:—Alexandre, 80, Impérial, 120 (flag of Vice-Admiral Leisseigues), Diomède, 74, Jupiter, 74, Brave, 74, with Félicité and Cornète frigates, and Diligente corvette. At 8h. A.M, the British formed in two lines, the Superb, Northumberland, Spencer, and Agamemnon, the weather; the Spencer, Donegal, and Atlas, the lee; the frigates and brigs being to windward. At 10h. 10m., the Superb opened her fire on the larboard quarter of the Alexandre, and in a few minutes the Northumberland was in action with the Impérial. In another five minutes the Spencer engaged the Diomède; the ships now running nearly before the wind, at the rate of seven knots an hour. After the third broadside, the Alexandre hauled suddenly up on the larboard tack, across the bows of the Superb, leaving the Impérial in close action with the Superb and Northumberland. At 10h. 25m., the Alexandre attempted to pass between the Northumberland and Spencer, but the latter pouring in a raking fire compelled her to wear, and then brought her to close action; and the two ships continued engaging with their heads to the northward, while the remaining ships of both squadrons were standing to the westward. The Northumberland having advanced on the Superb, gallantly pushed in between that ship and the Impérial, and was for a considerable time exposed to her tremendous broadside. At 10h. 35m., the Canopus, leading the lee column, crossed the bows of the Alexandre and Spencer, and

firing a broadside into the French ship, brought down her already tottering masts. The Donegal and Atlas, in passing, also fired into the Alexandre, which ship continued to defend herself until 11h. A.M., when being incapable of further resistance, she surrendered. Without waiting to take possession, the Spencer made sail towards the resisting enemy. At 10h. 15m., the Donegal fired her starboard broadside into the Brave; then passing under her stern, ranged up on the starboard side, and, after an hour's close action, the French colours were hauled down. The Atlas brought the Jupiter to action, but in obedience to a signal from the admiral, she proceeded on, to attack the enemy's van. The Donegal now became the opponent of the Jupiter, and after engaging a short time, threw herself across the bows of the Jupiter, the bowsprit passing over the Donegal's larboard quarter, in which position it was secured. Finding further resistance of no avail, the Jupiter surrendered. The Atlas, at about 11h. A.M., closed with the Impérial, still engaged with the Northumberland, and was endeavouring to pass under her stern, when she fell on board the Canopus, and carried away her own bowsprit. The Atlas became closely engaged with the Diomède for about ten minutes, when the Spencer came up and joined in the action. The Impérial, at 11h. 30m. having lost her main and mizen masts, hauled towards the land, and within ten minutes she struck with such violence that her remaining mast went over the side. About the same time, the mainmast of the Northumberland fell in-board. The Diomède also ran ashore, and at the same moment her three masts went over the side. Thus within two hours, the five ships of the line were either captured or driven ashore. The total loss of the British amounted to 74 killed and 264 wounded.—Medal.

1810. The island of Guadaloupe surrendered to a squadron under Vice-Adm. Hon. Sir. Alex. Cochrane, and troops commanded by Lieut.-Gen. Sir Geo. Beckwith. —Medal.

February 7.

1813. AMELIA AND ARÉTHUSE. —The 38-gun frigate Amelia, mounting 48 guns, Capt. the Hon. Paul Irby, when off Tamara, coast of Africa, on the 7th of February, at 6h. P. M., observed the French 40-gun frigate Aréthuse, mounting 44 guns, Commodore Bouvet, standing towards her. It was a beautiful moonlight night, with the sea perfectly smooth, when as the Amelia, at 7h. 45m., arrived within pistol-shot on the starboard and weather-bow of the Aréthuse, the action commenced. After the third broadside, the main-topsail of the Amelia being thrown a-back, she fell on board her opponent, and became exposed to a heavy fire of musketry and hand grenades from the Aréthuse, who, after an ineffectual attempt to board, threw all a-back, and dropped clear. The Amelia, upon this, set her stay-sails, and, in endeavouring a second time to cross the bows of her antagonist, she fell on board her, and the ships swung alongside of each other at about 9h. 15m. Among those who fell at this period of the contest were Lieuts. John James Bates and John Pope, and Lieut. of marines Robert G. Grainger. Capt. Irby was so severely wounded as to be obliged to leave the deck to the command of Lieutenant George Wells, who

shortly afterwards was killed, and Mr. Anthony Mayne, the master, took the command. At length the two ships separated, and in the almost calm state of the weather they gradually receded, with their broadsides still bearing upon each other, until 11h. 20m. P. M. In this desperate conflict the masts and yards of the Amelia were badly wounded, her rigging cut to pieces, and her hull much shattered. Of the crew, consisting of 265 men and 30 boys, making, with 54 supernumeraries (part of the crew of the Daring gun-brig), a total of 349, she had 51 killed, 90 wounded. The Aréthuse is stated to have had 31 killed, including 11 officers, and 74 wounded.

February 8.

1805. CURIEUX AND DAME ERNOUF. — The 16-gun brig Curieux, Capt. George E. B. Bettesworth, cruising off Barbadoes, at daylight gave chase to the French privateer Dame Ernouf, mounting the same force as the Curieux, —16 long 6-pounders,—and after a run of twelve hours, ranged up on her weather and starboard quarter. A close action was maintained for 40 minutes, when the privateer luffed up with the intention of boarding the Curieux, but the latter, putting her helm a-starboard, caught the jib-boom of her opponent between the foremast and the forestay, and in this position poured in a raking and destructive fire on the Frenchman's decks. The British crew were preparing to board, when the Dame Ernouf dropped clear of the Curieux, and after a trifling resistance hauled down her colours, having 30 men killed and 40 wounded, out of a crew of 120 men. The Curieux, out of 67 men and boys, lost the purser (Mr. Madox) and 5 seamen killed, and Capt. Bettesworth and three seamen wounded.

1808. In the evening, three boats of the 36-gun frigate Meleager, Capt. John Broughton, cruising off San Jago de Cuba, were detached under the orders of Lieut. George Tupman to capture the polacca-rigged privateer schooner Rénard, armed with one long 6-pounder, and 47 men, at anchor under the shore. Although the enemy were perfectly prepared, she was gallantly boarded and carried without loss on either side,—a great portion of the crew having jumped overboard and swam to the shore.

1813. CAPTURE OF LOTTERY. —Nine boats were detached from the Maidstone, Belvidera, Junon, and Statira frigates, lying in Lynhaven bay, under the orders of Lieut. Kelly Nazer, in chase of the American schooner Lottery, of 6 carronades, 12-pounders, and 28 men. At 7h. P. M., it fell calm, and as the boats approached an animated fire of round and grape was opened upon them; nevertheless, she was boarded, and, after an obstinate resistance, carried. Captain Southcomb, of the Lottery, and 18 men, were wounded. The loss of the British was comparatively slight, having one man killed and 5 wounded.

February 9.

1746. PORTLAND AND AUGUSTE. — Portland, 50, Captain Charles Stevens, cruising in the English Channel, captured, after a smart action, the French 50-gun ship Auguste, in which she sustained a loss of 50 men killed and 94 wounded, and was totally dismasted before she surrendered. The Portland had 5 men killed and 13 wounded.

1799. Dædalus and Prudente. — At daybreak the 12-pounder 32-gun frigate Dædalus, Capt. Henry Lidgbird Ball, off Cape Natal, on the south-east coast of Africa, gave chase to the French 36-gun frigate Prudente, mounting 30 guns. At about a quarter past noon the Prudente closed with the Dædalus, which shortly afterwards passed close under the stern of the French frigate, and luffed up within pistol-shot on her starboard quarter. After a spirited action, that lasted until 1h. 20m., and having lost her mizen-mast, with 27 of her men killed and 22 wounded, the Prudente struck her colours. The Dædalus, out of 212 men and boys, had only 2 killed and 12 wounded.

1808. The Decouverte schooner, of 8 carronades, 12-pounders, and 37 men and boys, chased the French schooner Dorade, mounting one long 18-pounder on a pivot, and two long-8s, with 72 men, into Bottomless Cove, St. Domingo, and at 3h. P.M., brought her to action. In the second round, three of the Decouverte's carronades were dismounted: notwithstanding this, and the great superiority of the enemy in musketry, the Decouverte, in three quarters of an hour, compelled the Dorade to haul down her colours. The British loss amounted to 5 seamen wounded, including Lieut. Campbell. On board the privateer 13 were killed and 7 wounded.

February 10.

1710. On 10th February, off Cape Clear, the 50-gun ships Salisbury and St. Albans, Captains Francis Hosier and Thomas Laurence, captured a French 60-gun ship, after a gallant defence. Salisbury had 5 men killed and 25 wounded.

1809. Capture of Junon. — At 2h. P.M., on the 8th February, the French 40-gun frigate Junon, Capt. Rousseau, was chased off the Virgin Islands by the 16-gun brigs Asp and Supérieure, Capts. Robert Preston and William Ferrie. The Asp was soon left far behind, but the Supérieure, although with only four guns mounted, continued with the most persevering gallantry to follow and engage the enemy. In course of the following day the 38-gun frigate Latona, Capt. Hugh Pigot, made her appearance to leeward. At daylight on the 10th, the Junon was about 12 miles distant, and would probably have made her escape had not the Horatio, 38, Capt. George Scott, and 18-gun sloop Driver, Capt. Charles Claridge, hove in sight, at about 10h. 30m., on the French frigate's weather-bow. Thus hemmed in, the Junon gallantly defended herself in a close action of 50 minutes with the Horatio, until she had her main and mizen top-masts shot away, and sustained a loss of 130 in killed and wounded, including her gallant commander mortally, out of a crew of 323 men. Being closely pressed by the Latona, she endeavoured to haul to the wind, when her main and mizen-mast fell over the side, and at 3h. 40m. P.M. the Junon struck her colours. The Horatio, out of a crew of 270, had 7 killed; her captain and 25 wounded. The Latona, 6 wounded. The Driver, one man wounded. — Medal.

1810. Thistle and Havik. — The 10-gun schooner Thistle (18-pounder carronades), Lieut. Peter Procter, with 50 men and boys, in lat. 25° 22′ N., long. 61° 27′ W., at 5h. P.M.. brought to action, after a chase of 7 hours, the Dutch corvette Havik, pierced

for 18 guns, but mounting 6 long 4-pounders, and four 2-pounder swivels, with a complement of 52 men and boys, including the Batavian Rear-Admiral A. A. Buyskes, and was valuably laden. The engagement continued until 6h. 45m., when the Havik made all sail before the wind; but at 8h. 30m. the Thistle was again alongside, and, after some further resistance, compelled her to strike her colours. The Thistle had one man killed, her commander and 6 men wounded. On board the Havik, 1 man was killed; the Dutch admiral and 7 men were badly wounded.—Medal.

February 11.

1744. Battle off Toulon. —On the 9th February, the combined fleet of France and Spain, consisting of 28 ships of the line, including 3 of 50 guns, appeared outside the port of Toulon, where a British fleet of 27 sail of the line, exclusive of nine of 50 guns under Admiral Matthews, was cruising. The two fleets spent that day and all the next in manœuvring; and on the 11th the British admiral made the signal for battle. After waiting some time for the junction of Vice-Adm. Lestock's division, which was about five miles to windward, Adm. Matthews determined on engaging without the aid of that force. The combined fleet was under easy sail, with their heads to the southward on the starboard tack, the French ships being in the van. At 1h. P. M. the Namur, 90, bearing the flag of Adm. Matthews, closed with Adm. Navarro in the Royal Phillip, 112, and Rear-Adm. Hon. W. Rowley in the Barfleur, 90, arrived abreast of the Terrible, 74, the flag-ship of the French Admiral De Court. These ships, followed by the Marlborough, 74, Capt. Cornewall, and Norfolk, 74, Capt. Hon. J. Forbes, gallantly attacked the centre of the combined fleet; whilst the Princessa, 74, Bedford, 74, Dragon and Kingston, 50, engaged the rear division. The Barfleur was well supported by the Princess Caroline, 80, Capt. Henry Osborne; and Capt. Edward Hawke in the Berwick, 70, engaged the Poder, 74, with such effect as to compel her to surrender. The wind was so light and variable, that the ships could with difficulty keep clear of each other. The Namur, aided by the Marlborough, reduced the Royal Philip to a wreck, and succeeded in beating out of the line those ships which came to her support. The loss of the English, amounting to 92 killed, 185 wounded, fell principally on the following ships: —The Marlborough had her captain and 42 killed; Lieut. Fred. Cornewall and 120 men wounded. The Namur 8 killed; Capt. John Russell (mortally) and 11 men wounded. Barfleur, 25 men killed, and 20 wounded; Princess Caroline, 8 killed and 20 wounded; Norfolk, 9 killed and 13 wounded. The captured ship, the Poder, was destroyed on the succeeding day. The loss to the Spaniards is estimated at 1000 men killed and wounded.

1782. Fort Ostenburg stormed.—A party of seamen and marines, under Capt. Gell of the Monarca, 68, from the fleet of Vice-Adm. Sir Edward Hughes, after the reduction of Trincomalee fort in the island of Ceylon, on 5th February, determined to attack fort Ostenburg. At daybreak on the 11th, 450 men, with pioneers on each flank, advanced to the assault, and driving the enemy from the

works, despite a vigorous opposition, gained possession of the fort. The British loss on this occasion amounted to 21 killed and 42 wounded.

February 12.

1745. Rose and Conception.—The Rose, of 20 guns and 125 men, Capt. Thomas Frankland, cruising off the coast of South Carolina, after a sanguinary battle, captured the Spanish 20-gun ship Conception, with a crew of 326 men,—116 of whom were killed and 40 wounded. The prize was from Carthagena, bound to the Havannah, having, besides a valuable cargo, sixty-eight chests of silver. It is related that, when the ship was put up for sale, the captain, upon promise of reward, discovered to Capt. Frankland 30,000 pistoles, that had been concealed in the lining of the ship.

1811. Attack of Ortona.—The 32-gun frigate Cerberus, Capt. Henry Whitby, and Active, 38, Capt. J. A. Gordon, cruising off the north-east coast of Italy, in the morning of the 12th Feb. despatched the boats, under the orders of Lieut. James Dickinson, to attempt the capture of the enemy's convoy in the harbour of Ortona, formed by a large pier projecting into the sea, connected with a range of hills leading to the town, which, situated on the highest, completely commands the vessels in the port. As the boats approached at 10h. A.M., a fire of great guns and musketry was opened upon them from an armed Venetian trabaccolo and from soldiers on the beach. The British, cheering, dashed forward, and although the trabaccolo mounted six guns and was full of men, she was gallantly boarded and carried. Lieut. Dickinson then landed with the marines and small-arm men. This party had to climb up rocks of difficult ascent; but, in spite of every obstacle, they attained the strong post, and the British colours were planted at the very gates of the town. Ten vessels in the harbour were then secured, whilst the division on shore burnt two large military stores destined for the garrison of Corfu. This was accomplished with the trifling loss of 4 men wounded.

1848. Attack of Nicaragua.—Capt. Granville Loch, commanding the Alarm, 26, proceeded up the river San Juan di Nicaragua, with twelve boats, containing 260 officers and men from the Alarm and Vixen steamers; and, after a sharp action of one hour and forty minutes, with the loss of 2 men killed and 13 wounded, captured the post and fort of Scropagni, which consisted of six angular stockaded intrenchments, situated on a point under which the river ran at the rate of five miles an hour. Capt. Loch then took possession of Fort San Carlos, at the entrance of the lake of Nicaragua, whence he compelled that government to redress the insults offered to the British Protectorate of the Mosquito King; and a treaty was signed on 7th March, by which the Nicaraguan Government bound themselves to secure the King of Mosquito peaceable possession of his dominion. For this important service, which lasted 35 days, performed entirely in boats, Capt. Loch received the Companionship of the Bath.

February 13.

1808. The 20-gun ship Confiance, Capt. James Lucas Yeo, cruising off Lisbon, watcinhg the

movements of the Russian squadron lying in the Tagus, sent her cutter and jolly-boat, under the command of master's mate Robert Trist, to row guard at the entrance of the river. Perceiving a French gun-vessel at anchor under fort St. Pedro, between Belem and San Julien, he instantly attacked her, and in spite of a determined resistance, carried the gun-vessel No. 1., commanded by an *enseigne de vaisseau*, mounting one long 24-pounder, and two brass sixes, with 100 stand of arms and 50 men, of whom 3 were killed and 9 badly wounded; but the British, though fired upon in their approach, did not lose a man. Mr. Trist was deservedly promoted for this truly gallant exploit.—**Medal.**

1810. Basque Roads.—Three chasse-marées, having grounded on the reef that projects from the point of Chatelaillon, between the Isle d'Aix and Rochelle, the boats of the squadron, under the orders of Lieut. G. H. Guion, were immediately despatched, consisting of three from the Christian VII., three from the Armide, and two from the Seine, for the purpose of destroying the grounded vessels. As the eight boats advanced towards the chasse-marées, nine French boats, each carrying a 12-pounder carronade and six swivels, and rowing from 20 to 30 oars, pulled out to intercept them. Lieut. Guion made a feint of retreating to decoy the flotilla from their shore defences. The enemy, encouraged by this apparent flight, exultingly pursued their opponents, until Lieut. Guion pulled round, and, followed by the other boats, stood towards them. The French immediately retreated; but the Christian VII.'s barge, in which was Lieut. Guion, boldly advanced along their rear until she reached the third boat. Finding, however, that the rearmost boat was the only one likely to be attacked with any prospect of success, Lieut. Guion gallantly laid her on board and carried her, with the loss of two men killed and three wounded, including the French officer. The British, having destroyed the chasse-marées on the reef, returned to their ships without incurring any loss. Lieut. Guion was promoted.—**Medal.**

1814. Skirmish off Toulon.—A French squadron of three sail of the line and three frigates was chased into Toulon by the British fleet, under Sir Edward Pellew. The Boyne, 98, closely followed by the Caledonia, 120, bearing the flag of the commander-in-chief, gallantly engaged the enemy; and in endeavouring to cut off the Romulus, 74, the Boyne was in great danger of getting on shore. After a spirited action, and being also fired upon by the numerous batteries, the British relinquished the pursuit. The Boyne had 2 killed and 40 wounded. The Romulus had 70 killed and wounded, and the Adrienne frigate 11 men wounded.

February 14.

1797. Battle off Cape St. Vincent.—At 6h. 30m. A.M., Adm. Sir John Jervis, having under his command 15 ships of the line, 7 frigates, 2 sloops, and a cutter, was about 8 leagues to the westward of Cape St. Vincent, standing in two divisions, close hauled on the starboard tack, with the wind W. by S. when the Spanish fleet under Adm. Cordova hove in sight. At 11h. it was found to consist of 26 sail of the line, 12 frigates, and a brig, formed in two divisions, the main

body bearing down to form a junction with the 6 ships to leeward. In order to prevent this, the British formed the line of battle ahead, in close order, and stood boldly on towards the enemy. The Spanish admiral consequently wore round on the larboard tack, steering free; and 2 three-deckers and 1 ship of 74 guns having succeeded in joining the 6 detached ships, at 11h. 30m. the leading ships of the British engaged the Spanish weather division; and at about ten minutes past noon the Culloden, 74, having passed beyond the enemy's rear, tacked, as did successively the Blenheim, 98, Prince George, 98, and Orion, 74. The Spanish lee division having opened their fire, the Colossus, 74, became disabled by a three-decker; but the Orion gallantly interposing, compelled her opponent to withdraw. The Orion then pressed on to the support of the leading ships. The Irresistible, 74, after engaging the two leading three-deckers of the lee division, tacked to support her own van. At about 30 minutes past noon, the Principe de Asturias, bearing a vice-admiral's flag, attempted to cut the British line ahead of the Victory. But that ship poured in such a destructive fire, that her opponent bore up in great confusion, followed by the remaining ships of the lee division, except the Oriente, which gallantly stood on to leeward of the British fleet, and succeeded in joining the ships to windward. The rearmost ship of the British line, still on the starboard tack, having so far advanced as to leave an open sea to leeward of the Spanish weather division, the advanced ships bore up together to join their companions to leeward. Upon this Commodore Nelson, in the Captain, 74, the third ship from the rear of the British line, immediately wore round, and passing between the Diadem and the Excellent, stood across the bows of the Spanish ships, and towards the British van. The leading ship of which, the Culloden, at 1h. 20m. opened her fire upon the Santissima Trinidada, and 10 minutes afterwards the Captain arriving up, also engaged that ship. Seeing the near approach of the Blenheim, Prince George, and other ships, the Spanish admiral hauled up on the starboard tack. The captain now pushed on in search of another opponent. The Excellent, 74, at 2h. 30m., arrived abreast of the Salvador del Mundo, 112, and, engaging her for some time, crossed her bows and passed on to the support of the Captain, then opposed to the San Nicolas, 80, which in luffing up ran foul of the San Josef, then much shattered, with her mizenmast gone. The Excellent next became engaged with the Santissima Trinidada, 120, already in action with the Orion and Irresistible. The fore and mizen masts of the four-decker were shot away, and she was reduced to a defenceless state, when the Spanish lee division coming up, and four other ships bearing down to her support, she was rescued from further molestation. As the Excellent shot clear of the San Nicolas the Captain renewed her fire, until her fore-topmast fell over the side, and being otherwise much disabled, the commodore determined to board his immediate opponent. The Captain accordingly ran foul of the San Nicolas with her larboard cathead striking the starboard quarter of the enemy. Capt. Berry was the first man that sprang into the mizen chains, and Nelson forced an entrance through

the quarter-galley window, speedily followed by several others. In a few minutes Capt. Berry was in possession of the poop, and the Spanish colours were hauled down. Nelson passed along the larboard gangway to the forecastle; and after a discharge of musketry into the stern of the San Josef, then lying foul of the San Nicolas, the British boarded the first-rate. At that moment a Spanish officer looking over the quarter-deck rail, said they had surrendered. At 3h. 50m., Adm. Jervis made the signal for ships to form a line in the Victory's wake; and about 5h. P.M. all firing had ceased. The total loss of the British amounted to 74 killed, 227 wounded. The killed and wounded on board the captured ships was as follows: Salvador, 112 guns, 160; San Josef, 112, 140; San Nicolas, 80, 200; and the San Ysidro, 74, 93. — **Medal.**

1807. The 20-gun ship Bacchante, Captain James Richard Dacres, and 32-gun frigate Mediator, Capt. William Furlong Wise, cruising off Cape Raphael, San Domingo, having captured a French schooner, determined on making an attack upon the adjacent fort of Samana. For this purpose the prize was sent in, under French colours, followed by the Mediator as a disguised neutral. The stratagem was so well conducted that the Mediator and Bacchante anchored within a mile and a half of the forts before they were discovered. A fire was then opened from the fort, and a mutual cannonade had continued four hours, when Capt. Wise proceeded with the boats of the two ships, and having gallantly stormed, carried the fort without a casualty. The loss of the British amounted to two men killed and 17 wounded.

1813. The barge of the Bacchante, 38, with a crew of 23 officers and men, under Lieut. Silas Thomas Hood, captured the French gun-vessel Alcinous, of two long 24-pounders and 45 men, steering for Otranto, and last from Corfu.

February 15.

1805. St. Fiorenzo and Psyché. — On the 13th Feb., the San Fiorenzo, mounting 42 guns, Capt. Henry Lambert, cruising off Vizagapatam, at 5h. A.M. discovered the French 40-gun frigate Psyché, mounting 36 guns, Capt. Bergeret, with two prizes, under the land. Light and baffling winds continued until the morning of the 14th, when the chase was continued. At 7h. 30m. P.M., the San Fiorenzo came up with and took possession of the Thetis, late country ship; and it was ascertained that the other prize was now the Equivoque of 10 guns and 40 men. At 8h. 10m. the two frigates commenced a furious action within musket-shot, and were warmly engaged until 9h. P.M., when the Psyché fell on board her opponent. In about a quarter of an hour, the ships got clear of each other, and the action continued, the Equivoque occasionally taking part in it. At 11h. 30m., the San Fiorenzo hauled off to reeve new braces and repair her rigging. At midnight she bore up to renew the conflict, and was about to open her broadside, when a boat from the Psyché came alongside with a message, stating that Capt. Bergeret, from motives of humanity to the survivors of his crew, had surrendered. Out of her complement of 253 men and boys, the San Fiorenzo had 10 killed; Lieut. W. Dawson, and 36 wounded. The Psyché had her

second captain, two lieutenants, and 54 men killed, and 70 officers and men wounded, out of a crew of 240.—Medal.

1809. Capture of Var.—On the 14th February, in the morning, the 38-gun frigate Belle Poule, Capt. James Brisbane, when about 12 leagues to the northward of the island of Corfu, chased a suspicious sail. Capt. Brisbane, believing that her intention was to enter the gulf of Velona, shaped the course of the Belle Poule accordingly. On the 15th, at daybreak, the chase, which was the French frigate-built store ship Var, mounting 22 long 8-pounders and four 24-pounder carronades, with a crew of 200 men, was discovered moored with cables to the fortress of Velona, mounting 14 long 18- and 24-pounders; and upon an eminence commanding the anchorage was another strong fort. At 1h. P.M., the Belle Poule opened upon the Var a well-directed fire. Finding that the forts made no effort to protect her, the French ship, after the discharge of a few ineffective shot, hauled down her colours; but, before she could be taken possession of, the greater part of the crew had escaped to the shore.

February 16.

1782. Capture of French Convoy.—The squadron, under Vice-Adm. Sir Edward Hughes, being in want of stores and provisions, sailed from Trincomalee on 31st January, 1782, and arrived at Madras roads on 8th February. Learning on the same day that a French squadron, consisting of thirty vessels, were at anchor about twenty leagues to the northward of that port, and being reinforced by three ships on the 9th, every possible expedition was used to get on board the stores and provisions; but, before it was completed, the enemy's squadron made its appearance on the 15th, and came to an anchor about four miles without the road. Preparation of defence was made to resist an attack; but about four in the afternoon Commodore De Suffrein suddenly weighed, and stood to the southward. Having embarked three hundred men of the 98th regiment, which were distributed on board the ships worse manned, the British pursued the enemy under easy sail. At daybreak on the 16th, the French ships of the line and a frigate were seen about four leagues to the eastward of the British squadron, whilst the rest of the frigates, with the transports, were about three leagues to the SW., steering for Pondicherry. Sir Edward having made the signal for a general chase in that quarter, in order if possible to cut off their transports, the copper-bottomed ships came up with, and captured six sail of the convoy, five of which were English ships taken by the enemy when to the northward of Madras. The sixth was the Lauriston, taken by the Iris, deeply laden with military stores, and had on board 300 troops.

1783. Capture of Concorde.—The French 36-gun frigate Concorde, after a long chase and gallant resistance, was captured near Antigua by the Magnificent, 74, Capt. Robert Linzee.

1798. Scipion, 20, French privateer, captured by boats of Alfred, 74, Capt. Totty, from under the batteries of Basseterre, Guadaloupe.

February 17.

1782. Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Hughes, K. B., with his squadron, arrived in Madras roads on the 8th February, and, learning the arrival of a French fleet on the coast, put to sea on the 16th in pursuit of the enemy, with the following ships: — Superb, 74, Vice-Admiral (b) Sir Edward Hughes; Exeter, 64, Commodore Richard King; Hero, 74, Monarch, 68, Eagle, 64, Monmouth, 64, Worcester, 64, Burford, 64, Isis, 50, Seahorse, 24. Commodore Suffrein, emboldened by the supposed inferiority of the British squadron, appeared off Madras roads with the design of attacking it, but, on perceiving nine two-decked ships instead of six, as he expected, he made dispositions for his own defence. On the appearance of the French squadron in the offing, the British got under way in pursuit, and in the night recaptured several vessels. Continuing to stand to the south-east, the two squadrons at daybreak on the 17th came in sight of each other. The enemy was soon observed coming down before the wind to the attack, consisting of the following: — Héros, 74; Annibal, 74, Orient, 74, Artisien, 74, Sévère, 64, Vengeur, 64, Brilliant, 64, Sphinx, 64, Ajax, 64, Flammand, 50, Hannibal, 50, (late British), with 4 frigates and a corvette. At 4h. P. M., the British formed in line on the larboard tack; their centre and rear was attacked by the French in double line abreast. The sternmost ship, the Exeter, suffered severely, having four ships upon her at one time; and with those between her and Superb bore the brunt of the action. The wind was so light that the van, in which were the heaviest British ships, could not tack to their support. The action had continued two hours with undiminished vigour, when, at about 6h. P. M., a squall came on from the south-east, which took the British ships aback; and as they paid off to the north-east, they steered in the direction to assist the ships in the centre. Upon this, the French discontinued the action, and hauled to the northward, leaving the majority of their opponents in no condition for pursuit. The total loss of the British was 32 killed and 83 wounded.

1797. Reduction of Trinidad. —A squadron off our sail of the line under Rear-Adm. Henry Harvey, with several transports conveying troops, having anchored within range of the batteries of the island of Trinidad, at 2h. A. M. on the 17th flames were observed bursting from one of the Spanish ships in Shaggaramus bay. In a short time three others were on fire; and the San Damaso, 74, was brought off by the boats of the squadron. The ships destroyed were the San Vincente, 80, Gallardo and Arrogante, 74, and Cecilia, 36. On the 18th the island capitulated.

1810. Reduction of Amboyna. —This colony capitulated to a squadron consisting of Dover, 38, Capt. Edward Tucker, Cornwallis, 44, and Samarang, 18, in which was embarked a detachment of the Madras European regiment. The conquest was accomplished with no greater loss than 5 men killed and 8 wounded. An armed brig and two cutters fell into the hands of the captors. This success led to the reduction of the Spice Islands dependent on Amboyna, and also of Manado and its dependencies.

February 18.

1653. Dutch Fleet attacked off Portland. — In the morning, the Dutch fleet, commanded by Van Tromp, consisting of 73 ships of war, having under their convoy 300 merchant ships, returning from the Isle of Rhé, were fallen in with by the English fleet of 70 sail, under Adms. Blake, Deane, and Monk, off Portland. They were divided into three squadrons under the respective commands of Tromp, De Ruyter, and Evertzeen. On discovering the English, Tromp ordered the convoy to haul their wind, while he, with his fleet in line abreast, bore down upon the English. Vice-Adm. Penn, and Rear Adm. Lawson, with about 20 ships, being many miles to windward, were the first to engage, and a hard-fought battle ensued. The Prosperous, Assistance, and Oak, were boarded by the Dutch, and carried, but eventually recovered, and the English, until reinforced, were nearly annihilated by the overpowering force opposed to them. The Dutch then hauled up and endeavoured to make off, but they were pursued and engaged until dark. During the night the English made every preparation for a renewal of the fight, and for this purpose several ships that had suffered most in the action were destroyed, and their crews distributed where required.

1800. Capture of Généreux. —At daylight on 18th February, the Alexander, 74, Lieut. Wm. Harrington (acting), fell in with and chased a French squadron under Rear-Adm. Perrée, consisting of the Généreux, 74, Badine, 28, two corvettes, and several transports, with 3000 troops, intended for the relief of the garrison of Malta. The Généreux having bore up, the Success frigate, Capt. Peard, gallantly lay across the bows of the French 74, and raked her with several broadsides. Presently afterwards, however, the Success became exposed to a fire from the Généreux, by which one man was killed, her master and eight men wounded. At 4h. 30m. P. M., the Foudroyant, 80, closely followed by the Northumberland, 74, having arrived within gunshot, the Généreux discharged her broadside, and struck her colours. Just before the French ship surrendered, Rear-Adm. Perrée was killed by a cannon-shot.

February 19.

1653. The English fleet under Admiral Blake, which had engaged the Dutch, commanded by Van Tromp, on the preceding day, was on the morning of the 19th February off the Isle of Wight, in pursuit of the enemy. At 2h. P. M., the fleets were again furiously engaged, and in course of the day five Dutch ships of war were captured and destroyed. The chase continued all night, and at 9h. A. M. on the 20th the engagement was renewed.

1801. Phœbe and Africaine. — At 4h. P. M., the 18-pounder 36-gun frigate Phœbe, mounting 44 guns, Capt. Robert Barlow, when about two leagues to the eastward of Gibraltar, discovered under the African shore the French 40-gun frigate Africaine (mounting 44 guns), Capt. Saulnier, steering to the eastward under a press of sail. The Phœbe, by her superiority in sailing, at 7h. 30m. arrived upon the enemy's larboard quarter, who, shortening sail, brought her broadside to

bear upon her opponent. The Phœbe having closed, the two ships, with their heads to the northward, continued the engagement within pistol-shot distance until 9h. 30m. P. M., when the Africaine being nearly unrigged, having five feet water in the hold, and many of her guns dismounted, struck her colours. Out of a complement of 239, the Phœbe had only one man killed; her first-lieutenant (John Wentworth Holland), master (Thomas Griffiths), and ten seamen wounded. The loss on board the Africaine was terrific: out of 715 persons (400 of whom were troops), her captain, a brigadier-general, three surgeons, ten officers, and 185 seamen and soldiers were killed; Gen. Desforneaux, two generals of brigade, 14 officers, and 125 seamen and soldiers wounded; total 200 killed, and 143 wounded. Capt. Barlow received the honour of knighthood, and Lieut. Holland was promoted to the rank of commander. The prize was added to the British navy, under the name of Amelia.—**Medal.**

1807. A squadron commanded by Vice-Adm. Sir J. T. Duckworth forced the passage of the Dardanelles, exposed to a heavy fire from the forts on each side. At 8 A. M., the leading ship, the Canopus, 80, Rear-Adm. (w.) Sir Thomas Louis, arrived abreast of the outer castles, and at 9h. 30m. passed the inner pair, successively followed by Repulse, 74; Royal George, 100, Vice-Admiral (w.) Sir J. T. Duckworth, K. B; Windsor Castle, 98; Standard, 64, having in tow bomb Meteor; Pompée, 80, Rear-Admiral Sir Sidney Smith; Thunderer, 74, having in tow bomb Lucifer; Endymion, 40; Active, 38. The only return made to the heavy cannonade of the batteries was by the mortar-vessels throwing a few shells into the forts. The loss sustained by the squadron amounted to 6 men killed and 51 wounded. A Turkish squadron, consisting of a 64-gun ship, four frigates, four corvettes, and four smaller vessels, anchored near Pointe Pesquies, having opened upon the British, Sir Sidney Smith was ordered to attack them with the Pompée, Thunderer, Standard, Endymion, and Active, whilst the vice-admiral, with the remaining ships, stood on for the anchorage, about three miles distant. The Turkish ships, as well as a redoubt on Point Pesquies, were destroyed, the British sustaining a further loss of 4 killed and 26 wounded.

February 20.

1653. Defeat of Dutch Fleet. — The English fleet under Blake, which had engaged the Dutch commanded by Van Tromp on the 18th and 19th February, continued the pursuit during the night, and at 9h. A. M. on the 20th, five of the fastest sailing ships of the line attacked the enemy's rear. The Dutch, finding themselves hard pressed, ordered the merchant ships to drop astern, thinking by this means to induce the English to forego further pursuit; but the action continued until evening. By this time, the fleets were only four leagues distant from Calais. The Dutch stood in for that anchorage; whilst the English came to an anchor off Blanc Nez. During the night, it coming on to blow, the Dutch, availing themselves of the darkness, put to sea with the flood tide, and thereby effected their escape; so that at daylight on the 21st, not a ship was to be seen. In

this determined encounter both fleets suffered severely. The loss on the part of the English was one ship sunk by the enemy, besides those destroyed after the battle of the 18th ; but, with reference to the men, although the number killed and wounded is acknowledged to have been great, we are at a loss to find any stated number. Among the killed were Capts. Bell, Mildmay, and Barker, and Mr. Sparrow the secretary. The loss of the Dutch, in the three days' actions, was eleven ships of war and sixty merchant vessels : 1500 men were killed and wounded, and 700 made prisoners.

February 21.

1759. Vestal and Bellone. — The 32-gun frigate Vestal, Capt. Samuel Hood, being some distance ahead of the squadron of Rear-Adm. Holmes, bound to North America, descried a strange sail, which she was ordered to chase, supported by the Trent, 28, Capt. John Lindsay. At 2 P.M. the Vestal arrived within gun-shot ; a running fight ensued, which continued four hours, when the enemy hauled down her colours. She proved to be the French 32-gun frigate Bellone, Captain the Comte de Beauharnois, with a crew of 220 men, forty of whom were killed, and a great number wounded. The Vestal had 5 men killed and 22 wounded. Her masts and rigging were much cut up, and her topmasts fell over the side shortly after the action. The Trent was four miles astern when the action ceased. The Bellone was commissioned under the name of Repulse.

1810. Capture of Nécessité. — The 38-gun frigate Horatio, Capt. George Scott, in lat. 33° 10′ N., long. 29° 30′ W., fell in with, and, after a long chase and a running fight of one hour, captured the French frigate-built store-ship Nécessité, mounting 26 guns, with a crew of 186 men.

February 22.

1799. Espoir and Africa.— The 14-gun brig Espoir (6-pounders), and 80 men, Captain James Sanders, when off the town of Morbella, near Malaga, at noon, chased two brigs and two xebecs, who formed in line to receive her. The Espoir exchanged broadsides in passing on opposite tacks, then put about and brought to close action the leewardmost vessel, which was the Spanish xebec Africa, mounting 14 long Spanish 4-pounders and four brass swivels, with a crew of 75 seamen and 38 soldiers. The action had continued an hour and a half, when a favourable opportunity presenting itself, the Africa was boarded, and, after a sharp struggle of 20 minutes, was carried by the British crew. The Espoir's loss amounted to two men killed and two wounded ; that of the enemy nine killed, her commander and 27 wounded.

1812. Victorious and Rivoli. —On the 21st February, the 74-gun ship Victorious, mounting 82 guns, Capt. John Talbot, and 18-gun brig Weazel, Capt. John Williams Andrew, cruising off Venice, at 3h. P.M. discovered and chased the French 74-gun ship Rivoli, mounting 80 guns, Capt. J. B. Barré ; 16-gun brigs Jena and Mercure, and Mamelouck of 8 guns, with two gunboats. The whole had sailed that morning from Venice, bound to the port of Pola, in Istria. At 4h. 15m. A.M. on the 22nd, the Weazel overtook the Mercure,

and, after engaging within pistol-shot for half an hour, the French brig blew up. At 4h. 30m. A. M., the Victorious having arrived within pistol-shot of the larboard quarter of the Rivoli, a furious combat commenced, the two ships standing towards the gulf of Trieste, with royals set, and courses brailed up. In the early part of the action Captain Talbot received a severe contusion from a splinter, which nearly deprived him of his sight, and the command devolved upon Lieutenant Thomas Ladd Peake. After the action had continued three hours, and the Rivoli had become unmanageable, Lieut. Ladd recalled the Weazel, which at 8h. A. M. stood across the bows of the Rivoli, and raked her twice. Meanwhile the Victorious maintained a steady cannonade, and at 8h. 5m. shot away the mizen-mast of the French ship. In another quarter of an hour the Rivoli fired a lee gun, and hailed the Victorious that she had struck. Her loss amounted to 400 killed and wounded, out of a crew of 810 men. The Victorious had 27 killed, her captain and 98 wounded.—Medal.

February 23.

1674. Tiger and Schaerles.—The Dutch ship Schaerles, Capt. Paschal de Witte, of thirty-six guns and 140 men, fell in with the Tiger, Capt. Harman, a small English frigate, and came with her to Cadiz. The Spaniards, jesting with De Witte, told him that he durst not fight the English captain. Admiral Evert hearing of this, told De Witte, that he must, for the honour of his nation, challenge Capt. Harman. He did so, and his admiral lent him sixty mariners and seventy soldiers. Capt. Harman, who had but 184 men, having stood out to sea, engaged the Dutch frigate in sight of the town; and, commencing the action when within pistol-shot, brought down the Dutchman's mainmast. Following up this advantage, Harman boarded and carried the Schaerles, which was in a disabled state, and had no less than one hundred and forty men killed and wounded. The Tiger had nine killed and fifteen wounded; and among the latter Captain Harman, by a musket-shot, which entered his left eye, and came out between the ear and the jawbone, but from which he perfectly recovered.

1805. Leander and Ville de Milan.—The French 40-gun ship Ville de Milan captured the British 32-gun frigate Cleopatra, Capt. Sir Robert Laurie, Bart., on 16th February, which having lost her main and mizen masts during the night after the action, was consequently jury rigged. Continuing her course homeward, accompanied by her prize, on 23rd February they were descried by the 50-gun ship Leander, Capt. John Talbot. The Leander having made all sail in pursuit, the Ville de Milan and the Cleopatra closed for mutual support, and firing a gun to leeward, each displayed a French ensign at the mainstay. At 4h. P. M., the Leander arriving within gun-shot, the enemy separated, the Cleopatra putting before the wind, and the Ville de Milan steering free, with the wind on the larboard quarter. At 4h. 30m. P. M., the Leander being within musket-shot of the Cleopatra, the captured ship hauled down the French colours and hove to. Those of the Cleopatra's original crew remaining on board, now came upon deck,

and took possession of their recovered ship. Directing her to follow, the Leander immediately made sail after the Ville de Milan, and in about an hour, having arrived alongside, the French frigate, without waiting for the discharge of a shot, surrendered.

February 24.

1744. The Solebay, 20, Capt. Bury captured the Spanish register-ship Concordia, from Vera Cruz, bound to Cadiz, after an action of nearly four hours. She had 26 guns mounted, with a crew of 140 men, seven of whom were killed and 20 wounded. The loss of the Solebay was no more than 7 men wounded. The prize had on board, in addition to a valuable cargo of merchandise, 190,000 dollars.

1809. Destruction of three Frigates.—The three French 40-gun frigates, Italienne, Calypso, and Cybèle, which had sailed from L'Orient, steering for Rochfort, at daylight were discovered by the squadron under Rear-Adm. Stopford, cruising off the Tour de Baleine. Being thus completely cut off, the enemy steered for Sables d'Olonne, closely followed by the 38-gun frigate Amelia. At about 10h. A.M. the French frigates came to an anchor in line of battle under the powerful batteries of the town. The British ships soon afterwards stood in towards the enemy in the following order :—Defiance, 74, Capt. Henry Hotham; Cæsar, 80, Rear-Adm. R. Stopford, Capt. Charles Richardson; Donegal, 74, Capt. Peter Heywood; and Amelia, 38, Capt. F. P. Irby. At 11h. A.M., the Defiance, drawing less water than the other ships, anchored in seven fathoms, within about 600 yards of the enemy's frigates, and opened her fire, which was returned by the ships as well as the batteries. In another quarter of an hour the Cæsar and Donegal opened their broadsides, the Amelia soon afterwards taking part in the cannonade. At 11h. 50m. the Cybèle and Italienne cut their cables, and ran on shore. Just as the Cæsar was compelled to haul off to get into deeper water, the Calypso cut her cable, and drove on shore stern foremost. The ebb-tide making, the ships by signal stood out, and shortly afterwards the Defiance cut her cable, and made sail towards the Cæsar. The Donegal had one man killed and six wounded. The Defiance, who bore the brunt of the action, had two killed, and 25 wounded. The French frigates having taken the ground at high water, became entire wrecks. Total loss of the enemy, 24 killed, 51 wounded.

1809. Reduction of Martinique.—A squadron, consisting of Neptune, 98, Pompée, 74; York, 74, Intrepid, 64, with numerous frigates and smaller vessels, under Rear-Adm. Sir Alexander Cochrane, with a fleet of transports, conveying 10,000 troops, under Lieut.-Gen. Beckwith, arrived off the island of Martinique on the 30th January. The army landed on the 3rd of February, and, after a series of operations, as detailed in our Military Calendar, the colony surrendered on the 24th to the arms of Great Britain.—Medal.

February 25.

1781. Cerberus and Grana.—The 32-gun frigate Cerberus, Capt. Robert Mann, when off Cape Finisterre, gave chase to the Spanish 28-gun frigate Grana, and

after a pursuit of two hours, and an action of 20 minutes, compelled her to surrender, having six men killed, and 17 wounded, out of a complement of 166.

1798. Early in the morning, the hired 4-pounder 12-gun cutter Cobourg, Lieut. Charles Webb, off Cromer, gave chase to the French 16-gun lugger privateer Revanche. At 7h. A.M. she closed with the enemy, and after a close action of two hours, the main and mizen masts of the lugger having been shot away, the crew called for quarter; but she was so much shattered, that she sank soon after her surrender. The Cobourg, out of a crew of 66, had only two men wounded. The privateer, whose crew consisted of 62 men, had seven killed and eight wounded.

1814. EUROTAS AND CLORINDE.—In the forenoon, the 24-pounder 38-gun frigate Eurotas, mounting 46 guns, Capt. John Phillimore, in the Bay, gave chase to the French 18-pounder 40-gun frigate Clorinde, mounting 46 guns, Capt. Denis Lagarde. At 5h. P.M., the Eurotas, after pouring in her starboard broadside, luffed up on the enemy's quarter, and, in the course of 20 minutes, her mizen-mast fell by the board; and nearly at the same time the Clorinde had her fore-topmast shot away. The French frigate now attempted to cross the bows of the Eurotas, which the latter evading, passed under her opponent's stern; and the two frigates, again alongside each other, renewed the action with vigour. At 6h. 20m. P.M., the Eurotas had her mainmast shot away, which fell over the starboard quarter, and almost at the same instant the mizen-mast of the Clorinde came down. At 6h. 50m. the foremast of the Eurotas fell over the starboard bow, and a few minutes afterwards the mainmast of the Clorinde shared the same fate. The Eurotas being now quite unmanageable, the Clorinde, at 7h. 10m. P.M., setting her foresail and fore-staysail, stood to the south-east, out of gunshot. Capt. Phillimore, who in the early part of the action was wounded in the shoulder by a grape-shot, now consented to go below, and the command devolved upon Lieut. Robert Smith, who immediately made preparations for getting up jury-masts. On the 26th, at daylight, when the two ships were eight miles apart, the Eurotas, under jury-courses, topsails, staysails, and spanker set, was going six and a half knots through the water in pursuit of her antagonist, the 36-gun frigate Dryad, Capt. Edward Galway, and 18-gun brig Achates, joined in the chase; and at 1h. 35m. P.M. the Clorinde surrendered, and was taken possession of by the Dryad. Out of 329 men, the Eurotas had 21 killed; Capt. Phillimore severely, and 38 wounded. The Clorinde, out of a complement of 344, had 30 men killed and 40 wounded.—**Medal.**

February 26.

1813. REDUCTION OF PONZA.—In the morning, the 32-gun frigate Thames, Captain Charles Napier, and 36-gun frigate Furieuse, Capt. William Mounsey, having on board the second battalion of the 10th regiment of foot, under Lieut.-Col. Coffin, entered the narrow channel leading to the harbour of the island of Ponza, on the coast of Naples. After exchanging a few broadsides with the batteries, the frigate anchored close to the mole-head. Col. Coffin and the troops

were then landed, and pushed for a tower into which the enemy had retreated. The appearance of this force, added to the severe fire of the ships, induced the governor to hoist a flag of truce. This led to a capitulation, and on the same day the island surrendered to the arms of His Britannic Majesty. Nor did the British lose a single man in either service, although the batteries mounted ten 24- and 18-pounders, and two 9-inch mortars, by the fire of which the Thames was hulled three times and the Furieuse twice, besides having their sails and rigging much disabled.

1841. Attack of Batteries at Anunghoy.—At 11 A.M., the breeze springing up, the 74-gun ships Blenheim and Melville, two war steamers, and four rocket-boats commenced attacking Anunghoy, whilst the 74-gun ship Wellesley, frigates Druid, Calliope, Samarang, Herald, Alligator, and Modeste were opposed to the batteries on the south, south-west, and north-west of Wantong, and the forts on the western side of the channel. In less than an hour these batteries were silenced, and the troops under Major Pratt, of 26th regiment, having landed from Madagascar and Nemesis steamers, soon became masters of the island, without sustaining any loss; and 1300 Chinese troops surrendered. The Anunghoy batteries having been silenced by the Blenheim, Melville, and Queen, Captain Sir F. Senhouse landed on the southern battery at the head of the marines under Capts. Gillespie and Whitcomb, with a party of seamen; and having driven the Chinese in all directions, before 1 P.M. the British colours were flying on the whole chain of these celebrated works. The loss sustained by the Chinese amounted to 250 killed and wounded at Wantong, and about the same number in Anunghoy, at which place Adm. Kwan and several other mandarins of rank fell.

February 27.

1806. Capture of Furet.—On the 26th February, Captain La Marre Meillerie put to sea from Cadiz with 40-gun frigates Hortense, Hermione, Rhin, and Thémis, and brig-corvette Furet, having a number of troops on board. At 9h. 15m. P.M., the Hydra, 38, and Moselle, 18, then about three miles west of Cadiz lighthouse, discovered and chased the French squadron, which, with a wind so strong and favourable, had already got outside of them. At 11 P.M. the Moselle was detached to the fleet, whilst the Hydra continued the pursuit. On the 27th, at 2h. 30m. A.M., in consequence of the French commodore having altered his course, the Hydra had considerably approached the squadron. The brig, being somewhat astern, became the object of attack, and, after two hours' further chase, the Furet, mounting 18 long 8-pounders, with a crew of 130 men, surrendered, whilst the French commodore continued his route to the westward.

1841. Expedition to China.—In the morning, the light squadron named in the preceding column proceeded up the river Tigris under the command of Capt. Herbert, who on his arrival off the first bar found the enemy strongly fortified on the left bank of the river, close to Whampoa reach, with upwards of forty war-junks, and the Cambridge, a captured Indiaman, mounting 34 guns. On the approach of

the Madagascar and Nemesis steamers, the Chinese opened a heavy fire; but the other ships arriving up, soon silenced the enemy's vessels and batteries. The marines and small-arm men then landed and stormed the works, driving before them upwards of 2000 Chinese troops, and killing nearly 300. All the defences were carried, and the Cambridge blown up. Only one man was killed on the part of the British, and 8 wounded.

February 28.

1758. CAPTURE OF ORPHÉE.—At daybreak the fleet, under Adm. H. Osborne, was off Cape De Gatt, when four large sail were discovered to leeward. Several ships were detached in pursuit of the strangers, who separated in different courses. At about 7h. P.M. the Revenge, 64, Capt. John Storr, brought the Orphée, 64, Capt. D'Herville, to close action, which was warmly maintained on both sides until 7h. 45m., when the Berwick, 64, Capt. Robert Hughes, arrived up, and having fired a broadside, the Orphée surrendered Out of a crew of 502 men, her loss amounted to 21 men killed, and 89 wounded. The Revenge had 32 killed, and Capt. Storr and 53 wounded.

1760. CAPTURE OF FRENCH SQUADRON.—At 4h. A.M., a British squadron, consisting of the 32-gun frigate Æolus, Capt. John Elliott, and 36-gun frigates Pallas and Brilliant, Capts. Michael Clements and James Loggie, on the coast of Ireland, fell in with a French squadron of five frigates under Capt. Thurot, which escaped from Dunkirk on 17th October, 1759, conveying 1500 troops, consisting of the Marshal Belleisle, 44, 545 men (including troops), Blonde 32, 400 men, and 26-gun ship Terpsichore, 300 men. After a variety of adventures, among the most important of which was the taking of Carrickfergus, the French squadron, reduced to three frigates, was returning to France; but information having reached Capt. Elliott at Kinsale, that officer at once proceeded in search of the French commodore. The chase continued from 4h. A.M. until 9h. A.M., when the Æolus brought the 44 to close action, and, being well supported by her consorts, the French ships had all surrendered by 10h. 30m. A.M. Capt. Thurot died nobly in defending his ship, nor were her colours struck until she was reduced to a sinking state, and her decks covered with the slain. This ship also had her bowsprit, mizen-mast, and main-yard, shot away. The Æolus had four killed and fifteen wounded; Pallas one killed, and five wounded; and the Brilliant eleven wounded.

February 29.

1758. MONMOUTH AND FOUDROYANT. — The 74-gun ships Swiftsure, Capt. Thos. Stanhope, 64-gun ships Monmouth and Hampton Court, Capts. Arthur Gardiner and Hon. J. A. Hervey, detached from the fleet of Adm. Osborne, off Cape De Gatt, went in pursuit of the Foudroyant, of 84 guns. At 8h. P.M., the Monmouth having run her consorts out of sight, closed with the enemy's ship, and a furious action commenced. Capt. Gardiner was one of the first wounded, but he refused to quit the deck, and remained encouraging his men to fight the ship. Having succeeded in knocking away some of the

Foudroyant's spars, the Monmouth placed herself close on her opponent's quarter, and for four hours maintained the unequal contest. At 9h. P.M., Captain Gardiner was mortally wounded by a musket-ball in the forehead, and the command devolved upon Lieut. Robert Carket. At 9h. P.M. the Monmouth's mizen-mast was shot away, which was soon followed by the mizen-mast of the Foudroyant; and shortly afterwards the French ship's main-mast shared the same fate. The action was nevertheless continued until 12h. 30m. A.M., by which time the Foudroyant's fire had nearly ceased. The Swiftsure now arriving up, Capt. Stanhope hailed the French ship to know if she had struck; being answered by a volley of musketry, and a few guns, the Swiftsure opened her fire, and after the second broadside the Foudroyant surrendered. Her loss amounted to 190 killed and wounded. The Monmouth lost her captain and 27 men killed, and 79 wounded. The Foudroyant mounted 42-pounders on the lower, and 24s on the main deck, whilst the Monmouth had only 12s on the main, and 24s on the lower battery; so that the comparative weight of metal stood thus, — Monmouth, 540 lbs., Foudroyant, 1136 lbs. Lieut. Carket obtained the promotion he had so well merited, and was appointed to the ship he had so gloriously won.

March 1.

1797. The 32-gun frigate Terpsichore, Captain Richard Bowen, off Cadiz, fell in with the Spanish 120-gun ship Santissima Trinidada, in a dismasted state. At 10h. A.M., she brought the three-decker to action, and continued the engagement until midnight, when the frigate hauled off to repair damages.

1799. SYBILLE AND FORTE.— The 18-pounder 38-gun frigate Sybille, mounting 48-guns, Capt. Edward Cooke, which sailed from Madras, being off the South Sand Heads, on 28th February, at 8h. 30m. P. M., discovered three sail. These were the 24-pounder French 44-gun frigate Forte, Capt. B. Le Long, mounting 48-guns, and two Indiamen which she had captured. At 10h. the Sybille having neared the strangers, tacked, and, shortening sails to her topsails, jib, and spanker, steered for the centre ship. At about midnight the Forte crossed the Sybille's bows, and discharged her broadside. The latter, reserving her fire, tacked when the Forte was abaft her beam, and when she arrived on her opponent's weather and larboard quarter, bore up, passed close under her stern; then, hauling up under her lee, engaged her within pistol-shot distance. At 1h. 30m. on 1st March, Capt. Cooke was mortally wounded, and the command devolved upon Lieut. Lucius Hardyman. The action continued unabated until 2h., when the firing having ceased on board the Forte, she was hailed to know if she had surrendered. No reply being made, the Sybille renewed her fire. After a second cessation, and obtaining no answer to the hail another broadside was thrown in. This brought down the enemy's foremast, quickly followed by her main and mizen masts and bowsprit; and at 2h. 28m. P.M. the Sybille ceased firing. Out of a complement, including troops, of 371 men and boys, the British loss amounted to 5 killed, Captain Cooke (mortally) and 16 men

wounded. Out of a crew of 370, the Forte had 65 men killed, including her captain and first lieutenant, and 80 wounded. The prize was commissioned by Lieut. Hardyman; but unfortunately. she was subsequently wrecked near the entrance of the Red Sea, —Medal.

1807. The boats of the 50-gun ship Glatton, Capt. Thomas Secombe, under the orders of Lieut. Edward Watson, covered by the Hirondelle brig, Lieut. George A. E. Skinner, proceeded to cut out a Turkish ship in the port of Sigri. This service was gallantly accomplished, with severe loss. Lieut. Watson and 4 men were killed, and 9 wounded. The captured vessel had formerly been a French corvette of 18 guns, but 10 were at this time mounted.

March 2.

1709. Du Guai Trouin defeated. — The 70-gun ship Assurance, Capt. Anthony Tollet; Hampshire, 60, Capt. the Hon. H. Maynard; and Assistance, 50, Capt. Abraham Tudor, being off the Lizard, with a convoy of traders from Cork bound to England, discovered four ships standing towards them. At 8h. A.M., the strangers bearing down, the convoy was ordered to disperse, and Capt. Tollet formed his three ships in line to receive the enemy. Arriving within musket-shot, Commodore Du Guai Trouin, in the Achille, 70, ranged up so close alongside the Assurance that she fell on board, and a furious cannonade was maintained on both sides for 30 minutes. The two ships separated; but in a short time again closed, and renewed the contest, until the Achille made sail after the merchantmen. The three other French ships, mounting from 40 to 50 guns each, then ranged up alongside the Assurance, but she soon compelled them to haul off. The Assurance was much disabled, and her loss amounted to 25 killed and 53 wounded. Capt. Tollet, who had been four months on the sick list, was taken on deck in a chair, in which he was wounded, but refused to go below. The Hampshire had 2 killed and 11 wounded; the Assistance 8 killed and 20 wounded; and among the latter her captain mortally.

1801. Bienvenue, 14, taken by Cobourg, 14, Lieut. Wright, in the North Sea.

1808. In the morning the 18-gun brig Sappho, Capt. George Langford, off Scarborough, chased the Danish brig Admiral Yawl, Capt. James Jorgenson. At 1h. P.M., the stranger fired a broadside at the Sappho, who immediately bore down and brought her antagonist to close action, which was obstinately sustained for 30 minutes, when the Admiral Yawl struck her colours. The prize mounted 28 guns on two decks: on the first deck she had 12 carronades, 18-pounders; and on the second, or principal deck, 16 long 6-pounders, with a complement of 83 men, of whom 3 were killed. The Sappho had 2 men wounded. — Medal.

March 3.

1747. Spanish register-ship Vestal, pierced for 60-guns, valued at 150,000*l.*, captured on the Jamaica station by Enterprise, 40, Capt. Holmes.

1800. Capture of Vengeance, 18.—In the night, the 36-gun frigate Néréide, Capt. Frederick Williams, cruising off the Penmarcks, discovered to

windward the Bellone of 30-guns, Vengeance, 18, Favorite 16, Heron 16, and a schooner of 14. At daylight on the 2nd, they were seen all lying to, as if waiting the attack of the British frigate, but just as the Néréide had arrived within gun-shot of them, they made sail on different courses, pursued by the Néréide, who, on the morning of the 3rd, regained a sight of one of the ships, and, after a run of 12 hours, captured the Vengeance.

1807. Repassing of the Dardanelles.—The squadron under Vice-Admiral Sir J. T. Duckworth, which forced the passage of the Dardanelles on the 19th February, after much time had been frittered away in menaces and proclamations, on the 1st of March got under way, by signal from the admiral, and at 8 h. 25 m. the whole of the ships were under sail in line of battle; and, after standing off and on before Constantinople during the day, anchored about six miles above Point Pesquies. On the 3rd, the squadron, under topsails, proceeded down the channel in the same order as they had sailed up on 19th February, except that the Active was ahead of the Endymion, and, instead of the Standard, the Endymion had the Meteor in tow. On approaching the castle of Abydos, the two castles, the battery on Point Pesquies, and the other forts successively opened fire as the ships arrived abreast of them. A mutual cannonade was kept up until 11h. 40m., and at a little before noon the squadron anchored off Cape Janizary, out of the reach of further molestation,—several ships having been struck by stone shot weighing 700lbs. The loss of the British amounted to 29 killed, 138 wounded; and the total loss incurred in this expedition was 46 killed and 235 wounded

March 4.

1676. Attack upon Tripoli.—A squadron under Rear-Adm. Sir John Narborough, which had been despatched to Tripoli, to punish the still continued piracies of the corsairs, arrived off that place on the 16th January. The nature of Sir John's instructions being to try the effects of negotiation, he directed Lieut. Cloudesley Shovel to wait upon the Dey; at the same time he was to make observations on the strength of the place. But the Dey, despising the youth of Mr. Shovel, treated him with much disrespect, and sent him back with an indefinite answer to his communication. On his return to the ship the lieutenant reported what had occurred to the admiral; upon which he was again sent with a more peremptory message; but this was still more uncourteously received. The remarks which he had been able to make on the position of the shipping induced the admiral to attempt their destruction, and accordingly on the 4th of March, in the middle of the night, the boats of the squadron were despatched under the orders of Lieut. Shovel. The English having approached unperceived, took the guard-ship, and then proceeded undiscovered, towards four other ships, mounting 50, 36, 24 and 20 guns. These were all boarded and carried; and, having set them on fire, the boats returned to their ships without incurring any loss in this enterprise. The boldness of this measure so terrified the Dey of Tripoli, that he immediately sued for peace.

The terms not being satisfactory, and the treaty in consequence delayed, Sir John Narborough cannonaded the town, and landing a party of men, burnt the store-houses containing timber. The admiral then sailed for Malta, but returning suddenly, induced the Dey to enter into a treaty to discontinue his piratical proceedings.

1804. Capture of Curieuse. —In the night, the barge and pinnace of 74-gun ship Blenheim, Capt. W. Ferris, having on board 50 officers and men, under the orders of Lieut. Thomas Furber, made a gallant but unsuccessful attempt to cut out the French schooner Curieuse, lying chain-moored under a fort at the town of St. Pierre, Martinique. The schooner had made formidable preparations of defence, having triced her boarding nettings to her lower mastheads, and rigged her sweeps out on each side. Notwithstanding this, and a heavy fire of great guns and musketry, as well from the schooner as from the forts, a party of soldiers drawn up on the beach, and some vessels, Lieut. Furber and his followers gallantly boarded and carried the Curieuse. But no sooner were her cables cut, than, held fast by the chain, she swung round and grounded on the beach. Further attempts being useless, the two boats returned to the Blenheim, having thee men killed, five officers and 14 men wounded, and three missing.

March 5.

1800. Capture of Heureux. —At 8h. A.M., the 36-gun frigate Phœbe, Capt. Sir Robert Barlow, cruising to the westward, was borne down upon by the French privateer Heureux, of 22 long brass 12-pounders and 220 men, supposing the Phœbe to be an Indiaman. Not discovering her mistake until within musket-shot, the Heureux wore upon the frigate's weather bow, and hauled up upon the same tack, hoping by a well-directed fire to disable the Phœbe's masts and rigging, and thereby effect her escape. As soon as the British had recovered from their surprise, a few well-thrown broadsides compelled the daring privateer's-man to haul down his colours. The Phœbe had three men killed and three wounded. Heureux, 18 men killed and 25 wounded. The Heureux was a very complete flush-decked ship, coppered and copper-fastened, highly finished, and admeasuring 598 tons. She was commissioned under the same name, as a 22-gun post-ship.

1805. Rose, French privateer, mounting one long gun, with a crew of 45 men, cut out from Guadaloupe by Mr. Salmon and 12 men, in the cutter of the Eclair, 18.

March 6.

1793. The French lugger Castine, captured in the North Sea by Iris, 32, Capt. Lumsdaine.

1797. French privateer Actif, 18, taken in the Channel by Phaeton, 38, Capt. Hon. Robert Stopford.

1797. The Alcmene 32, Capt. Brown, cruising on the coast of Ireland, captured the French 16-gun privateer, Surveillante.

1799. Infatigable, 18, French privateer, captured in the Channel by Ethalion, 38, Capt. Countess.

March 7.

1762. Milford and Gloire. —At 10h. A.M. the 28-gun frigate Milford, Capt. Robert Mann,

in lat. 34° 15′ N., long. 25° 7′ W., gave chase to the French letter-of-marque Gloire, pierced for 20 guns, but only mounting 16 long 6-pounders, and 10 swivels, with a crew of 94 men. After a run of twelve hours, an action commenced, in the early part of which Captain Mann was mortally wounded; and the command devolved upon Lieut. Day, who boldly fought the ship until 11h. 30m. P.M., when he also was mortally wounded by a musket-ball through the head. The second lieutenant, Mr. Nash, then took the command, and continued the action until 2h. 33m. A.M. on the 8th, when the Gloire hauled down her colours, having six men killed and 18 wounded. The Milford, besides the loss of her captain and first lieutenant, had two men killed and 13 wounded.

1778. YARMOUTH AND RANDOLPH.—The Yarmouth, 64, Capt. Vincent, sent to escort the homeward-bound vessels, on 7th March, at 5 A.M., when about 50 leagues to the eastward of Barbadoes, chased six sail, and at 9h. A.M. closed with the largest, which, hoisting American colours, discharged her broadside. The fire was instantly returned, and, after an engagement of half an hour, the enemy's ship blew up. Although the Yarmouth was fortunately to windward, she was in a manner covered with the fragments of her opponent, and had 5 men killed and twelve wounded. On the 12th, some of the wreck was picked up, with four men on it who had been blown up in the ill-fated ship, and from them it was learnt that she was the Congress ship of war Randolph, of 36 guns and 305 men. Her consorts were the Moultrie, 20, and three armed brigs, which had sailed from Charlestown, South Carolina, about a month before.

1804. RECAPTURE OF GORÉE.—The British settlement of Gorée, which surrendered to a French force on 18th January, remained in their quiet possession until the morning of 7th March, when the Inconstant, 36, Capt. E. S. Dickson, accompanied by a store-ship and 3 transports, arrived off the place. The appearance of English colours on the citadel induced Capt. Dickson to send the cutter, with Lieut. Pickford, to ascertain in whose possession it really was. Not receiving any information, three boats were despatched under Mr. Runciman, midshipman, to cut a ship out of the harbour, and this service was gallantly executed under a heavy fire from the batteries, which sunk one of the boats and wounded one man. Preparations were made to disembark the troops; but at daybreak on the 8th, English colours were seen flying over the French at the fort, the garrison having on the previous evening capitulated to Lieut. Pickford. Thus was the settlement of Gorée restored without the loss of a man to the British.

1814. The boats of the frigates Belvidera and Endymion, and Rattler sloop, under the orders of Lieut. John Sykes, drove on shore at Sandy Hook, and destroyed the United States privateer Mars, of 15 guns and seventy men.

March 8.

1748. REDUCTION OF PORT LOUIS, HISPANIOLA.—An attack was made on Port Louis, Hispaniola, by a squadron of six sail of the line and a ship of 50 guns, under Rear-Admiral Charles

Knowles, in the 80-gun ship Cornwall. Although the reduction of the place was achieved, it was severely bought, no less than seventy men being killed and wounded on board the squadron; and among the killed was Capt. James Rantome, of the 60-gun ship Strafford.

1801. Expedition to Egypt. — A fleet under Admiral Lord Keith, consisting of 7 ships of the line, with frigates, troop-ships, &c., numbering about 70 sail, having on board 16,000 troops, anchored in Aboukir bay on the 1st March; but a succession of northerly gales prevented the disembarkation until the morning of the 8th. The French troops assembled to dispute the landing, amounting to 7000 men, under Gen. Friant, who were formed behind the sand-hills, protected by fifteen pieces of heavy artillery and numerous field-pieces and mortars. In spite of a destructive cannonade from the guns on the heights and also from the castle of Aboukir, the boats moved on in excellent order; and in a short time the troops, having hastily formed on the beach, dashed at the enemy, and drove them from their position. Before the evening of the 9th, the whole army, together with their stores and provisions, were landed. Sir Sidney Smith was then detached, with 1000 seamen, to serve with the army, who, with their wonted energy, under their daring leader, dragged cannon up the heights. The loss amounted to 20 killed and 70 wounded; that of the army, 124 killed, 585 wounded.—Medal.

1806. In the evening, the 44-gun frigate Egyptienne, Captain the Hon. Charles Paget, anchored off the port of Muros in Spain, and despatched her boats, under the command of Captain Philip Charles Cosby Handfield, to attempt the capture of a frigate-built privateer lying there. Although this ship (which was the Alcide of Bordeaux, pierced for 34 guns) was moored close to the beach, under the protection of two batteries that kept up an incessant fire, she was boarded and captured without a casualty on the part of the British.

1808. San Fiorenzo and Piémontaise. — The 36-gun frigate San Fiorenzo, mounting 42 guns, Capt. George Nicholas Hardinge, on her return to Bombay on the 6th March, at 8h. A.M. discovered on her starboard beam the French 40-gun frigate Piémontaise (mounting 46 guns), Capt. Epron, which, after an action of ten minutes, bore away under all sail. At 6h. 20m. A.M. on the 7th, the two frigates being within point-blank range, the action recommenced, and continued until 8h. 15m., when the Piémontaise bore up before the wind, leaving her antagonist with her main-topsail-yard cut in two, main-royal-mast shot away, and her standing and running rigging much disabled. The loss of the San Fiorenzo on this day amounted to 8 killed and 14 wounded. The Piémontaise, at daylight on the 8th, was about four miles distant. At 9h. A.M., being perfectly refitted, the San Fiorenzo bore up under all sail, and, at 4h. P.M., the two frigates passing on opposite tacks within 80 yards, the action recommenced. In the second broadside a grape-shot killed Captain Hardinge, and the command devolved upon Lieut. Wm. Dawson. As the Piémontaise reached the beam of her opponent, she wore round, and a close engagement was maintained until 5h. 49m. P.M., when she struck her co-

lours. Out of a crew (augmented by 200 lascars) of 566 men, the Piémontaise had 48 killed and 112 wounded. The total loss of the San Fiorenzo in the three days was 13 killed and 25 wounded. —Medal.

March 9.

1741. Reduction of Carthagena. — Vice-Admiral Vernon, with 29 sail of the line, several frigates, and a large fleet of transports, conveying 12,000 troops under Major-Gen. Lord Cathcart, anchored in Plaza Grande bay on 4th March, between Carthagena and Point de Canoa; and on the 9th the ships moved in to the attack. The only entrance to the harbour is six miles to the westward of the city, between two peninsulas called the Terra Bomba and the Barradera. This entrance, called the Bocca Chica, is so narrow that only one ship can enter at a time. On the Terra Bomba side was the fort of St. Louis, mounting 82 guns and 3 mortars, fort St. Philip of seven, St. Jago of 15, and a smaller battery of 4 guns. On the Barradera side, a battery of 15 and another of 5 guns, and, facing the entrance of the harbour, on a small island, fort St. Josef, mounting 21 guns; and the Bocca was in addition protected by a strong boom thrown across, flanked by the broadsides of 4 line-of-battle ships. The Princess Amelia soon silenced the batteries on the Terra Bomba side, and about noon the forts of St. Jago and St. Philip were not only silenced by the Norfolk, Russel, and Shrewsbury, but the troops landed and took possession. The cannonade continued until evening. The Shrewsbury, from having been exposed to a raking fire from the enemy's ships, as well as from the batteries, sustained a loss of 20 men killed and 40 wounded; whilst the loss on board the Norfolk and Russel was but inconsiderable. For the subsequent operations, see 30th March.

1778. Early in the morning, the Ariadne, 32, Capt. Pringle, and Ceres sloop, cruising for the protection of the homeward trade from Barbadoes, chased two ships, and, about noon, brought to action, and compelled to surrender, the Alfred, belonging to Congress, mounting twenty guns 9-pounders, with a crew of 180 men. Her consort, the Raleigh, of 32 guns, was pursued until 10 A.M. on the 10th; but she effected her escape.

1797. Capture of Résistance, 40, and Constance, 22. — Early in the morning, the 18-pounder 36-gun frigates San Fiorenzo and Nymphe, 12-pounders, Captains Sir Harry Neale and John Cooke, having reconnoitred Brest, were standing out towards the fleet under Lord Bridport, when they discovered the French 40-gun frigate Résistance and 22-gun corvette Constance steering towards that port. At this time, Pointe St. Matthieu was no more than three leagues distant, the French fleet of 14 sail of the line and six frigates in sight from the tops, and the wind fair for sailing out of Brest. After a slight contest, the Résistance struck her colours; and the Constance, after a gallant defence and being much disabled, also surrendered. Neither of the British ships suffered the slightest loss; but the Résistance had 10 men killed and 9 wounded, and the Constance 8 men killed and 6 wounded. Both ships were commissioned, the Résistance by the name of Fis-

gard, and the Constance by her own name.

March 10.

1705. Destruction of a French Squadron.—The fleet under Sir John Leake, off Cabrita Point, at daylight discovered five large ships, which were chased by the squadron under Sir Thos. Dilkes, consisting of the Revenge, Newcastle, Antelope, Expedition, and a Dutch ship, followed by the remainder of the fleet. At first the enemy made for the Barbary shore, but finding themselves gained upon, they stood towards the Spanish coast. At 9h. A.M. the Arrogant, of 60 guns, surrendered. The Magnanime, 74, bearing the flag of Admiral de Pontis, and Fleur-de-lis, 86, after a gallant resistance, were driven on shore to the westward of Morbella, and totally destroyed. The Ardent, 66, and Marquis, 56, were captured by two Dutch ships.

1757. The British 3-pounder 8-gun sloop Harpy, Capt. Thomas Burnet, on her return from Jersey, was attacked by the French privateer Infernal, mounting six 6-pounders, eight 4-pounders, and 6 swivels, with a crew of 75 men. The commander of the Harpy grappled the privateer, and carried her by boarding after a slight opposition.

1796. Capture of Bonne Citoyenne, 20. — The 38-gun frigate Phæton, Captain Robert Stopford, captured French 20-gun ship Bonne Citoyenne of 511 tons, off Cape Finisterre. The prize was commissioned under the same name, and was for a long time the finest vessel of her class in the British navy.

March 11.

1762. Bonton, 20, French privateer, captured off Lisbon by Blonde, 32, Capt. Kennedy.

1810. Capricieuse, 16, French privateer, captured in the Downs by Echo, 16, Capt. Keen.

1812. Cerf, French privateer, captured off Calais by Phipps, 14, Capt. Wells.

March 12.

1841. Capture of the Macao Fort. — An attempt was made to approach Canton through a hitherto unfrequented passage, by the Madagascar, 44, Modeste, 18, and Sulphur, accompanied by armed boats, in which were embarked several detachments of marines from the fleet. Having arrived within two miles of Canton, Capt. Herbert summoned the Macao Passage fort to surrender, but without success. On the following day, the 13th, the Modeste and Madagascar opened their fire upon this fort, mounting 22 guns of different calibre, having also eight dismounted guns of small size placed on a raised embankment, to which a train was laid calculated to sweep the causeway and platform. From the small island on which the fort was built, a strong raft stretched to the shore, and another, imperfectly constructed, communicated with a village on the opposite side. After some firing from the Modeste, the boats dashed on, and were soon in possession of the fort, with the comparatively trifling loss of three men wounded. The proximity of this fort to Canton, and its position as a convenient rendezvous, made it desirable to be held in possession. The marines belonging to the advanced squadron, under the command of

Lieut. Stransham, were accordingly placed in garrison.

March 13.

1761. VENGEANCE AND ENTREPRENANTE. — The 26-gun frigate, Vengeance, Capt. Gamaliel Nightingale, mounting 20 long nines, and 6 four-pounders, captured, after an action of two hours, the French 44-gun ship Entreprenante, armed *en flûte*, having only 22 long twelve-pounders, and 4 long sixes mounted. Out of her crew of 203 men, she had 5 killed and 24 wounded. Of her crew of 200 men, the Vengeance lost 6 killed and 27 wonnded.

1780. French, 40-gun privateer, Monsieur, captured off Scilly by Alexander and Courageux of 74 guns.

1793. The 16-gun brig Scourge, Capt. George Brisac, but mounting only six 8-pounders, with a crew of 70 men, off Scilly, after an action of three hours, captured the French privateer Sans Culotte, of 12 guns, 8 long 8-pounders and 4 carronades, 12-pounders, with a complement of 81 men, of whom nine were killed and 20 wounded. The Scourge had only one man killed and one wounded.

1795. ACTION OFF TOULON.— A British fleet of 13 sail of the line, including two of 64 guns, under Vice-Adm. Hotham, after three days' pursuit near Toulon, partially engaged the French fleet under Rear-Adm. Martin, consisting of one ship of 120, 3 of 80, and 11 of 74 guns. The action commenced at 10h. 45m. A. M., and lasted until 2h. 30m. P. M. The fleets kept sight of each other during the night, and the contest was renewed on the following day.

1795. LIVELY AND TOURTERELLE. — At 7h. A. M., the 18-pounder 32-gun frigate Lively, mounting 34 guns, Capt. George Burlton, when about 13 leagues to the north of Ushant, chased the French 28-gun frigate Tourterelle, mounting 30-guns, Capt. Guillaume S. A. Montalan. The engagement lasted from 10h. 30m. A. M. until 1h. 30m. P. M., when the French ship, having had three topmasts shot away, and being much disabled in her hull, hauled down her colours. Of 250, the Lively had only two men wounded. Tourterelle, out of a crew of 230 men, had 16 killed and 25 wounded.

1797. The 14-gun cutter Viper, Lieut. John Pengelly, near Alboran, at 1 P. M. brought to action the Spanish 10-gun brig Virgin Maria, and, after a sharp contest until 3h. 10m. P. M., compelled her to surrender, having one man killed and 7 wounded; but the Viper did not sustain any loss.

1801. The British army, which landed in Aboukir bay on the 8th of March, moved forward on the 12th, and on the 13th a battle was fought, in which the seamen and marines took a very distinguished part. Mr. Wright, midshipman, and 5 seamen were killed, and nineteen seamen wounded. Of the battalion of marines under Lieut.-Colonel Smith, 22 officers and men were killed, and 34 wounded. — Medal.

1804. French privateer-schooner, Mosambique, mounting 10 guns, lying under the batteries just within the Pearl Rock, Martinique boarded and captured by the armed sloop Fort Diamond, Lieut. Thomas Forrest.

1806. CAPTURE OF MARENGO AND BELLE POULE.—French, 74-gun ship Marengo, Rear-Adm. Linois, and 40-gun frigate Belle Poule, on their return from the

East Indies, were fallen in with in lat. 26° 16′ N., long. 29° 55′ W., by squadron under Vice-Adm. Sir J. B. Warren. The Marengo was brought to action at 5h. 40m. A. M. by the London, 98, Capt. Sir H. B. Neale, and she continued gallantly to defend herself until the approach of the Foudroyant, 80, at 10h. 25m.; when she hauled down her colours, having sustained a loss of 63 men killed and 79 wounded. The Belle Poule was closely engaged by the Amazon, 38, Captain William Parker, and compelled to surrender, after sustaining a loss of 6 killed and 24 wounded. British loss, London, 10 killed, 22 wounded; Amazon, 4 killed and 5 wounded.

1811. Battle off Lissa.—A British squadron under command of Capt. William Hoste, in the Amphion, 32, with Active, 38, Capt. J. A. Gordon; Cerberus, 32, Capt. H. Whitby; and Volage, 22, Capt. P. Hornby, when off the island of Lissa, in the Adriatic, formed in line ahead on the starboard tack, sustained the attack of a Franco-Venetian squadron in two columns: Favorite, 40, Flore, 40, Bellona, 32, and Mercure, 18, forming the starboard; Danaé, 40, Corona, 40, Carolina, 32, a schooner, a xebec, and 2 gun-boats, the lee column. The action lasted from 9h. A. M. until 2h. 30m. P. M., by which time the British were in possession of the Corona and the Bellona. The Flore, after hauling down her colours, effected her escape; whilst the Favorite, in endeavouring to pass to leeward of the British line, struck on the rocks, and was burnt by her crew. Total British loss 45 men killed and 145 wounded. The Corona became a British 38-gun frigate, under the name of Dædalus, and the Bellona the Dover troop-ship.

March 14.

1779. Capture of Frélon.—The 10-gun cutter Rattlesnake, Lieut. Wm. Knell, being off the Isle of Wight, at daybreak chased two French cutters, and having brought the largest to action, her consort tacked to support her. This unequal contest was maintained until 4h. P. M., when the largest cutter hauled down her colours. The other then endeavoured to make off, but she was immediately pursued by the Rattlesnake, who laid her on board, and Lieut. Knell, at the head of his men, gallantly carried her. In the meantime his former prize made sail and escaped. The captured vessel was the Frélon de Dunkirk of 12-guns, and a crew of 82 men. Her captain and 12 men were killed, and 30 wounded. On board the Rattlesnake, Lieut. Knell and 19 men were wounded.

1795. Action off Genoa.—The French fleet under Rear-Adm. Martin, as enumerated in the preceding page, kept on the larboard tack during the night, with the wind at south-west, followed by the British. At daybreak on the 14th, Genoa bearing NE., distant seven leagues, the Ca Ira, to leeward of her fleet, in tow of the Censeur, 74. At about 5h. 30m. A. M., a breeze sprang up from NW., which brought the British fleet to windward. At 6h. 30m., the Captain and Bedford, by signal, stood for and engaged the Ca Ira and Censeur, while the remainder of the British fleet moved on, in close order of battle, towards the body of the enemy. The Captain being some distance ahead of the Bedford, was so much cut up by the united fire of the two French ships, that she was towed clear of her oppo-

nents. The Bedford, also, was so much disabled as to be towed out of the line. The Captain had 3 men killed and 9 wounded. The Bedford, 7 killed and 18 wounded. At 8h. A. M., the French wore in succession, with the intention of passing between their disabled ships and the British ; but this design was prevented by the latter edging away; consequently the French were induced to pass to windward of the British. The Illustrious and Courageux, having been sharply engaged with the Duquesne, 74, Victoire, 80, and Tonnant, 80, both ships were much shattered with loss of main and mizen masts. Their opponents passing ahead, and not being closely followed by the remainder of their line, the two disabled ships were no longer assailed. The Illustrious had 20 men killed and 70 wounded. The Courageux, 15 men killed and 33 wounded. The French fleet tacked, and stood away to the westward under all sail, leaving the Ca Ira and Censeur to their fate. These ships did not surrender without making the most gallant resistance, and their united loss was about 400 men in killed and wounded. The total loss of the British fleet amounted to 74 killed and 284 wounded.—Medal.

March 15.

1762. CAPTURE OF VENTURA. —The 24-gun ship Fowey, Capt. Joseph Mead, being off Cape Tiburon on 14th March, at 6h. 30m. brought to action the Spanish 12-pounder 26-gun frigate Ventura. The Fowey, at 8h. A. M., had sustained so much damage to her sails and rigging, that she hauled off to repair. On the following morning, she again closed with her opponent, and the action continued until 8h. 30m. A. M., when the Ventura having, out of 300 men, forty killed and as many wounded, hauled down her colours. The Fowey, out of 130 men, had 10 killed and 24 wounded.

March 16.

1782. CAPTURE OF SANTA CATALINA. — The 32-gun frigate Success, Capt. Charles Maurice Pole, and armed store-ship Vernon, of 22 long 6-pounders, Mr. John Falconner Commander, off Cape Spartel, on their voyage to Gibraltar, observed a large ship standing towards them on the larboard tack, which, on the haze clearing away, was discovered to be a large frigate with a poop, who at 5h. P. M. hoisted Spanish colours. At 6h. the Success wore and steered for the enemy's ship, with the intention of crossing her bows and engaging to leeward; but, on arriving within musket-shot, she suddenly hauled up, and, passing to windward, poured a destructive broadside into the larboard bow of her adversary. Then wearing round, she took up a position on the lee quarter of the enemy, and being gallantly seconded by the Vernon, the Spanish frigate, losing her mizen-mast, at 8h. 20m. hauled down her colours. She proved to be the 34-gun frigate Santa Catalina, having a crew of 300 men, 25 of whom were killed and eight wounded. The Success had one killed and four wounded.

1837. ACTION OF HERNANI. — A battalion of marines commanded by Lieut.-Col. Owen, serving on the North coast of Spain, under the direction of Commodore Lord John Hay, took up a position within 800 yards of the Venta of Oriamendi, which was

strongly occupied by the Carlist force. The latter having opened a battery upon the column, the guns of the marine artillery were brought to play with much effect; and about 5h. P.M. the Venta surrendered. On the 16th, at 7 A.M., the battalion advanced to the plateau of Oriamendi, overlooking the town of Hernani, and was there posted with the 5th Spanish division under Jauraguay. At 11h. 30m., four battalions of the enemy made their appearance, and having driven back two Spanish regiments, in some disorder, Col. Owen advanced his battalion, and, occupying a breastwork with five companies, maintained his position so effectually, that, after several attempts to dislodge him, the enemy retired towards Hernani. The Queen's troops having evinced a disposition to give way, the marines moved towards the road to San Sebastian, and halted in column about 800 yards in rear of the Oriamendi. The Spanish troops, intermixed with those of the legion, were now retiring in disorder, so hard pressed by the enemy that the marines deployed into line, and their determined front put a stop to any further advance of the Carlists; and at this time some hundreds of the flying army refused all entreaties to re-form. At 5h. P.M., the firing generally ceased; and Lieut.-Col. Owen having seen the artillery safe into San Sebastian, retired towards Hernani. The loss of the battalion amounted to one man killed, Lieut. Watson and 34 rank and file wounded. Count Senhilles, an old officer of Napoleon, who was present with the battalion, expressing his admiration, said that its movements had more the appearance of a review than a battle.

March 17.

1794. BIEN-VENUE CAPTURED.—During the attack upon Martinique by the fleet under Vice-Adm. Sir John Jervis, a battery which had been erected on Pointe Carrière, forming the east side of the Carénage, together with some gun-boats commanded by Lieut. Richard Bowen of the Boyne, at daybreak on 17th February opened a fire upon fort St. Louis; as did, at the same time, upon fort Bourbon, the gun and mortar batteries recently erected on the heights of Sourrière. Perceiving a favourable moment, Lieut. Bowen, with the rowing boats only, pushed into the Carénage to attack the Bien-Venue 28-gun frigate, lying chain-moored within 50 yards of the shore, for the laudable purpose of rescuing a number of English prisoners, supposed to be on board of her. About noon a fire was opened upon the British boats by the troops which covered the walls of fort Louis, as well as from the great guns and musketry of the frigate. In face of all this, Lieut. Bowen and his gallant followers dashed alongside, and boarded the Bien-Venue with little opposition, the greater part of the crew having fled to the shore, as the British approached. The French captain, with a lieutenant and 20 men were found on board, but no prisoners. The frigate's sails being unbent, and the wind blowing right in, Lieut. Bowen was constrained to depart with his 22 captives. Considerable risk attended the return of the boats; but at length this intrepid, young officer got clear out, not, however, without loss,—three men being killed and five wounded. This successful enterprise led to an

immediate attack upon the town of Fort Royal.—**Medal.**

1804. On 17th March the 16-gun brig Penguin, Capt. George Morris, drove on shore, on the bar of Senegal, the French privateer-schooner Renommée, of 12 guns and 87 men, which on the 24th was totally destroyed by Lieut. Charles Williams and a boat's crew.

March 18.

1796. Capture of Etourdie, — The 38-gun frigate Diamond, Capt. Sir Sidney Wm. Smith, 14-gun brig Liberty, Lieut. George M'Kinley, and Aristocrat lugger, Lieut. Abraham Gossett, at noon stood in and attacked the two batteries which defended the narrow entrance to the port of Herqui, near Cape Fréhel. Lieut Horace Pine, first of the Diamond, and Lieut. Edmond Carter of the marines, landed at the head of a party, and stormed the batteries. The ships then moved forward, and destroyed the corvette Etourdie of 16 guns, four brigs, two sloops, and an armed lugger. The loss of the British amounted to two men killed; Lieuts. Pine and Carter (the latter mortally) and five seamen wounded.—**Medal.**

1799. At daylight on 18th of March, when about nine leagues from the Isle of Bas, the Telegraph brig, Lieut. James Andrew Worth, mounting 14 carronades, 18-pounders, and two long-sixes, with a complement of 60 men and boys, brought to action the French privateer-brig Hirondelle, of 16 guns (long eight- and six-pounders) and 72 men. The contest was maintained with great spirit until 11 A.M., when the privateer surrendered, having five men killed and 14 wounded. The loss on board the Telegraph was no greater than five men wounded Lieut. Worth was rewarded by being promoted to the rank of commander.—**Medal.**

1799. The boats of Tigre, 74, off Cape Carmel, near Acre, attacked a corvette and nine sail. The corvette escaped, but the following were captured: —Marianne, 4 guns, La Négresse, 6, La Foudre, 8, La Dangereuse, 6, La Marie Rose, 4, La Dame de Grace, 4, Les Deux Frères, 4, and La Torride, 2.

March 19.

1757. Capture of Mignonne. — The British 50-gun ship Isis and 32-gun frigate Æolus, Capts. Edward Wheeler and John Elliott, cruising near the Isle d'Yeu, on 19th March chased a fleet of merchantmen, under convoy of four frigates, three of which hauled up towards the British ships. The Isis stood for the leewardmost; but the ship which the Isis steered for—the Savage, 32—bore up under all sail, and escaped. The Blonde, 32, having closed with the Æolus, engaged her until the British ship became disabled in her rigging, which the Blonde taking advantage of, made sail away. The Æolus lost no time in repairing her damages, and soon brought the third ship, the Mignonne, 20, to action, and compelled her to surrender, having sustained a loss of 30 men killed and wounded.

March 20.

1780. Action with French Squadron. — The 64-gun ship, Lion, Capt. Hon. Wm. Cornwallis, with Bristol, 50, and Janus, 44, being off Monte Christi, fell in with a French squadron of five sail of the line and a convoy, under M. De la Mothe Piquet,

consisting of Annibal and Diadème, of 74, Réfléchi 64, Amphion and Amfitrite, of 32 guns. On perceiving the inferiority of the British ships, the enemy bore down in chase; upon which Commodore Wallis made sail in line ahead. At 5h. P.M. the Annibal opened her fire upon the Janus, and yawing occasionally, kept up a running fight during the night. The morning of the 21st was calm, and the Janus being some distance astern of her consorts, the Commodore, by ordering the boats of the Lion and Bristol ahead to tow, succeeded in getting into action. A distant cannonade was kept up for two hours, during which the Annibal's mizen-topmast and fore-topgallant-mast were shot away. A light air springing up, the French hauled off to repair damages, and at sunset, again stood towards the British, but did not renew the action. At daylight on the 23rd, the Ruby, 64, with Niger and Pomona frigates, hove in sight; upon which M. De la Mothe Piquet made all sail away. The loss of the British in this engagement was only 12 men killed and wounded.

1796. Commodore Sir. J. B. Warren, in the Pomone, 38, with the Anson, 44, Capt. P. C. Durham, Artois, 38, Capt. Sir E. Nagle, and Galatea, 38, Capt. R. G. Keats, off the Penmarcks, fell in with four French frigates, a 20-gun ship, and the armed store-ship Etoile, having under their protection about 60 sail of convoy. After an animated chase and a running fight, in which the Galatea alone sustained any loss, the Etoile was cut off, the remainder of the enemy taking shelter among the Penmarck rocks. The Galatea had 2 killed and 7 wounded.

1805. The 18-gun corvette Renard, Capt. Jeremiah Coghlan, being about two degrees to the NE. of the island of Cuba, chased and brought to action the French privateer Général Ernouf (late British "Lily"). After a close engagement of 35 minutes, the privateer took fire, and in a few minutes blew up. Out of a crew of 160 men, only 55 could be rescued, which were picked up by the boats of the Renard.

March 21.

1793. Lieut. John Western, of the 32-gun frigate Syren, in command of a gun-boat, co-operating with the forces under H. R. H. the Duke of York at the Noord, on the Moor Dyke, killed from the enemy's intrenchments, was the first British officer that lost his life in this war. He was buried in the church at Dordrecht, to which place his remains were followed by the Duke of York, who ordered a suitable monument to be erected to his memory. — Medal.

1800. PETEREL AND LIGURIENNE. — The 16-gun sloop, Peterel, Capt. Francis W. Austen, cruising off Marseilles, being detached inshore by the 32-gun frigate, Mermaid, Capt. Robert Dudley Oliver, discovered on the morning of the 21st a convoy of 50 sail, under convoy of three armed vessels, when two of the merchant vessels were captured by her boats. The Peterel then made sail after the ships of war; and one of them, a ship mounting 14 guns, and a 6-gun xebec, perceiving the Mermaid bearing up towards them, ran on shore. The third, the Ligurienne 16-gun brig, was brought to action by the Peterel, and, after a running fight of one hour and 30 minutes, in the

course of which the Peterel was exposed to the fire of a four-gun battery, the Ligurienne struck her colours, having had her commander and one seaman killed, and two men wounded. The ship, which was the Cerf of 14 guns, was totally wrecked.—Medal.

1806. Colpoys at Avillas.—The hired armed 16-gun brig, Colpoys, with a crew of only 21 men and boys, Lieut. Thomas Ussher, chased three Spanish lugers into the harbour of Avillas, coast of Spain, which took shelter under a battery of six guns. Just as the Colpoys got within range of the battery, it fell calm. Lieut. Ussher immediately pushed off with two boats, and, having outpulled the other, he dashed alongside, and successively carried the three luggers, two of which mounted two guns each, — the crews, with the exception of 13 men, quitting the vessels on his approach. The gallant exploit was accomplished with so small a loss as two men wounded on the part of the British.

March 22.

1794. Surrender of Fort Bourbon. — It being determined to make an assault upon the town of Fort Royal by the forces under Vice-Adm. Sir John Jervis, the Asia, 64, and Zebra sloop, the latter commanded by Capt. Robert Faulknor, were ordered to cover the boats conveying the troops, while part of the army attacked the town in the rear. This plan of attack was put in execution on the 20th of March, and succeeded at every point, except that the Asia, from the incapacity of the pilot, was unable to reach her station. Observing the Asia baffled in her attempt, Capt. Faulknor dashed singly on, and running the Zebra, in defiance of showers of grape, close to the wall of the fort, "leaped overboard" (says Sir John Jervis in his despatch), "at the head of his ship's company, assailed and carried this important post, before the boats could reach the shore." This, however, was not strictly the case. The boats commanded by Capts. Nugent and Riou, containing about 1200 men, pushed across the Carénage before the Zebra got in, stormed Fort Royal, and hoisted thereon the British colours. The unparalleled exploit of Capt. Faulknor produced an immediate effect upon Gen. Rochambeau at fort Bourbon, and he requested that commissioners might be sent to discuss the terms of surrender. These were presently arranged, and on the 22nd the British colours were hoisted on fort Bourbon, the name of which was changed to fort George, and that of fort Louis to fort Edward. The loss of the navy during the siege amounted to 14 killed and 28 wounded.—Medal.

1797. The boats of the 32-gun frigate Hermione, under Lieut. David Rich, attacked a brig and several smaller vessels at anchor between the islands of Zaccheo and Porto Rico. The frigate, anchoring within half a mile of a small battery, quickly silenced its fire; but the boats were still met by a formidable resistance from the crews of three French privateers. These, with their prizes, were all taken and destroyed, and, on the following day, the guns of the battery dismounted and spiked. No loss was sustained by the British.

1808. The Danish 74-gun ship Prindts Christian Frederick, Capt. Jansen, was driven on shore near Greenall, on the coast of Jutland, by the 64-gun ships Stately and

Nassau, Captains George Parker and Robert Campbell. As soon as the prisoners could be removed, she was set on fire and destroyed. The loss of the Stately amounted to four men killed and 28 wounded. Nassau, two men killed and 16 wounded. Prindts Christian had 55 men killed and 88 wounded.

1808. The 36-gun frigate Aigle, Capt. George Wolfe, in the night gave chase to two French frigates, and, assisted by the 74-gun ship Impetueux, Capt. J. Lawford, drove on shore the 36-gun frigate Seine, on Pointe des Chats, near L'Orient. Capt. Wolfe and 22 men were wounded in this gallant encounter

March 23.

1704. Spanish 40-gun ships Porta Cœli and Santa Theresa, with a ship of 24 guns, captured off Cape Spartel by squadron under Rear-Admiral Dilkes.

1804. The 18-gun sloop Osprey, Captain George Younghusband, cruising on the Windward-island station, brought to action the French 36-gun privateer Egyptienne, and continued the contest with great gallantry for one hour and twenty minutes, when the Egyptienne sheered off, and, before dark, was out of sight. The Osprey had one man killed and sixteen wounded. The enemy, out of 248 men, had 8 killed and 19 wounded. See 25th March.

March 24.

1740. Attack of Chagre.—On the 22nd March, Vice-Adm. Vernon, with a squadron, arrived on the river Chagre; and Captain Herbert, in the Norwich, 50, with the bomb-ketches, began to batter the castle of St. Lorenzo. The remainder of the ships soon joined in the cannonade until the morning of the 24th, when the Spaniards hung out a white flag, and the place was surrendered by capitulation. After embarking merchandise to the value of 70,000*l.*, besides treasure, the fortifications were demolished, and the admiral put to sea with his squadron on the 30th.

1811. Destruction of Amazone.—The French 40-gun frigate Amazone, being chased by the 74-gun ship Berwick, Capt. J. Macnamara, while making a second attempt to get from Havre to Cherbourg, anchored in a small bay, where she struck and lost her rudder. A small squadron having soon assembled, at 4h. P.M. stood in and cannonaded the frigate and batteries. On the following day, the attack was about to be renewed, when the Amazone was set on fire by her crew and destroyed. Berwick had one man killed; Amelia, 38, Captain Hon. F. P. Irby, one killed and one wounded.

March 25.

1689. The 36-gun frigate Nonsuch, Capt. R. Coyle, off Guernsey, engaged two French ships, one mounting 30 and the other 22 guns. Captain Coyle and the master being killed, and no lieutenant on board, Robert Simcock, the boatswain, took the command, and continued the action with such determination that both French ships were captured. Mr. Simcock, for his gallant conduct, was promoted to the rank of captain, and appointed to command the Nonsuch.

1804. Hippomenes and Egyptienne.—In the forenoon, the 14-gun brig Hippomenes (ten

long 12- and two long 8-pounders, and two 24-pounder carronades), Capt. Conway Shipley, on the Windward-island station, fell in with the French frigate-built privateer Egyptienne, of 36 guns, which had sustained an action with the 18-gun sloop Osprey on the 23rd. After a chase of 54 hours and a running fight of three hours and 20 minutes, the Egyptienne hauled down her colours as soon as the Hippomenes got fairly alongside. Mr. John Lloyd, master's mate, was the only person wounded.

March 26.

1806. Capture of Phaeton and Voltigeur.—At 11h. A.M., the 36-gun frigate Pique, Capt. Charles B. H. Ross, while crossing from St. Domingo to Curaçoa, chased the two French 16-gun brigs Phaeton and Voltigeur. At 2h. P.M. the Pique brought the brigs to close action; and after the firing had continued 20 minutes, the Phaeton having had her gaff shot away, fell on board the frigate. In an instant, Lieuts. William Ward and Philip H. Baker, Mr. John Thompson (the master), and Lieut. Henry Craig of the marines, with 25 men, jumped on the brig's deck, and the Pique sheering off, made sail after the Voltigeur. No sooner had the boarding party stepped upon the decks of the Phaeton, than a great portion of the crew rushed from under the fore and half mainsail, and opened a destructive fire, killing Mr. Thompson and eight seamen, and wounding Lieuts. Ward, Baker, and Craig, and 11 seamen and marines. On observing the struggle, the Pique threw all aback, and sent a boat with a reinforcement, which, uniting with the survivors, soon compelled the enemy to call for quarter. The Pique again made sail and succeeded in capturing the Voltigeur. The prizes were named Mignonne and Musette in the British navy.—Medal.

1814. Sultane, French 44-gun frigate, taken by Hannibal, 74, Capt. Sir Michael Seymour, near the Isle de Bas.

March 27.

1759. Duc de Chartres captured.—The 60-gun ship Windsor, Capt. Samuel Faulkner, while cruising off the Rock of Lisbon, chased four sail to leeward. The strangers, three of which were ships of the line, having formed in line ahead, Captain Faulkner gallantly brought the rearmost ship to action. The three headmost then made sail away from their consort, who, after a short defence, and the loss of 28 killed and 18 wounded, hauled down her colours. The prize proved to be the Duc de Chartres, 60-gun ship *en flûte*; and her consorts, a 74- and a 54-gun ship, without their lower deck-guns, and a 26-gun ship, mounting 18 guns. The Windsor had one man killed and 6 wounded.

1811. Defeat of Danes at Anholt.—The island of Anholt, in the Cattegat, garrisoned by 380 marines, under Capt. Robert Torrens, commanded by Captain Wilkes Maurice, R.N., the governor of the island, was attacked at 4h. A.M. by upwards of 1000 Danish troops disembarked from a flotilla of 12 transports and 12 gun-boats. As the day opened, the Danes took post on the northern side of the island, under shelter of the sand-hills, and shortly afterwards made an assault on the British force. The incessant fire from the batteries

and from the Anholt schooner, anchored close to the shore, drove the enemy from their shelter of the sand-hills; and who, finding it impossible to advance or retreat, hung out a flag of truce, offering to submit upon certain terms; but nothing less than unconditional surrender was accepted. Upon this the troops on the south side, finding no means of retreat, also laid down their arms. The flotilla was pursued by the Tartar frigate and Sheldrake brig, and the principal part captured or destroyed. The Danes sustained a loss of 35 killed and 23 wounded, and 520 prisoners; whilst the British had only 2 men killed, Capt. Torrens and 30 wounded.—Medal.

1814. Hebrus and Etoile.—On the 26th, at 9h. A.M., the French 44-gun frigates Sultane and Etoile, being about 12 leagues from the isle of Bas, fell in with the 36-gun frigate Hebrus (mounting 42 guns), Capt. Edmund Palmer, and 16-gun brig Sparrow, Capt. F. E. Loch. At 9h. 40m., as the fog cleared up, the 74-gun ship Hannibal, Capt. Sir Michael Seymour, came down under a press of sail, and pursued the Sultane, while the Hebrus followed the Etoile. About midnight the Etoile reached the race of Alderney, and, at 1h. 45m., as she rounded Pointe Jobourg, opened her fire. This was quickly returned by the Hebrus, as she passed under the stern of the Etoile, so closely that her jib-boom was over the French frigate's taffrail, while the land was within musket-shot of the starboard beam. It falling calm, the two ships remained nearly stationary during the remainder of the action, which lasted until 4h. P.M.; when the Etoile, having lost her mizen-mast, ceased firing, and hailed to say she had struck. Out of a crew of 284 men and boys, the Hebrus had one midshipman (P. A. Crawley) and 12 men killed, and 25 wounded. The Etoile had 40 men killed and 73 wounded, out of a complement of 325 men.—Medal.

March 28.

1759. Capture of Melampe.—The 32-gun frigate Southampton and 36-gun frigate Melampe, Captains James Gilchrist and William Hotham, cruising in the North Sea, chased two French 40-gun frigates. The Melampe taking the lead, was engaged single-handed for more than 40 minutes with the two strangers, until she was so much cut up in her sails and rigging that she dropped astern. The Southampton arriving up, brought the Danaé to close action, which was warmly maintained until the Melampe, after repairing her damages, was about to renew her fire, when the Danaé surrendered. Out of a crew of 330 men, she had her captain, and first lieutenant, and 30 men killed, and 40 wounded. The Melampe sustained a loss of eight men killed and 20 wounded; and the Southampton one killed and eight wounded,—among the latter, her gallant captain. The Danaé was commissioned under the same name.

1806. French 18-gun corvette, Néarque, captured, after a long chase off the Glénans, by the Niobe, 38, Capt. J. W. Loring, in presence of a squadron of very superior force, when she was carried by boarding, the party having been led by Lieut. Barrington Reynolds.

1814. American 32-gun frigate Essex, mounting 46 guns, cap-

tured near Valparaiso, by 36-gun frigate Phœbe, mounting 24 guns, Capt. James Hillyar, and Cherub, 26, Capt. T. T. Tucker, after a short defence, in which she had 24 men killed and 45 wounded. Phœbe, 4 killed, 7 wounded. Cherub, 1 killed, Capt. Tucker (severely) and 2 men wounded.—Medal.

March 29.

1795. Jean Bart, 18, captured by Cerberus, 32, Capt. Drew, in the Channel.

1797. Général, 18, captured by Kingfisher, 18, Capt. Bligh, off Oporto.

1797. Amitié, 14, captured by Plymouth lugger, 10, Lieut. Elliott, near Alderney.

March 30.

Reduction of Carthagena. —Continuing the operations before Carthagena, as detailed on 9th March, on the 19th the storming party, under Capts. E. Boscawen, James Laws, and Thomas Cotes, carried the batteries on the Barradera side, spiked the guns, and destroyed the magazines, &c. Early on the morning of the 23rd, Commodore Lestock, in the Boyne, 80, Princess Amelia, 80, Prince Frederick, 70, Hampton Court, 70, Suffolk, 70, and Tilbury, 60, took their stations abreast of the ships inside the boom. The cannonade continued during the day; but the ships had suffered so much that they were withdrawn towards evening. On the 25th the troops stormed and carried fort St. Louis, and Capt. Charles Knowles landed and carried fort St. Josef. Leaving Capt. Cotes in possession, he then, with Capt. Watson, got inside the boom and captured the Gallicia, 70. The boom was next destroyed; and thus were the principal obstacles to the advance of the fleet removed; but sickness among the troops, and the want of accord in the commanders, caused the failure of this expedition. On the 30th March, the fleet having entered the harbour, the Spaniards, at their approach, abandoned the fort, and sunk their remaining ships; but here the success terminated.

1779. The 12-gun cutter, Kite, Lieut. Henry Trollope, cruising off Portland, had sustained considerable damage from the fire of a French frigate, when a privateer brig of 18 guns bore down upon her, and brought her to action. Lieut. Trollope attacked his new opponent, and in a short time shot away her mainmast, and killed a great many of her crew. The Kite was, however, so much disabled in the two actions she had sustained, that she was unable to follow up her success.

1813. Batteries at Morgion destroyed. — The boats of the 38-gun frigates Undaunted and Volontaire, and 18-gun brig Redwing, under the orders of Lieut. Isaac Shaw, assisted by Lieuts. of Marines William Burton and Harry Hunt, proceeded to the attack of 14 vessels lying in the harbour of Morgion, situated between Marseilles and Toulon. On the 31st, early in the morning, the British landed at Sourion, and, marching over the hills, at daylight carried the two batteries, after a slight resistance by 40 soldiers stationed in them. Five 36-pounders in one, and two 24-pounders in the other, were thrown into the sea, a mortar spiked, and all the ammunition destroyed. The boats under Lieut. Dey Richard Seyer, although opposed by two field-

pieces, brought out eleven vessels and destroyed three others. This was accomplished with so slight a loss as one man killed and four wounded.

March 31.

1800. Capture of Guillaume Tell.—French 84-gun ship Guillaume Tell, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Decrés, in endeavouring, on 30th March, to escape from Malta, where she had taken refuge in her flight from the battle of the Nile, was brought to action at about half an hour after midnight, by Penelope, 36, Capt. H. Blackwood, who continued gallantly to harass the enemy, until 5h. 30m. A.M., when the Lion, 64, Capt. M. Dixon, ranging up to leeward, discharged her broadside; then luffing to across the enemy's bows, fell on board, and carried away the Guillaume Tell's jib-boom. In this position, aided occasionally by the Penelope, she continued for upwards of 15 minutes, when the two ships swang clear; and the Lion, much cut up in sails and rigging, dropped astern. At about 6h. A.M., the Foudroyant, 80, Capt. Sir Edward Berry, under a press of sail, came up on the starboard side of the Guillaume Tell, hailing the French ship to surrender, and at the same time poured in her powerful broadside. The fire was returned with so much effect, that the Foudroyant's fore-topmast, main-topsail-yard, jib-boom and spritsail-yard were shot away, and her courses cut into shreds. Thus crippled, she dropped astern, leaving the Lion upon her opponent's larboard beam and the Penelope on her quarter. At 6h. 30m., the Guillaume Tell's main and mizen masts fell over the side; and the Foudroyant, having cleared her own wreck, resumed her position on the enemy's starboard quarter. At 8h., the French ship's foremast falling over the side, she became an unmanageable hulk, rolling her lower-deck ports under water; and at 8h. 20m., finding further resistance unavailing, this nobly fought ship struck her colours, having sustained a loss of upwards of 200 killed and wounded in her heroic defence. The Foudroyant had 8 killed, her captain and 63 wounded; Lion, 8 killed, 38 wounded; Penelope, 1 killed, 3 wounded.—Medal.

1804. Capture of Atalante.

On the 28th, the 18-gun brig Scorpion, Capt. George Nicholas Hardinge, discovered two Dutch corvettes at anchor in the Vlie passage into the Texel. On the 31st the 14-gun ship-sloop Beaver, Capt. Charles Pelly, joined company; and, it having been resolved to make an attack upon the outermost brig, at 9h. 30m. P.M. three boats from the Scorpion and two from the Beaver, under Capt. Pelly, the whole led by Capt. Hardinge, pushed off to the attack. At about 10h. 30m. the boats arrived alongside the Atalante, of 16 long 12-pounders and 76 men, which, although fully prepared for the assault, was carried after a short but severe conflict. Capt. Hardinge was the first man upon the enemy's deck, promptly supported by his gallant followers. The Dutch did not surrender until the captain and three men were killed, and three officers and eight seamen wounded. Of the 60 men and officers employed in this dashing enterprise, one lieutenant (B. S. Bluett), the master (W. Williams), one midshipman (E. Jones), and two seamen were wounded.—Medal.

1804. Lieut. James Boxer, in command of a division of boats, cut out from the Texel the Dutch guard-vessel Schrik, mounting six guns and 94 men.

April 1.

1761. Isis and Oriflamme.—The 50-gun ship Isis, Captain Edward Wheeler, being on a cruise off Cape Tres Forcas, Mediterranean, chased the French 50-gun ship Oriflamme, but mounting only 14 18-pounders and 26 long 12-pounders. At 6h. P.M. the enemy was brought to action, and a running fight kept up until 10h. 30m.. In the early part of the engagement, Captain Wheeler was killed, and the command devolved on Lieut. Cunningham, who, in order to prevent the Oriflamme getting in under the Spanish shore, ran her on board and compelled her to haul down her colours, she having sustained a loss of 50 men killed and wounded. The loss of the Isis amounted to three killed and nine wounded.

1809. Mercury at Rovigno.—In the evening, the boats of the 28-gun frigate Mercury, Capt. the Hon. H. Duncan, were despatched under the orders of Lieut. Watkin Owen Pell, to cut out from the port of Rovigno, on the coast of Istria, two gun-boats moored close to two heavy batteries. After dark, the boats pulled into the harbour, the entrance to which was not more than 100 yards wide, and, under a heavy fire of great guns and musketry, boarded and carried the gun-boat Leda, of one 24-pounder and six large swivels. The prize was towed out under the additional fire of five guns, mounted upon an island, which it was intended to have stormed. The British had one seaman killed, and Lieut. Pell, who had previously lost a leg in the service, wounded severely in two places, and three seamen wounded slightly.

April 2.

1801. Battle of Copenhagen.—On 13th March, a fleet of 18 sail of the line, with frigates, bomb-vessels, &c., under Adm. Sir Hyde Parker, passed the batteries of Elsineur without sustaining any loss, and anchored about 15 miles from Copenhagen. After reconnoitring the enemy's defences, a council of war was held on board the London, at which it was urged to delay the attack; but Lord Nelson prevailed, and offered to carry the business through with 10 sail of the line and all the smaller vessels. This proposal was accepted by Sir Hyde Parker, who added the two 50-gun ships to the force demanded, which now consisted as follows:—Elephant, 74, Vice-Admiral (B.) Lord Nelson, K.B.; Defiance, 74, Rear-Admiral (W.) Thomas Graves; Edgar, 74, Monarch, 74, Bellona, 74, Ganges, 74, Russel, 74, Agamemnon, 64, Ardent, 64, Polyphemus, 64, Glatton, 50, Isis, 50. Frigates:—Amazon, 38, Désirée, 36, Blanche, 36, Alcmene, 32, Jamaica, 24, Arrow, 24, Dart, 24, with 7 bombs, 2 fire-ships, and several smaller vessels. In front of the city, with the King's Channel intervening, about three quarters of a mile wide, the Danes had moored fifteen floating batteries mounting altogether 628 guns, with 4819 men. At the northern extremity of the line, which extended a mile and a half, were the Trekroner batteries, on pile-formed islands, one mounting 30 long

24-pounders, and the other 38 long 36-pounders, with furnaces for heating shot. Both these batteries were flanked by two 74-gun ships, a 46-gun frigate, and several smaller ships of war not included in the foregoing statement; and on the island of Amag, to the southward of the line, were several gun and mortar batteries. The day of the 2nd of April opened with a favourable or south-easterly wind. At 9h. 30m. the signal was made to weigh. The Edgar led. The Agamemnon, after making two or three attempts to round the shoal, was compelled to bring up again in nearly the same spot she had quitted. The Polyphemus, therefore, became the second ship; then the Isis, but the Bellona, unfortunately, grounded abreast of, and about 450 yards distant from, the rear of the Danish line; and the Russel, closely following her, also grounded, with her jib-boom almost over the Bellona's taffrail. The Elephant was the next ship, and Lord Nelson, on seeing the situation of the Russel, in opposition to the direction of the pilots, ordered the helm to be put to starboard, and passed to the westward and on the larboard side of the Bellona, as did all the ships astern of the Elephant. At about 10h. A.M. the cannonade commenced; but the ships principally engaged for the first half-hour were the Polyphemus, Isis, Edgar, Monarch and Ardent. At about 11h. 30m. the Glatton, Elephant, Ganges, and Defiance, as well as many of the smaller vessels, had reached their several stations; and the Désirée, by taking a raking position ahead of the Provosteen, drew part of her attention from the Isis, which ship, however, suffered most severely. The absence of the Bellona, Russel, and Agamemnon, occasioned several of the British ships to contend with more than one opponent. The Amazon suffered severely; for Capt. Riou, with his little squadron, had gallantly taken a position right against the Trekroner batteries. The battle had continued three hours, and few, if any, of the Danish ships had ceased firing. On the other hand, the signal of distress was flying on board the Bellona and Russel, and the Agamemnon had made the signal of inability. The Veteran, Defiance, and Ramillies, had been detached to reinforce Lord Nelson; but their progress was so slow that Sir Hyde Parker was induced to order the signal to be made to discontinue the action. The firing of the Danes began to slacken at 1h. 30m. P.M., and at 2h. P.M. it had ceased in all the ships astern of the 74-gun ship Zealand; but none of the vessels would allow the British to take possession, and as the boats approached for that purpose they were fired at by the Danish crews, which were continually reinforced from the shore. This extraordinary mode of warfare so irritated Lord Nelson that he was half induced to order in the fire-ships to burn the surrendered vessels. As a preliminary measure, however, his lordship wrote the celebrated letter to the Prince of Denmark, wherein he says:—"Vice-Admiral Lord Nelson has been commanded to spare Denmark when she no longer resists. The line of defence which covered her shores has struck to the British flag; but if the firing is continued on the part of Denmark, he must set on fire all the prizes that he has taken, without having the power of saving the men who have so nobly defended them.

The brave Danes are the brothers, and should never be the enemies, of the English." This letter was despatched by Captain Sir Frederick Thesiger, who delivered it to the Crown Prince at the Sally-port. In the meantime the cannonade was continued by the Defiance, Monarch, and Ganges, which in a short time silenced the fire of the resisting ships, whose case was rendered hopeless by the near approach of the Defiance, Ramillies, and Veteran, from the division of Sir Hyde Parker. The great Crown battery having been reinforced with 1500 men, nevertheless still continued its fire. It was now deemed advisable to withdraw the ships while the wind continued fair. Preparations were making for carrying this into effect, when the Danish Adjut.-Gen. Lindholm appeared, bearing a flag of truce, upon which, the action which had continued without interruption for five hours, totally ceased. While negotiations were pending, the British ships were moved from their stations in the line, in doing which several grounded, and the Elephant and Defiance remained fast for several hours, at about a mile from the Trekroner battery. The loss sustained by the British amounted to 255 killed and 688 wounded. The Danish loss, according to the lowest estimate, amounted to between 1600 and 1800 in killed and wounded.—**Medal.**

April 3.

1762.—The 28-gun frigate Hussar, Capt. Robert Carket, attacked four French privateers, anchored under fort Tiburon, and after obliging the crews to abandon their vessels, succeeded in capturing and bringing out one of 16 and another of 12 guns, and destroying the other two. The Hussar had only one man killed and 12 wounded; whilst the enemy sustained a loss of 17 killed and 35 wounded.

1801. The 36-gun frigate Trent, laying at anchor off the isles of Bréhat, despatched her boats, under the orders of Lieut. George Chamberlayne, to attack a French cutter and lugger, with a ship steering towards Plampoul. On seeing this, several boats put off from the shore and took the ship in tow. The lugger, as well as the boats, were driven on shore under the batteries, and the ship boarded by Lieuts. Chamberlayne and Tait, but the crew had deserted her. Two seamen were killed, and Lieut. Tait, of the marines, lost his leg.

1813. Capture of American Gun-vessels.—The San Domingo, 74, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir John Warren, with Marlborough, 74, Maidstone, and Statira frigates, Fantome and Mohawk sloops, had arrived abreast of Rappanhock, in their way up the Chesapeake on 3rd April, when five large armed schooners were chased into the river. It now falling calm, the boats of the squadron, containing 105 officers and men, under the orders of Lieut. James Polkinghorne, were immediately detached in pursuit. After rowing 15 miles, the four schooners were discovered drawn up in line ahead, consisting of the Arab, 7 guns and 45 men; Lynx, 6 guns and 40 men; Racer, 6 guns and 36 men; and Dolphin, 12 guns and 98 men, fully prepared to resist an attack. Nothing daunted by this formidable array, Lieut. Polkinghorne dashed boldly forward. The Arab was boarded

and carried by the two boats from the Marlborough; the Lynx hauled down her colours as the San Domingo's pinnace arrived alongside; and the Racer was carried by Lieut. Polkinghorne, after a sharp resistance. The guns of the Racer were then turned upon the Dolphin, which was gallantly boarded and carried by the Statira's cutter and Maidstone's launch. The loss sustained by the British amounted to two men killed, Lieut. Polkinghorne and 10 wounded. The loss of the Americans was 6 men killed, 10 wounded.—Medal.

April 4.

1759. Achilles and Florentine. — The 60-gun ship Achilles, Capt. the Hon. Samuel Barrington, cruising to the westward of Cape Finisterre, captured the French privateer Comte de Florentine, of 60 guns and 483 men, commanded by the Sieur de Montenay, after an action of two hours. The Florentine was totally dismasted, and had her captain and 116 men killed and wounded. The Achilles had only two men killed and 22 wounded.

1760. The Flamborough, 24, and Bideford, 20, Capts. Archibald Kennedy and Launcelot Skynner, sustained a gallant action with the French 36-gun frigate Malicieuse and 32-gun frigate Opale. At 7h. P.M. the enemy bore down to the attack. Captain Skynner, of the Bideford, was killed soon after the action commenced, and Lieut. Knollis, who had bravely supplied his place, fell mortally wounded. The master, Thomas Stacey, then took the command, and continued nobly to fight the ship until 9h. P.M., when the enemy made sail ahead. The British ships, after repairing their damages, renewed the action at about 10h. P.M., which had continued an hour, when the French ships made sail and escaped. The Flamborough had 5 killed and ten wounded; Capt. Skynner and eight men were killed on board the Bideford, Lieut. Knollis (mortally) and 24 men wounded.

1808. Defeat of Spanish Flotilla. — The 38-gun frigate Alceste, Capt. Murray Maxell, 28-gun frigate Mercury, James A. Gordon, and 18-gun brig Grasshopper, Thomas Searle, lying at anchor about three miles from St. Sebastian's lighthouse, near Cadiz, at 3h. P.M. made sail in pursuit of a large convoy, under the protection of 20 gunboats and a train of flying artillery. The boats of the frigates, under the orders of Lieut. A. Stewart, were now despatched to attack the convoy, and, notwithstanding the heavy fire kept up by the batteries as well as from the gun-boats, succeeded in capturing seven tartans, destroying two gun-boats, and driving several others on shore. This occurred in sight of 11 sail of the line in the harbour of Cadiz, and was accomplished with the comparatively trifling loss of one man mortally, and two slightly wounded.—Medal.

April 5.

1387. Flemish Fleet defeated. — The Earl of Arundel sailed in quest of a large fleet of Flemish, French, and Spanish ships, under the command of Sir John de Bucq, laden with wine, on its passage from Rochelle to Sluys. On Sunday, 5th April, the Flemish fleet, consisting of one hundred sail, was furiously attacked, and, after a hardly fought

battle, completely defeated; eighty ships were captured, and some that escaped, being pursued, were taken on the 7th, and brought into the fleet. The battle lasted during three tides, and many ships were sunk by pointed iron bolts, which were thrown from the tops of their opponents and fell through their bottoms. The prizes were sent to Orwell and other ports; and when the citizens of Middleburgh offered to purchase the wine, Arundel told them that it was fairer that those who had borne the expense of the expedition should enjoy it, namely, the Commons of England. "But," he generously added, "as ye are friends, and come from a distance, we will give you twenty tons, that ye may not return altogether empty handed."

1805. The 22-gun ship Bacchante, Capt. Charles Dashwood, was cruising off the island of Cuba, when information was received that three French privateers were lying in the small harbour of Mariel, defended by a round tower, 40 feet high, mounting three long 24-pounders. In the evening, two boats were despatched, containing 35 men, commanded by Lieuts. Thomas Oliver and John Campbell. Leaving Midshipman de Courcy and three men in the boat, Lieut. Oliver, with 13 men, rushed to the foot of the tower, which he carried, although garrisoned by a Spanish captain and 30 soldiers, of whom two were killed and three wounded. The privateers having sailed on the previous day, the British took possession of two laden schooners, which they brought away in spite of a heavy fire of musketry from the troops and militia.

April 6.

1797. Boats of Magicienne, 32, and Regulus, 44, under the orders of Lieut. John Maples, captured and destroyed 13 sail of square rigged vessels, and demolished two batteries in the harbour of Cape Roxo, St. Domingo, without sustaining any loss.

1800. Capture of Anglèse. —The 74-gun ships Leviathan, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral J. T. Duckworth, and Swiftsure, with the 36-gun frigate Emerald, cruising off Cadiz, fell in with a Spanish convoy of 13 sail, under three frigates. At 3h. A.M. on the 6th, the Emerald captured a ship of ten guns; but at daybreak the remainder of the convoy were out of sight, with the exception of a brig which lay becalmed. The boats of the Leviathan and Emerald, under the orders of Lieut. Mark Gregory, being sent in pursuit, after a contest of 40 minutes, the Anglèse, of 14-guns and 46 men, was carried without any loss.

1806. Capture of Tapageuse. —On 5th April, the 32-gun frigate Pallas, Capt. Lord Cochrane, soon after dark despatched her boats under the command of Lieut. John Hansell, to attack two French brig-corvettes lying in the river Gironde, 20 miles above the shoals, and within two heavy batteries. At 3h. A.M. on the 6th, the British boarded, and, in spite of a determined resistance, carried the Tapageuse, of 14 long 8-pounders and 95 men, fully prepared for the attack, with the loss of 3 men wounded. On the same morning, while the Pallas was waiting the return of her boats, two ships and a brig were observed coming down towards her. The Pallas was soon

under way, and, notwithstanding her reduced complement, drove on shore the two French 20-gun ship-corvettes Garonne and Gloire, and the 16-gun brig Malicieuse. The masts of all these vessels shortly afterwards went by the board, and their hulls were involved in a sheet of spray,

1809. Amethyst and Niemen.—The 36-gun frigate Amethyst, mounting 42 guns, Capt. Michael Seymour, cruising off Bordeaux, in company with the 36-gun frigate Emerald, discovered and chased the French 40-gun frigate Niemen, Capt. Dupotel. Captain Seymour, concluding that the stranger would resume her course to the westward, at 9h. P.M. bore up south-west, under easy sail; and at 9h. 40m. the object of his pursuit was discovered on the weather-beam. At 11h. 30m., the Amethyst opened her fire, and at 1h. 15m. A.M. on the 6th closed upon the Niemen's larboard quarter. After an exchange of broadsides, the latter wore and hauled up north-west, pursued by the Amethyst, who at 1h. 45m. ranged close alongside of her opponent to windward. After an exchange of broadsides, the Amethyst bore up across the bows of her opponent, and then hauled up on the same tack under the French frigate's starboard and lee bow. At 2h. 45m., the Niemen bore away south-west; but at 3h. A.M. the Amethyst ranged up on her larboard and weather beam. At 3h. 15m., her mizen-mast and main-topmast were shot away, and the ship having caught fire in the main-top, offered a very ineffectual return to the animated fire maintained by the British frigate. At 3h. 25m., the enemy's fire having discontinued, the Amethyst was in the act of bringing to, on her opponent's lee quarter, when her mainmast came down, carrying with it the mizen-mast. Nearly at the same time the mainmast of the Niemen went by the board; both ships then paid round off before the wind. Just at this moment the 38-gun frigate Arethusa, Capt. Robert Mends, joined from the eastward, and the Niemen soon afterwards surrendered. The Amethyst having two lieutenants and 37 men absent, her crew consisted of 222 men and boys. Of that number eight were killed; both lieutenants of marines, the boatswain, and 34 men wounded. The Niemen, out of 319, had 47 men killed and 73 wounded. Capt. Seymour was made a baronet, and Lieut. William Hill promoted to the rank of commander.—Medal.

April 7.

1799. Sortie from Acre.—Although the guns recently captured from the French squadron, and which had been admirably mounted under the direction of Col. Phelipeaux and Capt. Wilmot, of the Alliance, appeared to slacken the efforts of the enemy, yet much danger was apprehended from the mine. A sortie was therefore determined upon, and the seamen and marines of the squadron were to force their way into the mine, while the Turkish troops attacked the enemy's trenches on the right and left. Just before daybreak, the columns moved to the attack, but the impetuosity and noise of the Turks rendered abortive the attempt to surprise the besiegers; yet in other respects the Mahometans performed their part to admiration. Lieut. J. W. Wright, whilst leading the seamen pioneers, received two balls in his arm; nevertheless he proceeded

to the bottom of the mine, and pulling down the supporters, destroyed all that could be effected. The marines under Major Douglas, were highly distinguished in this enterprise,—ably supporting the navy in the desperate service, and in bringing off the wounded under a tremendous fire from the enemy. Major T. Oldfield and two private marines were killed; Lieut. Wright, lieutenant of marines George Beatty, 2 midshipmen and 19 men wounded. The return of the detachment to the garrison was ably covered by the fire of the Theseus, 74. The Turks, as proof of their prowess, brought in sixty Frenchmen's heads, and a number of muskets and intrenching tools.

1800. Capture of Carmen and Florentina.—At 2 A.M. on the 7th April, the squadron under Rear-Admiral Duckworth, mentioned in the preceding column, discovered seven sail, three of which were ascertained to be frigates. At dawn of day the Emerald and Leviathan bore down upon the strangers, who proved to be the Spanish 34-gun frigates Carmen and Florentina. The Leviathan engaged the nearest, and the Emerald, passing on in pursuit, closed with the leewardmost. The two became so disabled in their sails and rigging, that, after firing a few straggling shot, both frigates hauled down their colours. The Emerald pushed on in chase of the third frigate, but, appearing to lose ground in the pursuit, was recalled, to secure as many as possible of the convoy; four of which were secured before dark. The 74 then stood after the fugitive frigate; but the latter had by this time so increased her distance, that the Leviathan relinguished the chase, and proceeded with the prizes to Gibraltar. As a proof that the Carmen and Florentina, had not surrendered without making an honourable resistance, the first, out of a crew of 340, had 11 men killed and 16 wounded. The second, out of 314, had 12 killed and 12 wounded. Each of the prizes had on board 500 quintals of quicksilver for the use of the mines at Lima.

April 8.

1814. On 7th April, six boats containing 136 men, were despatched from the Hogue, 74, Endymion and Maidstone frigates, and 14-gun brig Boxer, under the orders of Capt. Richard Coote, to attempt the capture or destruction of some American vessels near Pettipague point, about 15 miles up Connecticut river. On the 8th, the boats reached the point, and, after a slight skirmish with some militia, destroyed all the vessels, 27 in number, afloat, or on the stocks within three miles of the place, besides several boats and a considerable quantity of naval stores. Three of the vessels were large privateers, completely equipped and ready for sea; and the aggregate burthen of the 27 was upwards of 5000 tons. After dark, the boats dropped down the river without rowing, and the British returned to their ships with no greater loss than two men killed and two wounded. —Medal.

April 9.

1709. A squadron of seven sail, under Lord Dursley, in the Oxford, 60, on his return into the Channel, after seeing the Lisbon trade to a certain latitude, fell in with M. Duguay-Trouin, in the Achilles, 60, with the Glorieux;

which ships on the previous day, captured the Bristol, 50. His lordship having given chase, retook the Bristol, which, by a shot in her breadroom, sunk soon afterwards; but all her crew except twenty were saved. The Glorieux, of 50-guns, was captured, but the Achille escaped by superior sailing. The British had seventy men killed and wounded in the action.

1799. FRENCH SQUADRON DEFEATED.—The 38-gun frigates San Fiorenzo and Amelia, Capts. Sir Harry Neale and the Hon. Charles Herbert, in the morning discovered three frigates and a cutter anchored in the great road of Belleisle, with their topsail-yards hoisted ready for making sail. At 9h. A.M. a sudden and heavy squall carried away the Amelia's main-topmast and fore and mizen topgallant masts. The French 40-gun frigates Cornelie and Vengeance, and 36-gun frigate Sémillante, with the cutter, immediately weighed, and, having formed in line, stood towards the British frigates, who bore up to meet their antagonists. At 10h. 10m. the French squadron tacked, and exchanged broadsides with the San Fiorenzo and Amelia. The engagement was kept up until 1h. 5m. P.M., but so distantly, that the British frequently bore up to close the enemy, who finally stood away towards the entrance of the river Loire. Both British ships suffered much in their rigging and sails. The San Fiorenzo had one man killed and seven wounded. The loss of the Amelia amounted to two killed and 17 wounded. The enemy's loss exceeded 100 in killed and wounded.

April 10.

1795. ASTREA AND GLOIRE.—A squadron of five sail of the line and three frigates, under Rear-Admiral Colpoys, cruising in the Channel, chased three frigates, which separated, steering different courses. The Astrea, mounting 32 guns, Capt. Lord Henry Paulet, having outsailed the squadron, at 6h. P.M. arrived up with the French 36-gun frigate Gloire, mounting 42 guns, and commenced a running fight, which continued until 10h. 30m. P.M., when she brought her to close action, and, after a spirited engagement of 58 minutes, compelled her to haul down her colours. The Astrea, out of a complement of 212 men and boys, had only eight men wounded. The Gloire, out of a crew of 275 men, had 40 killed and wounded. The consorts of the Gloire were the 36-gun frigates Gentille and Fraternité. The former was captured on the 11th by the Hannibal, 74, and, as well as the Gloire, were added to the British navy under the same name.—**Medal.**

April 11.

1809. ATTACK ON FLEET IN AIX ROADS.—Capt. Lord Cochrane, appointed to conduct an attack on the French fleet in Aix roads, defended by heavy batteries on either side of the entrance, on the 3rd April that officer, in the Impérieuse, 38, joined the fleet, of eleven sail of the line, six frigates, several sloops, bombs, &c., under Admiral Lord Gambier, in Basque roads. Everything was in readiness by the 10th. The enemy's fleet, consisting of ten ships of the line, one of 50 guns, and four frigates, were moored in two lines, with three of the frigates in advance, their broadsides bearing upon the entrance. At the dis-

tance of about 100 yards in front of the line of frigates, a boom, half a mile in length, composed of the largest cables, floated by buoys, extended across the channel leading to the anchorage in Aix roads. At this period a British fleet of eleven sail of the line, under Lord Gambier, were at anchor in Basque roads, about seven miles distant from the French fleet. On the 11th the Impérieuse anchored near the Boyart shoal, and the Aigle, Unicorn, and Pallas, at a short distance to the north-west of her; whilst the Indefatigable, Emerald, with others, made a diversion, and some with lights hoisted were stationed to direct the fire-vessels in their course to the attack. At about 8h. 30m. P.M., the night very dark, the wind blowing strong from the north-west, the Mediator and fire-vessels cut their cables and made sail; and the latter, conducted by Lord Cochrane in person, when within three quarters of a mile of the French line, were ignited. Some of the fire-ships were admirably conducted, especially the Mediator, which ship broke the boom, and thus opened a clear passage for her followers. The flashes of the guns, and the flights of shells and rockets from the fire-vessels, conspired to form a scene awfully grand beyond description. Such was the terror inspired by the approach of so many flaming bodies, that every French ship, except the Foudroyant, cut or slipped their cables, and at midnight 13 ships were aground, all of them were on the heel, and most of them appeared to be in a desperate situation. When the Impérieuse, at daylight, stood towards the fleet, Lord Cochrane, at 5h. 48m., telegraphed to the Admiral: "Half the fleet can destroy the enemy; seven on shore." At 6h. 40m., "11 on shore." At 7h. 40m., "Only two afloat." At 9h. 30m., "Enemy preparing to heave off." As soon as the tide served, the Impérieuse reanchored close to the Boyart shoal. At 10h. 45m. the fleet got under way, and at 11h. 30m. reanchored at the distance of three miles from the Isle d'Aix, and about six miles from the grounded ships. The Valiant, Bellona, and Revenge, 74s, with the frigates and sloops, were then ordered close to the Boyart shoal. Observing this movement, the Foudroyant, 80, and Cassard, 74, cut their cables and made sail for the Charente, but both ships grounded near the castle of Fouras. As the flood-tide made, Lord Cochrane observing that the French ships were getting afloat, the Impérieuse weighed and dropped down with the tide, and as she steered towards the grounded ships on the Palles, made signal to the Admiral: "The enemy is getting under sail;" and at 1h. 45m., "The ship is in distress, and requires immediate assistance." At 2h. P.M., the frigate having anchored, brought her guns to bear on the quarter of the Calcutta, 50, and occasionally on the Aquilon, 74, and Varsovie, 80. At 2h. P.M. the Indefatigable moved in to the assistance of the Impérieuse, and at 2h. 30m. the Valiant, 74, and Revenge, 74. The Aigle, Emerald, Unicorn, and Pallas, took their stations ahead of the Indefatigable, the Valiant close astern of the Indefatigable, and the Revenge about 700 yards to the north-east of the Impérieuse. The Varsovie, 80, and Aquilon, 74, at 5h. 30m. showed a Union-Jack in the mizen chains in token of submission. About this time the

Theseus, 74, anchored between the Revenge and Valiant. At 6h. P.M., the Tonnerre, 74, lying just out of range, was set on fire by her crew; and at 8h. 40m. the Calcutta blew up with a tremendous explosion. It is remarkable, that, although the batteries on either side kept up a constant fire of shot and shells, the Revenge and Indefatigable were the only ships of the 14 that suffered, and their loss was but trifling. At 8h. P.M. all the frigates, except the Impérieuse, with the brigs, anchored with the Revenge in the Maumusson passage, out of gun-shot. On the 13th, the Aquilon and Varsovie were set on fire by the British and destroyed; and at 5h. A.M. the Valiant, Theseus, Revenge, Indefatigable, Aigle, Unicorn, and Emerald, rejoined the admiral. On the 14th, the remaining French ships got afloat, and ascended the Charente, and the Impérieuse returned to the fleet in Basque roads. On the 15th, the frigate Indienne having grounded, was set on fire and destroyed.—**Medal.**

April 12.

1782. BATTLE OF TRINCOMALEE. — The French squadron, under Commodore Suffrein, consisting of four ships of 74 guns, six of 64 guns, and two of 50 guns, with three frigates and a corvette, 9 miles north of Trincomalee, at daylight bore down to attack the British squadron under Sir Edward Hughes, thus formed in line: — Exeter, 64 guns, Hero, 74, Isis, 50, Burford, 64, Monarca, 68, Superb, 74, Vice-Admiral (b.) Sir Edward Hughes, K.B.; Monmouth, 64, Worcester, 64, Eagle, 64, Sultan, 74, Magnanime, 64. At about 1h. 30m. the van became engaged; and shortly afterwards, the Superb was closely attacked by the 74-gun ships Héros and Orient. The brunt of the fight was borne by the British centre, particularly by the Monmouth, which was closely assailed by three ships. At 3h. P.M., having also lost her main and mizen masts, she dropped out of the line; upon which the Superb and Sultan bore away and rescued her from the overwhelming force to which she was exposed. Sir Edward Hughes, at 3h. 40m., made signal for the squadron to come to the wind on the larboard tack. The action continued until 6h. P.M., when the British admiral made the signal to anchor, and at 6h. 40m. the French hauled their wind to the eastward in much confusion. Total British loss, 137 killed, 430 wounded. The French own to a loss of 139 killed and 264 wounded.

1782. BATTLE OFF MARTINIQUE. —The fleet, under Admiral (w.) Sir G. B. Rodney, being off Martinique, on the morning of 9th April discovered the French fleet under Comte de Grasse. The force of the respective fleets stood thus:

FRENCH.

1	ship	of 10 guns.
6	„	80
20	„	74
4	„	64
2	„	50

Total, 33 ships, 2560 guns.

ENGLISH.

5	ships	of 90 guns.
20	„	74
1	„	70
10	„	64

Total, 36 ships, 2640 guns.

The van of the British, under Rear-Admiral Sir Samuel Hood, were enabled at 7h. 30m. A.M. to chase, while the centre and rear divisions lay becalmed. The

French, observing the isolated position of the British van ships, bore up at 9h. 30m. A.M., to cut them off. The British then hove to, thus enabling their centre and rear to close; and in this manner the eight van ships sustained the attack of 15 ships of the enemy, from 10h. until 11h. A.M., when the sea-breeze having reached the British centre, the French admiral tacked and stood inshore to rejoin his rear. The pursuit of the enemy continued during the 10th and 11th. On the 12th, the British being on the starboard tack, the two fleets gradually neared each other, and at 8h. A.M. the ships composing the van division were engaged with the enemy, whilst the centre and rear were nearly becalmed. Although the French line was broken by the wind drawing to the southward, its effect did not extend to the British; and Sir George Rodney, perceiving the opening in the enemy's line, kept a close luff, and at a little before 11h. A.M. passed through the aperture, followed by the six rear ships of the centre division. The rear, under Sir Samuel Hood, continued its course, and became opposed to the French van, separated from their centre by the manœuvre of the British commander-in-chief. Between these, a close and spirited action was maintained. It was past noon before the smoke cleared away, by which time the ships of the enemy had bore up, and were seen to leeward, retreating in disorder. A general chase immediately commenced, and the following ships were overtaken and captured:—Glorieux, 74, César, 74, Hector, 74, Ardent, 64; and the Ville de Paris, 120, bearing the flag of Comte de Grasse, after contending 15 minutes with Canada, 74, and Barfleur, 90, hauled down her colours just as the sun was sinking below the horizon. The total loss of the British amounted to 251 men killed and 809 wounded.

1810. Esperance late British Laurel, 22, laden with a valuable cargo from the Isle of France, captured off the Isle of Rhé, by Unicorn, 32, Capt. A. R. Kerr.

April 13.

1796. RÉVOLUTIONAIRE AND UNITÉ.—A squadron under Capt. Sir Edward Pellew, in the Indefatigable, 44, with Argo, 44, Révolutionaire, 38, Amazon, 36, and Concorde, 36, were cruising off Ushant, when a frigate was seen to windward. The Révolutionaire, Capt. Francis Cole, mounting 46-guns, being the nearest to the stranger, was directed to tack and cut her off from the land. As it grew dark, the French frigate disappeared; but at 9h. P.M. she was again seen by the Révolutionaire in the act of bearing up. All sail was made in chase, and at 11h. 30m., when the frigates were going 10 knots an hour, the Révolutionaire, being within hail, opened her fire, and after the second broadside, the crew of the 36-gun frigate Unité, mounting 38 guns, Capt. C. A. L. D. Linois, called out that they had surrendered. Out of 255 men, she had 9 killed and 11 wounded. On the other hand, the Révolutionaire of 287, had not a man hurt.

1800. The 16-gun brig, Calypso, being off Cape Tiburon, despatched a cutter under charge of Mr. William Buckley, the master, to attack the French privateer, Diligente, of six guns, and thirty-nine men, which was gallantly carried, and brought out

with no greater loss than one man wounded. The privateer had 7 men wounded.

April 14.

1793. A squadron under Rear-Adm. Gell captured the French privateer Gen. Dumourier, of 22 guns, together with San Iago, Spanish galleon. The latter was from Lima, with a cargo valued at 200,000*l.* The seizure of the Spanish ship occasioned great sensation at Madrid, and was one of the principal causes of the war that ensued between Spain and Great Britain.

1809. Capture of D'Hautpoult.—A French squadron, consisting of the 74-gun ships Courageux, Polonais, and D'Hautpoult, having quitted the rocky islands known as the Saintes, were discovered at 10h. P. M. by the 74-gun ship Pompée, Capt. William Fahie, belonging to a squadron of 5 sail of the line under Rear-Adm. Sir Alexander Cochrane. At 10h. 15m. P M., the 18-gun brig Recruit, Capt. Charles Napier, gallantly brought the rearmost ship to action, and the Pompée joined occasionally in the running fight. At 8h. P. M., the French ships separated, and the D'Hautpoult altering her course to WNW., was followed by the Pompée. At daylight on the 16th, the D'Hautpoult was about three miles ahead. In course of the forenoon, the 38-gun frigate, Latona, and 32-gun frigate Castor, Capts. H. Pigot and W. Roberts, joined in the chase. The latter very gallantly engaged the 74 at about 3h. A. M. on the 17th, when the Pompée took part in the contest, which lasted until 5h. 20m. A. M. The French ship, now a complete wreck, lowered her topsails, and, rounding to, hauled down her colours. The Pompée was much disabled, having 9 killed, her captain and 29 wounded. The Castor had one seaman killed and 6 wounded; Recruit, one man wounded. Out of a crew of 680, the D'Hautpoult had 80 men killed and wounded.—Medal.

April 15.

1759. Capture of Valeur.—The Favorite, 14, and 80 men, Captain Timothy Edwards, off Cadiz, after an obstinate engagement. which lasted two hours and a half, captured the French 24-gun ship Valeur, having a crew of 110 men, thirteen of whom were killed and nine wounded. The Valeur was commissioned, and the gallantry of Capt. Edwards rewarded by his being posted into her.

1805. While the 14-gun brig Papillon, Capt. William Woolley, was lying at Savannah le Mar, intelligence was received of a felucca privateer cruising off the coast. Having placed Lieut. Peter J. Prieur, with John Christie the purser, and twenty-five men, in a shallop disguised as a dogger, sent her in quest of the privateer, which at 8 P.M. was discovered under the land. In a short time the felucca got alongside the shallop, and having made herself fast, the crew jumped up from below; and, after a discharge of musketry, boarded and carried the privateer, sustaining no greater loss than two men wounded; whilst the Spaniards had seven men killed, and eight badly wounded.

April 16.

1781. Attack of French Squadron repulsed. —A squadron, consisting of Romney, 50, Commodore George Johnstone, Hero, 74, Monmouth, 64, Jupiter

and Iris of 50 guns, and 5 frigates, together with a large convoy, lying in Porto Praya bay, St. Jago, was attacked by a French squadron of five sail of the line and several frigates under Commodore Suffrein. The British ships were in an unprepared state; for Commodore Johnstone, considering the neutrality of the port a security, had taken no measures to resist an attack. At 9h. 30m. the French squadron appeared in the offing; and at 10h. 45m., having rounded the east point of land with a fine breeze, formed in line of battle, stood towards the British squadron. Commodore Suffrein in the Héros, 74, dropped anchor abreast of the Monmouth, intending to bring up with a spring on the cable, and engage that ship; but having too much way, the cable parted, and she drove alongside the Hero. Suffrein was followed by other ships, and in a short time the firing became general. So well was the contest maintained by the outermost British ships, that their opponents were beaten off with considerable loss. All except the Annibal, 74, succeeded in getting out of the bay without difficulty; but that ship being totally dismasted, escaped with a small sail on the stump of her foremast, and was taken in tow by a frigate. After some deliberation, Commodore Johnstone determined upon going in pursuit of the enemy; but being accompanied by part of the convoy, he did not gain much in the chase, and at sunset returned to Porto Praya. The East India ships suffered more by the enemy's fire than the ships of war; and the total British loss amounted to 36 killed and 147 wounded. The French captured one of the East Indiamen, but she was retaken by the squadron on the following day.

1810. Sta. Maura. — On the 16th April, the fortress and island of Santa Maura, with a garrison of 715 men, surrendered to a British squadron, consisting of Magnificent, 74, Captain George Eyre, Montague, 74, Belle Poule and Leonidas frigates, and Imogene, 16-gun brig, co-operating with a body of troops under Brigadier-Gen. Oswald. The army lost 16 killed and 86 wounded. The navy, 8 killed; Capt. Eyre and 40 wounded. Total, 24 killed, 127 wounded.

April 17.

1780. Rodney and De Guichen. — The French fleet under Comte de Guichen, consisting of two 80-gun ships, 11 of 74 guns, and 10 of 64 guns, was fallen in with on the 16th, off Martinique, by the British fleet of 20 sail of the line and 5 frigates, under Adm. Sir G. B. Rodney, composed of two of 90 guns, 11 of 74 guns, one of 70 guns, 5 of 64 guns, and one of 60 guns. The signal was made for a general chase. At daybreak on the 17th, the British fleet, in line ahead on the starboard tack, the wind southerly, was to windward of the enemy, who formed on the same tack. The signal was then made to bear up in line abreast, and engage the enemy. The French admiral defeated this manœuvre by wearing round on the larboard tack. The British thereupon hauled to the wind on the starboard tack, and stood on until nearly parallel with the hostile fleet. At 11h. A.M. signal to bear up in line abreast and close with the enemy; but several ships of the van, instead of following the example of their leader, kept their luff, in order to bring to action the van ships of the French line. Sir George Rodney, in the

Sandwich, when engaged with the ship astern of the Comte de Guichen, was nobly supported by Rear-Adm. Rowley, with the rear division ; and had it not been for the error pursued by the van ships, the judicious mode of attack would probably have secured a victory. The total loss sustained by the British amounted to 120 killed, and 362 wounded; that of the French, 158 killed, and 820 wounded.

1798. The Recovery schooner, of ten long 3-pounders and 46 men, Lieut. William Ross, in the West Indies, captured the French privateer-schooner Révanche, of ten long 4-pounders and 54 men, having three men killed and nine wounded. The Recovery had not a man hurt.

1806. Capture of Bergère. — The 36-gun frigate, Sirius, Captain William Prowse, near Naples, at 4h. 15m. P.M. discovered the French corvette Bergère, 18 guns, Commodore Duclos ; brigs Abeille, 20 guns and 160 men, Légère and Janus, of 20 guns each, bombard Victoire, of 12 long 18-pounders, and two heavy mortars, a cutter, and three gun-ketches, in all 97 guns. Soon after sunset, the Sirius closed with the flotilla, which was hove to at the mouth of the Tiber, and when within pistol-shot, opened her fire, and continuing closely engaged for two hours, when the Bergère surrendered. Several of the other vessels were silenced ; but the Sirius was so much cut up in her sails and rigging, as to be unable to pursue them. Her loss amounted to 9 killed and 20 wounded. — Medal.

1813. Invincible, French privateer, 16 guns and 86 men, captured in the Bay, by Mutine, 16, Capt. N. De Courcy, after a long running fight and close action of fifty minutes. The Mutine is represented to have had two men wounded.

April 18.

1740. Capture of Princeza. — The Spanish 74-gun ship Princeza, mounting 64 guns, Capt. Don Pablo de Gera, was captured off Cape Finisterre, after a determined resistance, by the Lenox, 70, Capt. Colville Mayne, and Orford, 70, Capt. Thomas Durell. Out of a crew of 650, the Princeza lost 35 killed and 100 wounded. The united British loss amounted to 17 killed and 40 wounded ; among the latter was Capt. Durell, who lost one of his hands. The Princeza, being a fine new ship, was added to the British navy under the same name.

1814. At the surrender of Genoa, the British gained possession of the French 74-gun ship Brilliant, ready for launching, and another ship of the same class in frame.

April 19.

1581. Attack of Cadiz. — A fleet, consisting of forty ships, under command of Sir Francis Drake, was sent by Queen Elizabeth to counteract the naval preparations of Philip II. of Spain. On the admiral's arrival off Cadiz on the 19th April, he compelled six galleys to take shelter under their forts, and burnt one hundred large ships laden with ammunition. After performing this service, Drake sailed for the Azores, where he took a valuable Portuguese East Indiaman. The journal, charts, &c., found on board this ship, suggested the first idea of establishing the East India Company.

1782. Rear-Adm. Sir Samuel Hood, in the Barfleur, having

been detached by Sir George Rodney, with Valiant and Magnificent, 74s, to look after the disabled ships that had escaped from the battle of 12th April, discovered in the Mona passage, on the 19th, five sail, which were immediately chased. As the enemy approached the passage, the wind died away, and they lay some time becalmed, whilst the British kept the breeze, which enabled the Valiant at 3 P. M. to close with the Caton, 64, who surrendered without further resistance. Capt. Goodall, leaving the Caton to be picked up by the ships astern, proceeded on, and attacked the Jason, 64, who, after a stout resistance of twenty minutes, also hauled down her colours. The Aimable, 32, and Cérès, 16, were also captured. The only remaining ship, the Astrée frigate, effected her escape.

1807. The Richmond gun-brig, Lieut. S. H. Heming, working along shore near Cape Mondego, coast of Portugal, discovered a lugger with Spanish colours flying, in a bay six leagues to the northward of Peniché. In the evening she was attacked by the boats under Sub-Lieut. George Bush, who boarded and carried her in the face of a heavy fire, which wounded three men. The lugger, which mounted four 4-pounders, with a crew of thirty-six men, was brought out. — Medal.

April 20.

1657. Galleons destroyed at Santa Cruz. — A British squadron, under Adm. Blake, made an attack upon six galleons, richly laden, lying moored off the town of Santa Cruz, in the island of Teneriffe, protected by the forts which flanked the anchorage. The galleons were boarded and set on fire, except two which were sunk. This service was speedily accomplished; and the wind having fortunately shifted from the northward to south-west, the fleet got out of range of the batteries, with the loss of 48 men killed and 120 wounded.

1781. The 28-gun frigate Resource, Capt. Bartholomew Saml. Rowley, cruising off Cape Blaise, W. I., captured the late British 24-gun ship Unicorn, after a defence of one hour and 30 minutes, with the loss of eight men killed and 30 wounded. The Resource, from having a body of troops on board, suffered a heavy loss, having 15 men killed and 30 wounded.

1796. Unité, 28, captured in Mediterranean by Inconstant, 36, Capt. Maitland.

1797. The 32-gun frigate Hermione, Capt. Hugh Pigot, having under his orders Quebec and Mermaid frigates, brig Drake, and Penelope cutter, proceeded to the attack of privateers, in the harbour of Jean Rabel. On the 20th April, the boats of the ships were despatched; and by 4h. A. M. on the 21st, nine vessels (one ship, three brigs, three schooners and two sloops) were seen standing out with the land-breeze towards the squadron. So well had the service been performed that not a man in the boats was hurt.

April 21.

1782. Foudroyant and Pégase. — The 84-gun ship Foudroyant, Capt. John Jervis, having chased from the fleet of Vice-Adm. Barrington, off Ushant, the enemy soon separated, and at about 30 minutes after midnight the Foudroyant brought to close action the French 74-gun ship

Pégase, Capt. the Chevalier de Sillaus. The contest continued until 1h. 15m. A.M. on the 21st, when the Foudroyant having run her opponent on board, compelled her to surrender, having, out of a crew of 700 men, 100 killed and wounded; whilst the British loss was no more than four men wounded.

1796. INDEFATIGABLE AND VIRGINIE.—The 44-gun frigate Indefatigable, Capt. Sir Edward Pellew, off the Lizard, in company with the 36-gun frigates Amazon and Concorde, discovered the French 40-gun frigate Virginie, Capt. Jacques Bergeret, which, after a chase of 15 hours and a run of 138 miles, was brought to action at a little past midnight. The ships continued to engage under a press of sail during 1 hour and 45 minutes, by which time the French frigate had lost her mizen-mast and main-topmast; nor was the Indefatigable much less disabled, having lost her gaff and mizen-topmast. The Concorde and Amazon arriving up, the Virginie surrendered, having, out of a crew of 339, 14 men killed and 27 wounded; while no loss was sustained by the Indefatigable.—Medal.

1798. MARS AND HERCULE.—The 74-gun ship Mars, Captain Alexander Hood, having chased from the inshore squadron off Brest, discovered the French 74-gun ship Hercule, Capt. Louis l'Héritier, which, at 8h. 30m. P.M., unable to work up against the strong current, anchored and furled sails, the Bec du Raz bearing from her N.b.E. distant two or three miles. At 8h. 45m. the Mars hauled up her courses, and about 9h. 15m. became exposed to the starboard broadside of the Hercule, on which she fired her's in return, and passing on a short distance ahead, let go her anchor. As the Mars dropped astern, the anchor on her larboard bow caught the starboard anchor of the Hercule; and, thus close alongside, the two ships continued to engage until 10h. 30m. P. M., during which time the Hercule had made two unsuccessful attempts to board. Being very much shattered, and having sustained a loss of above 250 men, killed and wounded, she hailed to say she had surrendered. The Mars had her captain of marines (James White), one midshipman (James Blythe), and 19 men killed, and eight missing; two lieutenants (George Argles and George Arnold Ford), one midshipman (Thomas Southey), and 30 men wounded.—Medal.

April 22.

1813. The 18-gun brig Weasel, Capt. John Black, chased a convoy under the protection of ten heavy gun-boats, into the bay of Boscalina, in the Adriatic, which at 5h. 30m. A. M. anchored in line, about a mile from the shore, and opened their fire. At 6h. A.M. the Weasel anchored within pistol-shot of them, and a sharp action commenced, which continued until 6h. 20m., when the gun-boats cut their cables, ran closer in, and then renewed their fire. The Weasel stood in after them, and recommenced the action; but was now exposed to cannon and musketry on the heights. The engagement continued until 10h. A. M., when three of the gun-boats struck their colours; two were driven on shore, and one was sunk. The remaining four were reinforced by four from the eastward, who anchored outside the brig; but they shortly afterwards

ran in and joined the others, when the whole placed themselves behind a point of land, whence they kept up a destructive fire, with little intermission, until 6h. 30m. P.M. The Weasel was much cut up, her masts shot through in several places, and had received five shots between wind and water. After dark, Capt. Black sent his boats and destroyed the gun-boats that had struck, likewise eight of of the convoy. On the 23rd, the Weasel, having warped herself about a mile from the land, was again attacked by the gun-boats; she nevertheless continued warping during the whole day and night. On the 24th, a battery was opened on a point of the bay close to which the brig was obliged to pass, and at 1h. P.M. the gun-boats, pulling out in line, recommenced their fire; but at 5h. P.M., having got within range of the Weasel's carronades, they were soon induced to sheer off, and they effected their escape. The Weasel had 5 men killed and 23 wounded.—**Medal.**

1854. BOMBARDMENT OF ODESSA. — The batteries of Odessa having, on the 14th April, fired upon the Furious steam frigate, likewise, a boat of that ship, both bearing a flag of truce; and as no reparation for this uncivilised act of aggression could be obtained from the Russian Governor-Gen. D'Osten Sacken, Vice-Admirals Dundas and Hammelin determined to attack the fortifications. In addition to the fortress of Odessa, great exertions were making in strengthening the moles and erecting formidable sea defences; and between 20,000 and 30,000 men had been collected for the protection of this military depôt, as well as for the security of vessels taking shelter under the guns of the place. No answer having been received up to 7 A.M. on the morning of the 22nd, the combined steam division under Capt. Drummond, consisting of

ENGLISH.

	Guns.	
Sampson	6	Capt. Jones.
Tiger	16	„ Gifford.
Retribution	28	„ Drummond.
Terrible	21	„ M'Cleverty.
Furious	16	„ Loring.

FRENCH.

	Guns.
Vauban	20
Descartes	20
Mogador	8
Caton	4

accompanied by six rocket-boats under Commander Dickson, took up positions at the distance of about 1200 yards, from the shore. Being fired upon from fort Imperial, at 10h. 30m. the squadron opened a vigorous cannonade, which continued until 3 P.M., by which time the fort, the batteries on the mole, together with the ships in the harbour, were destroyed. This service was accomplished with the trifling loss, on the part of the English, of one man killed and ten wounded; and of the French, two men killed and two wounded.

April 23.

1782. French 64-gun ship *en flûte*, Actionnaire, having on board 250 seamen and 550 soldiers, on passage to the East Indies, captured by Queen, 98, Capt. Maitland.

1794. CAPTURE OF A FRENCH SQUADRON.—Commodore Sir J. B. Warren, in the Flora, 38, with Arethusa, 38, Melampus, 36, Concorde, 36, and Nymphe, 36, being seven leagues SW. of Guernsey, brought to action the French 40-gun frigates Pomone, En-

gageante, and Resolue, and 20-gun corvette Babet, at 6h. 30m. A. M. The ships became warmly engaged until 7h. 30m., when the Engageante and Resolue set all the sail they could crowd, leaving the Pomone and Babet to their fate. At 8h. 30m. A. M., the latter having lost her fore-topmast, surrendered. The Pomone, after sustaining the united fire of the Arethusa and Melampus, in a short time lost her main and mizen masts, and being reduced to a defenceless state, at 9h. 30m. hauled down her colours. The Concorde and Melampus pursued the fugitive ships, and brought the Engageante to action at a little past noon, when the Resolue gallantly bore down to support her consort; and, taking so good a position on the bow of the Concorde as to disable her in sails and rigging obliged her to drop astern. She was, however, soon enabled again to close the Engageante, and compel her, after a gallant defence, to haul down her colours. The Resolue escaped into Morlaix. The Flora had one man killed and three wounded; Arethusa, three killed and five wounded; Melampus, five killed, 5 wounded; Pomone, nearly 100 killed and wounded; and the Engageante and Babet suffered in proportion. The Pomone, a 24-pounder frigate, of 1239 tons, was added to the British navy under the same name.

1808. The 18-gun brig Grasshopper, Capt. Thomas Searle, and 14-gun brig Rapid, Lieut. H. Baugh, on the coast of Portugal, after a sharp action, drove on shore two gun-boats, and captured two others, together with two vessels under their convoy, valued at 30,000*l.* each. Grasshopper, one killed, Capt. Searle and 3 men wounded; Rapid, 3 wounded. The gun-boats had 40 killed and wounded.—Medal.

April 24.

1810. 10-gun cutter Surly, Lieut. R. Welch, and Firm gun-brig, Lieut. John Little, having chased ashore the French privateer Alcide at the entrance of the river Piron, despatched their boats, under Sub-Lieut. Joseph Hodgkin, to bring her out. This service was gallantly performed, with the loss to the British of one man killed and one wounded.—Medal.

1813. At daylight a felucca was observed by the 38-gun frigate Apollo, Captain B. W. Taylor, to run into St. Cataldo, in the Adriatic, and disembark troops. The boats were immediately despatched with the detachment of marines under Lieut. John Tothill, who attacked the enemy in a strong position, from which they were driven at the point of the bayonet, and 26 men made prisoners. In the meantime the boats brought out the felucca; and the whole service was performed without incurring any loss.

April 25.

1796. A squadron, consisting of the Agamemnon, 64, Commodore Nelson, Diadem, 64, Meleager, 32, and ship-sloop Peterel, Capt. John Temple, discovered four vessels anchored off the town of Finale, at the bottom of Vado bay, moored under some batteries, which opened upon the Peterel as she led the boats to the attack,—the ships keeping up an animated fire, effectually covering them in their advance. The vessels were gallantly boarded and brought off, notwithstanding

the heavy fire opened upon them from the shore, close to which they were lying. Lieut. Noble and two seamen were wounded.

1810. The 38-gun frigate Spartan, Capt. J. Brenton, in company with the 32-gun frigate Success and 18-gun brig Espoir, cruising off Monte Circello, discovered several vessels at anchor under the Castle of Terecino. The boats were despatched under Lieut. Augustus Baumgardt, and at about 30 minutes past noon they pulled for the shore, covered by the ships. Capt. Mitford, with great energy and judgment, then ran in with the Espoir, and having sounded under the batteries, the frigates and the brig shortly afterwards came to an anchor, and opened their fire upon the forts. In the meanwhile Lieut. Baumgardt, with the boats, pulled into the road, and in the face of a heavy fire, gallantly boarded a ship mounting six guns. He also took possession of three barques, and the four prizes were brought off with no greater loss than one man killed and two wounded.

April 26.

1797. Capture of Santa Elena and Ninfa.—At 6h. A.M., the 74-gun ship Irresistible, Capt. George Martin, and 36-gun frigate Emerald, Capt. V. C. Berkeley, cruising off Cadiz, fell in with the Spanish 34-gun frigates Santa Elena and Ninfa, bound to that port from the Havannah. Finding themselves pursued, the frigates ran for and anchored in Conil bay, near Cape Trafalgar, where they were followed by the British ships, at 2h. 30m. P.M., and a smart action ensued, which terminated in the capture of the two frigates, at 4 P.M. The Santa Elena, after she had struck, cut her cable and drifted on shore; but was subsequently got off, in such a damaged state that she could not be kept afloat. The loss sustained by the two frigates amounted to 18 men killed and 30 wounded. The Irresistible had one man killed and one wounded.

1809. Defeat of French Flotilla.—In the morning, the 12-gun brig Thrasher, 18-pounders, with a crew of 60 men, Lieut. Jos. Dornford, approaching the coast near Boulogne, observed forty sail of gun-vessels coming out of harbour, including six brigs and two schooners. Not daunted by this formidable force, Lieut. Dornford gallantly brought them to action; and after engaging them from 7h. A.M. until 2h. P.M., the Thrasher withdrew from under the batteries, but not until she had sank three and driven six on shore.

1810. Sylvia and Echo.—The 10-gun cutter Sylvia, Lieut. Augustus V. Drury, cruising off Middleburgh, on the coast of Java, observed three armed brigs, accompanied by two lug-sail vessels, standing in for Batavia. The Sylvia chased and brought the sternmost brig to action, which, after a contest of twenty minutes, was captured. The prize was the Dutch national brig Echo, of eight 6-pounders and forty-six men. The Sylvia, out of her small crew of forty-four men, had four killed and three wounded; the Dutch brig, three killed and seven wounded. The other brigs, fortunately for the Sylvia, did not offer to support their consort, but made sail away, leaving two lugger-rigged transports, each mounting two long 9-pounders, and defended by 60 men, laden with artillery stores,

to become prizes to the Sylvia.—Medal.

April 27.

1796. Capture of Ecureuil. —The 32-gun frigate Niger, Capt. Edward J. Foote, having chased an armed lugger, which anchored for shelter among the Penmarcks rocks, at 9h. P.M. despatched the barge and cutters to attempt her capture. The tide having ebbed considerably, it was with much difficulty that the boats got alongside the lugger, which was captured after an obstinate resistance. She proved to be the Ecureuil, of 18 4-pounders and 105 men, who, with the exception of 28 made prisoners, escaped to the shore. The loss on the part of the British was comparatively trifling,—Lieut. Long, Mr. Patton, and five men wounded. The prize was set on fire and destroyed.

April 28.

1782. As the 14-gun brig Pelican, Capt. Edward Pellew, stood towards the isle of Bas, two privateers—a brig and a schooner, each of equal force to the British sloop, sprang their broadsides towards the entrance. Nevertheless the Pelican entered the roads, and drove both the privateers, as well as a third, on shore, under shelter of some heavy batteries, by whose fire two of the crew of the Pelican were wounded.

1813. Attack of Frenchtown. —The boats of the Marlborough, Dragon, Maidstone, Statira, Dolphin, Fantome, Mohawk, and Racer, under Commander John Laurence, and personally directed by Rear-Admiral George Cockburn, effected a landing at Frenchtown in the Chesapeake. The expedition was accompanied by Fantome, Mohawk, and three tenders, conveying one hundred and fifty marines; and the place, though defended by a six-gun battery and a large body of militia, fell an easy prey to the British.—Medal.

April 29.

1781. Action off Martinique. —An action took place off Fort Royal bay, Martinique, between the fleet of eighteen sail of the line, under Rear-Admiral Sir Samuel Hood, and the French of twenty-four ships of the line and two of 50 guns, under the Comte de Grasse. Although the enemy was in every respect greatly superior, and also possessed the advantage of the wind, yet the French admiral declined bringing on a decisive engagement. In the partial and distant cannonading which took place, the principal loss was sustained by the Centaur, Russel, Shrewsbury, and Gibraltar, and other ships of the rear division. The total loss sustained by the British fleet was 36 killed and 161 wounded; that of the French, 119 killed and 150 wounded.

1812. The boats of the Leviathan, 74, and Undaunted frigate, under the orders of Lieut. Alexander Dobbs, were detached to attack a privateer and several merchant vessels in the port of Agaye. The privateer was boarded and carried without loss. She proved to be a brig of 14 guns and 80 men; but she was lying aground, and could not be got afloat, notwithstanding every exertion to warp her off, during which operation two men were killed and four wounded by the fire of the enemy from the shore.

1812. Boats of Undaunted, Volontaire, and Blossom, under the orders of Lieut. Edgar, of the Undaunted, and covered by the fire of the Blossom, attacked a French convoy of 26 vessels, at anchor near the mouth of the Rhone. Seven were brought out, and 12 burnt, including a national schooner of four guns and 74 men; and two were stranded on the beach. No loss was sustained by the British.

April 30.

1810. The 36-gun frigate Néréide, Capt. Nesbit J. Willoughby, cruising off the Isle of France, observing a large merchant ship at the anchorage of Jacotel, lying within pistol-shot of two batteries commanding the entrance of the harbour, determined to cut her out. With this object, the boats, commanded by the captain in person, manned with fifty seamen and the same number of marines, quitted the ship at midnight. Having with difficulty entered the intricate passage to the anchorage, and reached the only accessible landing-place (although the surf was half filling the boats), the alarm was given by the French national 4-gun schooner Estafette, lying at anchor close under the batteries. These, with two field-pieces, immediately directed their fire towards the spot, and the party on landing became also exposed to a smart fire of musketry. Nevertheless, in less than ten minutes, the nearest battery, mounting two long 12-pounders, was carried; and having spiked the guns, the party pushed on for a guardhouse in the rear, which, although protected by two field-pieces, was soon carried. Soon after daylight, the victorious party proceeded to attack the strongest battery, by crossing the river Galet. The pass was defended by a strong body of infantry, with two 12-pounders; and the river was so rapid and deep, that the tallest of the party could scarcely wade across. But every difficulty was overcome, and the gallant fellows giving three cheers, charged up the hill; and the guns, as well as the battery, were quickly in their possession. After destroying the batteries, the British re-embarked, bringing away the French schooner and two field-pieces.

1815. Capture of Melpomène.—On 30th April the 74-gun ship Rivoli, Capt. E. S. Dickson, off the island of Ischia, captured the French 40-gun frigate Melpomène, Capt. Joseph Collet, after a gallant defence of 15 minutes. The frigate was much cut up, and she had six men killed and 28 wounded. Rivoli, 5 men wounded.

May 1.

1689. Action off Bantry Bay. —A fleet under Adm. Herbert (afterwards Earl of Torrington), consisting of 19 sail of the line, discovered the French fleet under Adm. Renaud, at anchor in Bantry bay. On perceiving the English, the enemy's fleet, consisting of 28 ships of war, of from 60 to 70 guns, and fire-ships, got under way, and, bearing down in a close line, commenced the action. Adm. Herbert endeavoured to gain the weather-gage by tacking, but, finding that the enemy retained that advantage, he stood off shore, to allow his ships to form into line of battle. The French, although greatly superior in force, did not pursue the English, who continued off the port on the following day. The loss of the

English on this occasion amounted to Capt. Aylmer, of the Portland, and 94 seamen killed, and 250 wounded.

1811. Destruction of Giraffe and Nourrice. — The French store-ships Giraffe and Nourrice, each mounting 24 guns, with a complement of 160 men, in company with a large armed transport, lay at anchor in the bay of Sagone, isle of Corsica, under the protection of a battery of four guns and a martello tower. The 38-gun frigate Pomone, Capt. Robert Barrie, 36-gun frigate Unité, Capt. Henry Chamberlayne, and 18-gun brig Scout, Capt. Renton Sharpe, arrived off the coast on the 30th April, with the intention of attacking these ships. The French commodore made preparations for resistance by mooring his ships close to the battery, and landed the quarter-deck guns of the Nourrice. Early on the morning of 1st May preparations were made for attacking the enemy, as soon as the sea-breeze might spring up. But as it continued calm during the day, at 5h. P. M. the ships were towed by their respective crews, in the face of a heavy raking fire, into a position within range of grape, and about 6h. P. M. they open their broadsides. The cannonade lasted without intermission until 7h. 30m. P. M., when the Giraffe, and then the Nourrice, were observed to be on fire, and shortly afterwards the flames extended to the transport. The British ships were quickly taken in tow and moved out of danger from the explosions of the enemy's ships, which took place at 8h. 54m. P. M., and the burning timbers falling in, the battery and the tower both were entirely demolished. The Pomone had two men killed and 19 wounded; the Unité, two wounded; and the Scout, 3 wounded

May 2.

1781. The Canada, 74, Capt. Sir George Collier, after a chase of seventy leagues and a running fight of 20 minutes, captured the Spanish 34-gun frigate the Santa Leocadia, with a crew of 280 men, 16 of whom were killed and 25 wounded. Commander Don Francisco Wynthusien, who lost his left arm in the action, had his flag on board the San Josef, 112, and died of the wounds he received in the battle of 14th February, 1797.

1808. The 36-gun frigate Unité, Capt. Campbell, in the Gulf of Venice, captured the Italian 16-gun brig Ronco.

1809. Spartan and Mercury at Cesenatico. — The Spartan and Mercury frigates, having chased two vessels into the port of Cesenatico, where several other vessels were lying under the protection of two batteries and a castle, the frigates anchored within grape range and soon silenced the battery. The boats, under the orders of Lieut. George W. Willes, then landed, took possession of the battery, and turned the guns upon the town. Twelve vessels were captured, the castle and magazine blown up, the battery destroyed, and the guns spiked. The British then returned to their ships without a casualty.

1813. The Repulse, 74, Capt. H. Mowbray, despatched the boats under Lieut. Isaac Shaw, with 100 marines under Capt. Ennis, along with the marines of Volontaire and Undaunted frigates, to destroy some newly erected works near Morgion, which is situated between Marseille and Toulon.

Covered by the guns of the Redwing, 18, Capt. Sir John G. Sinclair, the marines soon after being landed, drove a body of French troops to the heights, and kept them in check, while six laden vessels were secured, and the batteries, gun-carriages, and a 13-inch mortar destroyed. In the performance of this service two men were killed; Lieut. Shaw and 3 men wounded. — Medal.

May 3.

1747. Anson and De la Jonquière. — Vice-Admiral Anson with 12 sail of the line, two 50-gun ships, and one of 40, fell in with a French fleet of 38 sail, under Commodore De la Jonquière. Nine of the largest ships having formed in order of battle to protect the convoy, the whole bore away to the westward, The signal was then made for a general chase. At 4h. P.M., the Centurion, 60, Capt. Peter Denis, gallantly attacked the enemy's rear, and the Namur, 74, Capt. the Hon. E. Boscawen, Defence, 60, Captain Thomas Grenville, and Windsor, Capt. Thomas Hanway, soon arriving up, a smart action ensued between them and five of the French ships. The Centurion having had her main-topmast and fore-topsail-yard shot away, dropped astern; but Capt. Denis, having repaired her damages sufficiently, soon resumed the engagement. The Devonshire, 66, Capt. Temple West, bearing the flag of Rear-Adm. Peter Warren, and Bristol, 50, Capt. the Hon. W. Montagu, taking part in the engagement, the commodore in the Sérieuse, 66, was compelled to surrender. Without waiting to take possession of the prize, the Devonshire and Bristol pushed on and engaged the Invincible, 74, which ship had suffered much from the fire of the Namur; but she did not surrender until the arrival up of Adm. Anson in the Prince George, 90. In a short time the whole of the armament surrendered, consisting of Invincible, 74, Sérieuse, 66, Diamante, 56, Jason, 52, Rubis, 52, and Gloire, 44, together with four armed East Indiamen. The British loss amounted to 520 in killed and wounded. Capt. Grenville, of the Defiance, was among the killed, and Capt. Boscawen badly wounded in the shoulder. Vice-Adm. Anson was created a peer of Great Britain, and Rear-Adm. Warren made a Knight of the Bath.

1810. Spartan with Cérès and Consorts — The 38-gun frigate Spartan (mounting 46-guns, and 258 men), Capt. Jahleel Brenton, at 5h. A.M., was midway between Cape Misano and the island of Capri, when a French squadron was observed standing out of Naples on the larboard tack. It consisted of Cérès, mounting 42 guns, Fama, 28 guns, brig Sparvière, 8 guns, cutter Achille, 10 guns, and seven gun-boats, each mounting one long 18-pounder. The united crews, with 400 Swiss troops, amounted to 1400 men. At 3h. A.M., the Cérès, when within pistol-shot of the Spartan's larboard bow, opened a fire from her larboard guns, which was returned by a well-directed treble-shotted broadside. Then passing on, the Spartan became engaged successively with the Fama and Sparvière; but the cutter and gunboats had tacked to the eastward. As the Spartan hove in stays, her larboard broadside was dischargde at the flotilla, and as she came round, fired her starboard guns at

the brig and the ships ahead of her, who, instead of supporting the gun-boats, stood away towards the batteries of Baia, followed by the British frigate. But at a few minutes before 9h. A. M., the breeze died suddenly away, and left the Spartan with her bows exposed to the starboard broadside of the Cérès; having also on her larboard bow the corvette and brig, and, sweeping up astern of her, the cutter and gun-boats. The Spartan was thus exposed to a galling cross fire, and Capt. Brenton, whilst standing on the capstan, received a severe wound in the hip, from a grape-shot, which obliged him to quit the deck; and the command devolved on Lieutenant George Wicken Willes. Shortly afterwards, a light breeze springing up, enabled the Spartan to bring her broadside to bear; but the frigate and Fama stood on towards Baia, leaving the brig to her fate. The Spartan then wore, and while with her starboard guns she raked the frigate and corvette, and cut away the latter's fore-topmast, a single broadside from her larboard guns compelled the brig, with the loss of her main-topmast, at 10h. A. M. to haul down her colours. The gun-boats gallantly run down, and, taking the Fama in tow, rescued her from the fate of the Sparvière. The loss of the Spartan amounted to 10 killed, Capt. Brenton and 19 wounded. The loss of the enemy, 30 killed and 100 wounded.—**Medal.**

May 4.

1796. CAPTURE OF VOLCAN.—The 16-gun sloop Spencer, Capt. Andrew F. Evans, in lat. 28° N., long. 69° W., captured the French 12-gun brig Volcan, after a spirited action of an hour and a quarter, in which the Spencer had one man killed and one wounded.

1806. CAPTURE OF GIGANTA.—On the 3rd May, in the evening, Capt. Thomas Livingstone, of the Renommée, 36, despatched her boats and those of the Nautilus, 18, under Lieut. William Parker, to attempt the capture of the Spanish schooner Giganta, of two long 24-pounders, three long 4-pounders, and four 2-pounder swivels, and 28 men, lying in the port of Viega. On the 4th, at 1 A.M., the schooner was gallantly boarded and carried, although fully prepared, lying chain-moored within pistol-shot of the batteries, with boarding nettings triced up, and defended by a considerable body of musketry on the beach. Notwithstanding this formidable opposition, the prize was brought out with no greater loss on the part of the British than seven men wounded.

1805. At 2h. P.M. the 38-gun frigate Seahorse, Capt. Courtenay Boyle, off Cape De Gatt, got sight from the masthead, of a Spanish convoy, hauling in for the anchorage of San Pedro. Lieut. George Downie, in a six-oared cutter, and midshipman Thomas Napper, in a four-oared boat, being sent away in chase, gallantly boarded and carried an ordnance brig, laden with 1170 quintals of powder.

1809. Nouvelle Gironde, French 14-gun privateer, captured by 10-gun brig, Parthian, Captain Howard.

May 5.

1794. ORPHEUS AND DUGUAY TROUIN.—The 32-gun frigate Orpheus, Capt. Henry Newcome, off the Isle of France, being far

ahead of the Centurion, 50, and Resistance, 44, captured the French 34-gun ship Duguay Trouin (late Princess Royal Indiaman), after a running fight of upwards of an honr, in which she had 21 men killed and 60 wounded, out of a complement of 403. The loss of the Orpheus, out of a crew of 194, amounted to one killed and nine wounded.

1811. Attack of Parenza. —On 4th May, the 38-gun frigates Belle Poule and Alceste, Capts. James Brisbane and Murray Maxwell, having chased a French 18-gun brig into the harbour of Parenza, on the coast of Istria, the frigates stood in within a cable's length of the rocks at the entrance of the harbour, and having opened a fire upon the brig and a battery which protected her, after an hour's cannonade compelled the brig to haul on shore, under the town, out of gunshot. After the close of day the frigates anchored about five miles from the shore, and at 11h. P.M. the boats, containing about 200 men, under the orders of Lieut. John M'Curdy, proceeded to take possession of an island at the mouth of the harbour, and within musket-shot of the town. By 5h. A.M. on the 5th, by incessant labour, a defence was thrown up, and a battery of two howitzers and two 9-pounders mounted on a commanding position. The French opened a cross fire from four different points, and a mutual cannonade was kept up during five hours. The brig being cut to pieces and sunk, the British re-embarked, after sustaining the loss of 4 killed and 4 wounded. —Medal.

1804. Reduction of Surinam. —Commodore Sir Samuel Hood, in the Centaur, 74, with the Serapis, 44, Pandour, 44, and Alligator, 28, *en flûte*, Hippomenes, 18, Drake, 16, and Unique schooner, convoying a fleet of transports, having on board 2000 troops under Major-Gen. Charles Green, after a passage of 22 days from Barbadoes, arrived off the island of Surinam, on 25th April. Immediate measures were taken to effect a landing; but it was not until the 5th of May, after storming the batteries of Frederici and Leyden, and preparations for the assault of fort New Amsterdam, mounting upwards of 80 pieces of cannon, that this important colony capitulated, with no greater loss to the British than eight killed and twenty-one men wounded. The Proserpine, 32, Pylades, 18, and George, 10, fell into our hands. The number of prisoners taken at Surinam, amounted to 2001, and the total number of pieces of cannon was 282.

May 6.

1709. Portland and Coventry.—The 50-gun ship Portland, Capt. Stephen Hutchins, cruising off Porto Bello, on 4th May brought to action the French 50-gun ships Mignon and Coventry, who kept up a running fight, that so disabled the British ship that she dropped astern. Having repaired her damages the Portland continued in pursuit on the following day; but it was not until 7h. A.M. on the 6th that she closed with the Coventry. A sharp action was maintained until 11h. A.M., when the latter lost her mainmast; but she obstinately continued to defend herself, until 12h. 30m., when, having lost her captain, and a great part of her crew being killed or wounded, she surrendered. The Portland, out of a crew of 220, had 9 killed and

12 wounded. The Mignon escaped.

1801. Speedy and Gamo.—The 14-gun brig Speedy, long 4-pounders, Capt. Lord Cochrane, off Barcelona, chased a sail, which proved to be the Spanish xebec Gamo, mounting 22 long 12-pounders on the main-deck, eight long 8-pounders and two 24-pounder carronades on the quarter-deck and forecastle, with a crew of 319 men. At 9h. A.M., when close under the lee of her opponent, the Speedy tacked and opened her fire, which was instantly returned. After the action had continued 45 minutes, during which the Gamo had made two attempts to board the little brig, and the latter had suffered the loss of three seamen killed and five wounded, Lord Cochrane determined to board his powerful adversary. The Speedy then ran the xebec on board, and her crew, headed by her gallant commander, made a simultaneous rush on the decks of the Spaniard. For about ten minutes the contest was desperate, especially in the waist, but the impetuosity of the assault was irresistible; the Spanish colours were hauled down, and the Gamo became a prize to the Speedy. Out of a crew of only 54 men and boys, the Speedy's loss in the boarding was only one man killed, her first lieutenant, Richard William Parker (severely), her boatswain, and one seaman wounded, making, with her former loss, three killed and eight wounded. The Gamo lost her commander, Don Francisco de Torris, and 14 men killed and 11 wounded. Lord Cochrane's heroism was rewarded by his promotion to post rank, and Lieut. Parker was made a commander.—Medal.

1805. The 32-gun frigate Unicorn, Capt. L. F. Hardyman, being becalmed off the island of San Domingo, discovered a cutter distant seven or eight miles. Four boats were immediately despatched in pursuit, under the command of Lieut. Henry Smith Wilson. After a pull of seven hours, the boats boarded and carried the French cutter-privateer, Tape-a-board, of 4 long 6-pounders and 46 men.

1814. Capture of Oswego.—The squadron on lake Ontario, under Sir James Yeo, consisting of Princess Charlotte, Montreal, Niagara, Charwell, Star, and Magnet, conveying 1100 troops, under Lieut.-Gen. Drummond, came to an anchor off Fort Oswego. A division of 200 armed seamen, under Capt. W. H. Mulcaster, 400 marines, under Major James Malcolm, with 140 infantry, the whole commanded by Lieut.-Col. Fischer, pushed off in the boats of the squadron. Covered by the fire of the Star and Charwell, the landing was effected in perfect order, although exposed to the discharge of grape from the fort, and 500 regulars and militia stationed on the brow of the hill; and having speedily formed on the beach, the troops moved steadily forward under a galling fire; but no sooner had they reached the summit of the hill than the 300 American regulars retired to the rear of the fort, and the 200 militia took to their heels, seeking shelter in the woods. In less than ten minutes after the British gained the height, the fort was in their possession. The British loss amounted to 18 killed and 64 wounded.

May 7.

1794. Capture of Atalante.—The French 40-gun frigate Atalante, Capt. C. A. L. D. Li-

nois, was captured by the 74-gun ship Swiftsure, Capt. Charles Boyles, after a pursuit which lasted from 5h. P.M. on the 5th May until 3h. 25m. on the 7th, and gallant defence in a running fight of one hour, in which she sustained a loss of 10 killed and 32 wounded. The Swiftsure was much cut up in sails and rigging, and had one man killed.

1798. The 14-gun brig Victorieuse, Capt. Edward S. Dickson, when passing to leeward of Guadaloupe, with a convoy, was attacked by two French privateers, —one a schooner of twelve guns and fifty men, the other a sloop of six guns and fifty men. The latter was compelled to surrender, but the schooner escaped.

1798. GALLANT DEFENCE OF MARCOUF.—These islands, situated off the river Issigny, on the coast of Normandy, close to each other, and about 200 yards in length and 120 in breadth, were mounted with several pieces of cannon, and garrisoned by invalids and a party of marines under Lieuts. Maughan, Ensor, and Lawrence, with a proportion of seamen, and the whole under the command of Lieut. Charles P. Price, of the navy. During the night of 7th April, an expedition, consisting of 33 gun-boats, sailed from Havre to attack these islands, but were driven into Caen by the Diamond, and Hydra frigates. Here they were reinforced by 7 heavy gun-brigs and forty sail of gun-boats; and, after three weeks' blockade, reached La Hogue. On 6th of May, the guard-boat of the island at midnight gave the alarm, and in a short time fifty-two sail, mounting upwards of 80 pieces of cannon, none of which were less than 18-pounders, having on board above 5000 men, were within reach of shot. At day-break on the 7th, the flotilla was seen drawn up in line opposite the south-west front of the western redoubt, and such a destructive fire opened upon them from seventeen pieces of cannon, consisting of seven 4-pounders, two 6-pounders, and six 24-pounder long-guns and two 32-pounder carronades, that they were soon compelled to seek their safety in flight. Six or seven boats were sunk, and one flat was afterwards towed in, on board of which papers were found, stating that her crew consisted of 144 persons. The British loss amounted to no more than one man killed and 4 wounded. According to the French account, their loss amounted to several hundred in killed and wounded.—Medal.

1808. REDWING AND SPANISH CONVOY.—The 18-gun brig Redwing, Capt. Thomas Ussher, cruising off Cape Trafalgar, at daylight discovered a Spanish convoy coming down along shore under the protection of seven armed vessels, mounting together 22 heavy long guns. On arriving within gun-shot, the gun-boats furled their sails and swept boldly towards the brig, as if with the intention of boarding; but the well-directed fire of the Redwing soon put them to flight. In their panic, several got on the rocks, and a great portion of the crews perished in the surf, notwithstanding the noble exertions of the Redwing's boats' crews to save them. Four of the convoy were sunk and seven captured. The loss sustained by the Redwing amounted to one killed, and three wounded.—Medal.

May 8.

1655. REDUCTION OF JAMAICA. — The fleet under Vice-Admiral

Penn, which arrived in Carlisle bay, Barbadoes, on the 29th of January, proceeded thence to Hispaniola, where, the commanders-in-chief disagreeing, added to many other disasters, this expedition failed. It was then resolved in a council of war to sail and reduce Jamaica. The operations here proved more successful, and on the 8th of May that island fell into the hands of the English.

1807. Gallant Exploit at Grand Canaria.—The 22-gun ship Comus, Capt. C. Shipley, despatched the boats, under the command of Lieut. George Edward Watts, to attack a large armed felucca, lying under two batteries in Grand Canaria. Notwithstanding the heavy fire to which the British were exposed, Lieut. Watts, in his boat singly, gallantly boarded the felucca, and had nearly cleared the decks before the other boats arrived up; she was then quickly carried. A heavy fire was continued from all the batteries until the captured vessel was beyond their reach. This gallant enterprise was performed with the comparatively trifling loss of one man killed, Lieut. Watts and four men wounded.

1811. The 18-gun brig Scylla, Capt. Arthur Atcheson, being off the isle of Bas, brought to action, at 11h. 30m. A. M., the French 10-gun brig Canonnière. The action continued until 11h. 45m., when, finding it to be the intention to run the Canonnière on shore (although the Scylla was going at the rate of eight knots), Captain Atcheson laid the enemy on board, and in about three minutes carried her. The Scylla had 2 men killed and 2 wounded. The commander of the Canonnière and 5 men killed, and 11 wounded.

May 9.

1795. A British squadron, consisting of the 38-gun frigates Melampus, Capt. R. J. Strachan, Diamond, and Hebé, and 32 gun frigates Niger and Syren, were at anchor in Gourville bay, island of Jersey, when, at 3h. A. M., thirteen French vessels were discovered running along shore to the southward. The squadron instantly weighed, and made sail in chase with the wind off the land. The convoy having run close in shore under the protection of two gun-vessels, the boats of the squadron proceeded under cover of the Melampus to attack them. Although exposed to a smart fire as they approached, the boats captured the whole convoy, laden with ship timber and naval stores, together with the gun-vessels Eclair and Crache-Feu, each armed with three long 18-pounders. In performing this service the Melampus had eight men wounded; Diamond, two wounded; Hebé, 3 wounded; Niger, two wounded; and Syren, two killed and two wounded: total, two killed and 17 wounded.

1812. On the 9th of May, the 74-gun ships America and Leviathan, Capts. Josias Rowley and Patrick Campbell, and 18-gun brig Eclair, Capt. John Bellamy, having chased a French convoy of 18 laden vessels, which took shelter under the batteries of Languilla, it was determined to attempt their capture. Accordingly, at daybreak on the 10th, the marines, amounting to about 250 in number, were landed under the orders of Capts. Henry Rea, of the America, and John Owen, of the Leviathan. Captain Owen was detached with a division to carry a battery of five 24-pounders, which service he per-

formed in a very spirited and judicious manner. In the meantime, the main body of the marines rapidly advanced under a heavy fire of grape, and carried the battery adjoining the town of Languilla, consisting of four heavy guns, and a mortar. This was speedily effected, although opposed by a strong body of the enemy, posted in the wood and in the contiguous buildings, upon which the guns of the battery were immediately turned. The Eclair having swept in, and opened a fire which drove the enemy from the houses lining the beach, the boats of the squadron, commanded by Lieut. William Richardson, brought off 16 laden settees; and, under cover of the Eclair's guns, the marines re-embarked in the most perfect order. The total loss incurred, amounted to 16 killed and drowned, and 20 wounded.

May 10.

1667. Defeat of French and Dutch Squadrons. — Sir John Harman, being off St. Christopher's with 12 frigates, fell in with the combined French and Dutch squadrons, under M. de la Barre and Commodore Kruysen, amounting to 22 ships, having 1300 soldiers on board. Notwithstanding their inferiority, the English obtained a complete victory, burnt six of the enemy's ships, and sunk several others. The Dutch commodore was so dissatisfied with the conduct of the French on this occasion, that he quitted them at St. Kitts. Sir John Harman, taking advantage of this circumstance, entered the harbour and destroyed every remaining ship.

1671. Destruction of Algerine Fleet. — In the spring of the year the complaints of the merchants of the depredations committed by the corsairs of Algiers induced the government to send a squadron to the Mediterranean to chastise those barbarians. Sir Edward Spragge was appointed to the command of this expedition, which consisted of five frigates and three fire-ships; and being subsequently reinforced by some other ships, his whole force amounted to twelve vessels. Receiving intelligence that there were several Algerine men-of-war in Bugid bay, he resolved to attack them. In the meantime the Algerines unrigged their ships, and, for their better security, made a strong boom, buoyed with casks. On the 10th of May, at noon, a favourable breeze springing up, the admiral made the signal for the ships to form in line and bear up for the bay; but the wind failing them, they were not able to effect this until 2 P. M., when the admiral anchored close under the castle walls, which kept up an incessant fire for two hours. As soon as the ships came to anchor, the boats having broke the boom, the only fire-ship remaining with the squadron was towed among the corsairs, and burnt with such success that the whole of the Algerine fleet were destroyed. This exploit, which was accomplished with the loss of only seventeen men killed and forty-one wounded, added greatly to the renown of Sir Edward Spragge.

May 11.

1780. Reduction of Charlestown. — Vice-Adm. Arbuthnot, having his flag on board the Roebuck, 44, on the 11th of February proceeded from New York, with a squadron to co-operate with Gen. Sir Henry Clinton in the

reduction of Charlestown, South Carolina. The army having opened its batteries against the town, the vice-admiral on the 9th of April got under way with seven frigates, and passed Sulivan's island amidst a heavy fire, and anchored under James island. The loss sustained by the ships in passing the batteries, amounted to 27 killed and wounded. The enemy had a considerable naval force in the harbour; but on the approach of the British squadron they retired up to Charlestown, where most of the ships were sunk to obstruct the passage. On the 29th, a brigade of 500 seamen and marines were landed, under the command of Capts. Hudson, Orde, and Gambier, and took possession of Mount Pleasant.

In the night of the 4th of May, a detachment of 200 seamen and marines, under Capts. Hudson, Gambier, and Knowles, were landed on Sulivan's island, and having passed the fort unobserved, took possession of a redoubt on the east side. The ships of war being drawn up ready to support the attack, and every arrangement made to storm, the fort, on being summoned, surrendered; and on the 11th Charlestown capitulated. The total loss during the siege did not exceed 23 killed and 28 wounded.

1808. Capture of Griffon. — The 20-gun ship Bacchante, Captain Samuel Hood Inglefield, cruising off Cuba, brought to action the French 16-gun brig Griffon, and, after a running fight of thirty minutes, by which time she was within two hundred yards of the breakers off Cape Antonio, compelled her to haul down her colours.

1809. Boats of Melpomène at Huilbo.—The 38-gun frigate Melpomène, Capt. Peter Parker, having chased a Danish man-of-war cutter, of six guns, on shore at Huilbo, a harbour in Jutland, came to anchor, and despatched her boats, under the orders of Lieuts. John Hanway Plumridge and George Rennie, to attempt her capture. Under cover of the frigate's guns, in spite of a galling fire from the enemy, the boats effected the destruction of the cutter; but in accomplishing this service, Lieut. Rennie, two seamen, and three marines, were severely wounded.

May 12.

1796. Phœnix and Argo. — The Phœnix, 36, Capt. Lawrence Halstead, in company with the 50-gun ship Leopard, Pegasus, 28, and Sylph brig, cruising in the North Sea, discovered the Dutch 36-gun frigate Argo and three brigs. Chase was immediately given, the brigs pursued by the Pegasus and Sylph, while the Phœnix, followed by the Leopard, who was far astern, directed her attention to the Argo. The latter was running with the wind abeam, when the Phœnix, at 8h. A.M., arrived upon her weather quarter, and in a few minutes commenced a close action, which was maintained with spirit for about 20 minutes, when the Argo, having lost six men killed and 28 wounded, out of a crew of 237, hauled down her colours. The Phœnix had one man killed and three wounded.

1808. Destruction of Baleine. — The 32-gun frigate Amphion, Capt. Wm. Hoste, discovered in the bay of Rosas, under the protection of some heavy batteries, the French frigate-built store-ship Baleine, of 800 tons, mounting 26 guns, 12-pounders, with a crew of 150

men, which at 10h. 10m. A.M. opened her fire, as did also a battery on the left of Rosas, of sixteen long 24-pounders, fort Bouton, mounting several heavy guns, and a low battery of eight 24-pounders on the right hand side of the bay. The Amphion returned their fire on different tacks as she worked in; and at 11h. the Baleine ran ashore close under fort Bouton. At 11h. 30m. the Amphion anchored, with springs on her cable, inside the anchorage which the Baleine had quitted, and opened her fire upon the ship and batteries, which was returned by the enemy. At 1h. 30m. P.M. the Baleine was in flames, and her crew were observed making towards the shore. At 2h. 20m., the Amphion cut her cable, and made sail out of the bay, having gallantly effected the destruction of the French ship, with no greater loss than one man killed and five wounded.

1810. The 18-pounder 36-gun frigate Tribune, Capt. George Reynolds, cruising off the Naze of Norway, was attacked by four Danish brigs, mounting from 18 to 20 guns each, accompanied by several gun-boats. At 4h. P.M., at the distance of half a mile, the frigate discharged her broadside, and a smart engagement took place, which lasted until 6h. 25m.; when the brig, bearing the commodore's pendant, being very much shattered in her hull, ceased firing, and made all sail for the port of Mandal, followed by her consorts. They were pursued as speedily as possible by the frigate; but, favoured by the lightness of the wind, the brigs reached their port. The Tribune suffered severely from the fire of her numerous antagonists, and had nine men killed and fifteen wounded.

May 13.

1757. DESTRUCTION OF AQUILON.—The 50-gun ship Antelope, Capt. Alexander Hood, cruising off the French coast, brought to action the French 50-gun ship Aquilon. After the exchange of a few broadsides, the enemy sheered off and stood in for the land, followed by her opponent under all sail. Finding it impossible to escape, the Aquilon ran upon a ridge of rocks in Audierne bay, where she was totally wrecked. The Antelope had three men killed and 13 wounded. The loss of the Aquilon amounted to 55 killed and wounded.

1779. CAPTURE OF SHIPS IN CANCALE BAY.—Sir James Wallace, in the Experiment, 50, with Pallas, 36, Unicorn, 20, and two brigs, pursued into Cancale bay three French frigates, a cutter, and several small craft. Eager to place the Experiment close to a battery, and the pilots refusing to venture the ship so near in, Sir James took the risk upon himself, and boldly laid her on shore, abreast of the battery, which he soon silenced, and compelled the crews of the French frigates to abandon their ships. The boats of the squadron brought out the Danaé, 34, after destroying the Valeur, 26, Récluse, 24, and Dieppe cutter.

1793. IRIS AND CITOYENNE FRANÇAISE.—The 32-gun frigate Iris, Captain George Lumsdaine, in lat. 43° 34′ N., long. 13° 12′ W., at 6h. P.M. brought to action the 32-gun frigate Citoyenne Française, which continued without intermission until 8 P.M.; when, just as the Iris was about to make sail in pursuit of her opponent, her foremast, maintopmast and mizen-mast went

over the side. The Citoyenne Française then hauled to the wind, and escaped into Bordeaux, having had her captain (Dubedat) and 15 men killed, and 37 wounded. The Iris lost four men killed and 32 wounded.

1798. Capture of the Mondovi.—The 36-gun frigate Flora, Capt. Robert G. Middleton, having chased the French 18-gun brig Mondovi into the port of Cerigo, in the evening despatched the boats under the orders of Lieut. William Russell to attempt the capture of the corvette. Notwithstanding the heavy fire of the forts, as well as from the Mondovi and several other vessels, the boats gallantly boarded, and, after a sharp struggle, carried the French brig, with no greater loss than one man killed and 8 wounded. The Mondovi had 5 killed or drowned, and 8 wounded.

May 14.

1652. Submission to the English Flag. — Captain Young, commanding an English man-of-war cruising in the Channel, fell in with a Dutch squadron at the back of the Isle of Wight, the commander of which refused to strike his flag. This being a mark of respect which ships of the English navy had been accustomed to receive, Capt. Young opened his broadside upon the Dutch commodore's ship, and compelled her to haul down her colours.

1806. Pallas and Minèrve. — The 32-gun frigate Pallas, Capt. Lord Cochrane, being within two miles of the western battery on the island of Aix, and having shortened sail to the topsails, the French 40-gun frigate Minèrve and three brigs were seen coming out of the roads under all sail. As they arrived within range, the Pallas opened a well-directed fire upon them, receiving in return a fire from the enemy's squadron, as well as from the batteries. The Pallas, then hauling on board fore and main tacks, endeavoured to cross the bows of the Minèrve, to get to windward of her, which manœuvre she accomplished at 1h. P.M., and then opened upon her principal opponent a close cannonade. To prevent the frigate's retreat, Lord Cochrane gallantly determined on boarding, and accordingly ran the Minèrve on board. So violent was the collision that it brought down the fore-topmast of the Pallas, carried away the jib-boom spritsail-yard, bumpkin, cat-head, fore and main-topsail yards, chain-plates of the fore-rigging; and the bower anchor was torn from her bows. Before an opportunity offered of gaining a footing on the deserted decks of the French frigate, the two ships separated. At this moment, two other frigates were seen coming out of the roads to the assistance of the Minèrve. Under these circumstances the crippled Pallas bore up, and was shortly taken in tow by the Kingfisher brig. Out of a crew of 214, the Pallas had one man killed and 5 wounded; whilst the Minèrve, a ship of 1100 tons, out of a crew of 330, had 7 men killed and 14 wounded.

1812. The 32-gun frigate Thames, Capt. Charles Napier, with 18-gun brig Pilot, Captain Toup Nicolas, attacked the port of Sapri, defended by a strong battery and a tower, mounting two 32-pounders. After cannonading the fort for two hours, within pistol-shot, the garrison surrendered at discretion. Twenty-eight vessels were launched and the battery blown up before sunset.

May 15.

1809. The 32-gun frigate Tartar, Captain Joseph Baker, chased on shore near Felixburgh, on the coast of Courland, a Danish 4-gun sloop-privateer, the crew of which, 24 in number, landed with their muskets, and, joined by some country people, posted themselves behind the sand-hills near the beach. In spite of this opposition, the boats of the Tartar, under Lieutenant Thomas Sykes, landed, and, having turned the guns of the privateer upon the sand-hills, the vessel was brought off.

1809. Lieut. Robert I. Gordon, of the 32-gun frigate Mercury, landed with a party of seamen and marines in the harbour of Rotti, on the coast of Istria, and destroyed seven trabaccolos. Lieut. Gordon, who was severely wounded by an explosion of gunpowder, was the only loss sustained by the British.

1813. Bacchante at Karlobago.—The 38-gun frigate Bacchante, Captain William Hoste, having arrived off the harbour of Karlobago early in the morning, anchored within pistol-shot of a battery of eight guns at the entrance of the port. After the firing had continued a considerable time, the governor held out a flag of truce, and the place was surrendered at discretion. The marines, under Lieut. Charles Holmes, together with a party of seamen under Lieut. S. T. Hood, landed and took possession. The guns of the place were embarked, the public works destroyed, and the castle blown up. The Bacchante then retired with the loss of four men wounded.

May 16.

1804. Defeat of French Flotilla.—A division of prames and gun-boats, under Rear-Adm. Ver Huel, from Flushing, bound to Ostend, mounting together upwards of 100 guns, long 18-, 24-, and 36-pounders and mortars, carrying about 5000 men, was attacked by a squadron of frigates and sloops under Captain Sir Sidney Smith. The 18-gun brig Cruiser, Capt. John Hancock, and 16-gun sloop Rattler, Capt. Francis Mason, particularly distinguished themselves, and were chiefly instrumental in driving on shore the flag-prame Ville d'Anvers, together with four schooners. The British loss amounted to 10 killed and 21 wounded.

May 17.

1667. Capt. Henry Dawes, in command of the Elizabeth frigate, engaged two Danish men-of-war, each mounting forty guns. Capt. Dawes was killed by a cannon-ball; and the lieutenant being desperately wounded, the command devolved upon the master, who also soon shared the fate of the captain. The gunner succeeding to the command, gallantly continued the action, and with the remaining crew carried the ship safely into port.

1756. Action off Oléron. — Early in the morning the 50-gun ship Colchester, and Lyme, 26, Capts. Lucius O'Brien and Edward Vernon, detached from the fleet of Adm. Boscawen, were off the Isle of Oléron, when they chased the French ships Aquilon, 50, and 32-gun frigate Fidèle. The pursuit lasted all day, and

at 5h. P. M., the Colchester closed with the Aquilon, whilst the Lyme engaged the frigate. After an action of six hours' duration, the French ships, taking advantage of the disabled state of their antagonists, made sail and escaped.

1795. CAPTURE OF RAISON AND PRÉVOYANTE. — The 36-gun frigate Thetis, Captain Alexander Francis Cochrane, and 28-gun frigate Hussar, Capt. John Poer Beresford, when about 20 leagues to the northward of Cape Henry, chased and brought to action the French store-ships Normand, Trajan, Prévoyante, Hernoux, and Raison, which were thus formed in line, awaiting the attack of the British. The Hussar, by signal, attacked the two leading ships, whilst the Thetis engaged the Prévoyante, which was the largest of the squadron, mounting 24 long 8-pounders. By 11h. A. M., the fire of the Hussar had compelled the commodore and his second ahead to quit the line and make sail to the south-east. The attention of both frigates being now directed to the three rear-ships, two of them, the Raison and Prévoyante, were soon compelled to haul down their colours. The Thetis suffered a loss of eight men killed and nine wounded; and the Hussar three men wounded.—Medal.

May 18.

1620. VAN TROMP DEFEATED. — In the early part of May, the Dutch had assembled a fleet of 150 ships, under Martin Harpetz Tromp, commonly called Van Tromp. A small squadron under Capt. N. Bourne was lying in the Downs, when Tromp, with a fleet of forty ships, put in there, as he pretended, by stress of weather. Bourne remarked, that the truth of his reason would best appear by the shortness of his stay, and requested him to leave the anchorage; at the same time sending notice to Gen. Robert Blake, who was riding in Dover roads with fifteen ships. On the next day, the Dutch fleet beat down to Dover, and was entering the roads, when Blake opened fire upon their leading ship, in consequence of her not paying the accustomed homage of striking the flag. The Dutch fleet returned the fire by as many ships as could bring their guns to bear. The English squadron then got under way, and Blake, desirous of settling the dispute by single combat with Tromp, took the lead; but his chivalry only drew upon him the united fire of the ships around him. Being joined by Bourne's division, the Dutch made sail away, leaving two ships in possession of the English.

1709. The Falmouth, 50, Capt. Walter Ryddel, when off Scilly, in charge of a convoy, fell in with four French men-of-war. The commodore, in a ship of 64 guns, attacked the Falmouth, and made an attempt to board her; but the latter defeated the manœuvre, by laying the enemy athwart hawse, and the two ships, with their bowsprits locked, continued to engage for upwards of an hour and a half. The French ship then hauled off and made sail away, and Capt. Ryddel rejoined his convoy. The loss of the Falmouth amounted to 13 killed, Captain Ryddel and 55 men wounded.

1757. The 28-gun frigate Unicorn, Capt. John Rawlins, off the coast of Ireland, brought to action the French privateer Invincible, of 24 guns and 286 men. In the early part of the engagement

Captain Rawlins was mortally wounded, and the command devolved upon Lieut. Michael Clements, who continued the contest with great skill, and compelled the privateer to surrender. The Unicorn, besides her captain, had her boatswain and two men killed, and five men wounded. After seeing his prize into Kinsale, Lieut. Clements went in pursuit of a privateer of 18 guns and 143 men, which he had the good fortune to fall in with and capture.

1809. Capture of Anholt.—The 64-gun ship Standard, Capt. A. P. Holles, 38-gun frigate Owen Glendower, Capt. William Selby, and three sloops of war, had been detached from the fleet of Sir James Saumarez, in the early part of May, to effect the reduction of the island of Anholt, in the Cattegat. On the 18th, a detachment of marines under Capt. Edward Nicolls, supported by a party of seamen under Capt. Selby, effected a landing; and after a gallant resistance, in which one marine was killed and two wounded, the Danish garrison, consisting of 170 men, surrendered at discretion.

May 19.

1692 Battle of La Hogue.—The combined fleet sailed from Spithead on the 18th of May. Adm. Russel had his flag (union of the main) on board the Britannia, having for his vice and rear-admirals Sir Ralph Delaval and Sir Cloudesley Shovel. The blue squadron was commanded by Adm. Sir John Ashby, in the Victory, having for his vice-admiral the Hon. George Rooke, and Richard Carter, Esq., his rear-admiral. The combined fleet was thus composed:—

English.

6	ships	of 100	guns.
1	„	96	„
9	„	90	„
3	„	80	„
1	„	74	„
23	„	70	„
7	„	60	„
1	„	54	„
12	„	50	„

63 sail of the line, carrying 4504 guns and 27,725 men.

Dutch.

9	first-rates.	9	third rates.
19	second do.	8	fourth do.

36 sail of the line, under Adm. Allemonde, carrying 2494 guns and 12,950 men. Total, 99 ships of the line, 6998 guns, and 40,675 men; forming probably the most powerful fleet that was ever fitted out. On the morning of the 19th, Cape Barfleur bearing SW. by S., the French fleet, under Adm. de Tourville, was descried to the westward, consisting of

1	ship	of 104	guns.
1	„	100	„
3	„	96	„
5	„	90	„
8	„	84	„
7	„	76	„
2	„	74	„
1	„	70	„
5	„	68	„
7	„	64	„
15	„	60	„
3	„	58	„
2	„	54	„
3	„	50	„

forming a total of 63 sail of the line, with 7 smaller vessels, 26 *armée en flûte*, and 14 others. At about 8h. A. M. the combined fleet formed a line ahead in the order of sailing,—the Dutch in the van, Adm. Russel in the centre, and Sir John Ashby in the rear. The wind continued very light from the south-west, and at 10h. 30m. the enemy was observed to bear up together to the attack. Not a

shot was fired until the admiral, in the Soleil Royal, having arrived within musket-shot, rounded to, and at 11h. 30m. opened her broadside upon the Britannia. The light air of wind having died away, the rear division was incapable of closing; consequently, the engagement was maintained by the red division for above an hour, by which time the Soleil Royal was so much disabled that she ceased firing, and was towed out of action. About noon, a dense fog came on, and the firing consequently ceased. The fog continued until the evening, and from its being calm, the ships drifted with the tide, and were frequently interspersed with the enemy. Hitherto the rear ships had not taken part in the engagement; but at 7h. P.M. they became partially engaged, until 9h. 30m. P.M. In this contest, Rear-Adm. Carter gloriously fell; his last words were "to fight his ship as long as she could swim." The combined fleet stood to the NW. during the night, and on the morning of the 20th proceeded in chase of the enemy, as related in the Calendar of 21st May.

1808. VIRGINIE AND GUELDERLAND.—At 4h. P.M., in lat. 46° N., long. 14° W., the 38-gun frigate Virginie, Captain Edward Brace, observed a sail right ahead. At 4h. 30m. the stranger, which was the Dutch 36-gun frigate Guelderland, Capt. Pool, bore up. It was not until 9h. 45m. P.M. that the Virginie arrived within hail, and opened her fire. After an action of one hour and thirty minutes, having her masts and bowsprit shot away, and sustained the loss of 25 men killed and 50 wounded, the Guelderland surrendered. The Virginie had only one man killed and two men wounded.—**Medal.**

May 20.

1800. CAPTURE OF THE PRIMA.—In the night, a division of boats from the squadron of Lord Keith, blockading Genoa, under the direction of Capt. Philip Beaver, of the 28-gun frigate Aurora, proceeded to attempt the capture of the Prima galley, mounting two long brass 36-pounders, moored with chains to the inside of the eastern mole-head, fully prepared, with a crew of 257 men awaiting the attack. Although the alarm was given, the boats dashed alongside, and Mr. John Caldwell, midshipman, in the Haerlem's boat, boarded her on the starboard side, whilst Captain Beaver, in the Minotaur's cutter, with Lieut. of Marines Thomas Peebles, and Lieut. William Gibson, in the Vestal's launch, over her stern and quarter, gained a footing on the poop-deck. The other boats quickly rushed alongside, and, after a short struggle, the galley was in possession of the British. She was immediately taken in tow; and as the galley-slaves readily manned the oars, the Prima, in the teeth of a tremendous fire of shot and shell, was soon conveyed in safety alongside the Minotaur. The loss of the British was no more than five men wounded; that of the enemy, one man killed and 15 wounded.

1808. BOATS OF FAWN.—The Fawn, 18, Acting-Commander James Harvey, off Porto Rico, despatched two boats, under the orders of Acting-Lieut. James Robertson, to attempt the capture of a large privateer-schooner and three other vessels, anchored under two batteries. In spite of a heavy fire, Lieut. Robertson gained possession of the schooner, which the crew had run on

shore, and succeeded in getting her under way; but this had scarcely been effected, when her magazine exploded, and all on board except himself and two seamen were blown into the water. Notwithstanding this unfortunate occurrence, Lieut. Robertson rejoined the Fawn on the same day, with his four gallantly obtained prizes.

1811. Capture of Renommée.—On 20th May, Capt. C. M. Schomberg, in the 38-gun frigate Astrea, with 36-gun frigates Phœbe and Galatea, Capts. James Hillyar and Woodley Losack, and the 18-gun brig Racehorse, Capt. James De Rippe, off Tamatave, discovered the French 40-gun frigates Renommée, Commodore Roquebert, Clorinde, and Néréide. At noon they formed in line, the Commodore placing his ship in the centre and next to the Clorinde, and stood along the land. At 4h. P.M. the Astrea, when nearly a mile ahead of her consorts, and abreast of the Renommée, was fired at by that ship, and subsequently the Phœbe and Galatea were also engaged. After passing the Néréide, the Astrea endeavoured to tack; but, owing to the lightness of the wind, she missed stays and was unable to get round. The Renommée and Clorinde then placed themselves on the stern and quarter of the Phœbe and Galatea, whilst the Néréide was distantly engaged with the Astrea. The Galatea was for some time exposed to a raking fire; but, after having had two boats sunk by shot in endeavouring to get her round, she was at length enabled to open her broadside upon the Renommée; both her opponents, however, soon stood away to the assistance of the Néréide. This was at 8h. P.M.; so that the Galatea had for three hours been exposed to the fire of the two frigates, and was so disabled as to be incapable of pursuing the enemy,—her fore and mizen topmasts gone, and her other masts badly wounded. The Astrea, Phœbe, and Racehorse, made sail in chase, and at 9h. 50m. P.M. came to close action with the Renommée, which, in a short time, was compelled to surrender. The Astrea and Phœbe continued the pursuit of the Clorinde until 2h. A.M. on the 21st, but that ship and the Néréide effected their escape.

Total British loss:—

Astrea	-	2 killed,	16 wounded
Galatea	-	14 „	48 „
Phœbe	-	7 „	27 „

The enemy's loss in killed and wounded on board the Renommée and Néréide amounted to 145 in the former, and 130 in the latter, including Commodore Roquebert among the slain. The Renommée became the Java in the British navy.—Medal.

May 21.

1692. Battle of La Hogue. After the conflict of the hostile fleets, as related in our Calendar of 19th May, the combined English and Dutch fleet stood to the north-west during the night; and on the morning of the 20th 38-sail of French ships were seen about nine miles to the westward. All sail was made in chase, and the pursuit continued until 4h. P.M., when the ebb-tide having ceased, both fleets anchored and furled sails. At 10h. 30m. they again weighed, and plied to the westward under all sail. On the 21st, at 5h. A.M., the English anchored near the Race of Alderney, in 50 fathoms, Cape La Hogue bearing about south. Twenty-

three French ships also anchored, but much nearer to the Race, and 15 others about three leagues further to the westward. The flood-tide coming up strong, 20 sail of the ships that had anchored near Alderney were observed to be driving, and were soon to leeward of Cape La Hogue. Three of them (three-deckers) having succeeded in getting into Cherbourg, Vice-Adm. Delaval was directed to stand inshore and destroy them. Finding that these ships were enclosed by rocks, the vice-admiral delayed the attack until the morning of the 22nd, when he again stood in with three fire-ships, which he conducted in person. Two of the three-deckers were destroyed, but the third fire-ship was sunk by the enemy's shot. The third French ship being on shore, the St. Albans and Ruby opened a fire upon her until the crew had deserted, when she was on fire. The remainder of the ships entered the harbour of La Hogue, or succeeded in reaching St. Maloes. At 3 P.M., Admiral Russel made the signal for all boats, manned and armed, to proceed into the harbour, and destroy the enemy's ships. Vice-Adm. the Hon. Geo. Rooke, having been entrusted with the expedition, shifted his flag to the Eagle, 70. It was soon discovered that the water was too shallow for the approach of the smallest ships; the boats, nevertheless, moved on, and, although exposed to a severe fire from the forts and shipping, they succeeded in boarding six of the ships, and with very little loss. These were soon in flames, but the remainder being high up on the shore, and protected by a large body of troops, could not at that time be attempted. On the following morning the boats renewed the attack, and burnt the remaining ten ships, together with several transports and smaller vessels. The Soleil Royal, and the two others taken possession of off Cherbourg, are included in the following list of 16 sail of the line destroyed by the British:—Soleil Royal, 104, Ambitieux, 96, Admirable, 90, Philippe, 84, Conquérant, 84, Tonnant, 76, Terrible, 76, Magnifique, 76, Triomphant, 76, Fier, 76, Amicable, 68, Sérieux, 68, Glorieux, 64, Prince, 60, Sans Pareil, 60, Diamant, 60. This important service was performed with so small a loss as ten men killed, and the result of the victory completely dissipated the hopes and prospects of King James's restoration to the throne of England.

1762. The 28-gun frigate Active, Capt. Herbert Sawyer, and 18-gun sloop Favourite, Capt. Philemon Pownal, cruising off Cadiz, captured the Spanish register-ship Hermione, with a cargo of specie amounting to 519,705*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*, which was thus divided:—To the admiral and commodore, 64,963*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* Active's share:—To the captain, 65,053*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*; 3 commissioned officers (at 13,004*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.* each), 39,014*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*; 8 warrant officers (at 4336*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.* each), 34,689*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*; 20 petty officers (at 1806*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* each), 36,130*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*; 158 seamen (at 485*l.* 5*s.* $4\frac{3}{4}$*d.* each), 76,132*l.* 13*s.*: the Favorite sharing proportionately.

May 22.

1812. DESTRUCTION OF FRENCH SQUADRON BY NORTHUMBERLAND.—On the 19th May, the 74-gun ship Northumberland, Capt. the Hon Henry Hotham, and the Growler gun-brig, Lieut. John Weeks, being about 10 miles to

the southward of the Isle of Groix, with the wind very light from W. by N., the 40-gun frigates Ariadne and Andromaque, with the Mamelouck brig, were discovered under all sail, steering for the port of L'Orient. The Northumberland made sail round the south-east end of Groix, and was enabled to fetch to windward of the harbour of L'Orient before the enemy could reach it. At 2h. 50m. P.M., the wind having freshened from WNW., the Ariadne, Andromaque, and Mamelouck, thus cut off from their port, formed in close line ahead, bore up under a press of sail, with the intention, under cover of the numerous batteries, to pass between the British 74 and the shore. The Northumberland then stood close in to Pointe de Pierre-Laye, and took her station until the enemy arrived abreast of her. The shoaliness of the water preventing Capt. Hotham laying the frigates on board, he directed the ship to be steered parallel to them; and when at the distance of about 400 yards, opened her broadside, receiving in return the fire of the two frigates and three batteries on the shore. In order to prevent the French frigates hauling outside the Graul rock, the Northumberland had not only to steer sufficiently near the rock to leave no room for her opponents to pass, but to prevent running upon it herself, and she thus skilfully passed within the distance of her own length of the danger. The enemy being thus compelled to steer inside the rock, they all three took the ground at about 3h. 54m. P.M., on the ridge extending from the Graul to the shore. The Northumberland, leaving her opponents to the effects of the falling tide, hauled off to repair damages. At 5h. P.M., the Growler gun-brig, Lieut. John Weeks, joined, and opened an occasional fire upon the grounded vessels. At 5h. 30m., the Northumberland stood in, and anchoring, opened her fire upon the enemy's ships. In return, she received a heavy fire from three batteries, and a few shot from the Andromaque, until 6h. P.M., when the frigate caught fire in the foretop, and the flames spread so rapidly that her main and mizen masts went by the board at 6h. 45m. At 8h. P.M., the Andromaque blew up, and a few minutes afterwards the Northumberland anchored beyond the reach of the batteries. At 10h. P.M., the Ariadne was seen to be on fire, and at about 2h. 35m. she exploded. The loss of the Northumberland amounted to five men killed; one lieutenant, (William Fletcher) and 27 men wounded. A mortified spectator of this gallant achievement, was a French 74-gun ship lying in the port of L'Orient, with sails bent, and topgallant-yards across, but which, from the state of the wind, could do no more than send her boats to assist in removing the crews of the wrecks.—Medal.

May 23.

1512. CONQUET AND BREST BURNT.—War was declared with France, and a fleet fitted out, commanded by Sir Edward Howard, lord high admiral. The expedition having sailed in May, and having conveyed a force to Spain, as far as Passages, Sir Thomas Howard (brother of the lord high admiral) landed at Conquet and Brest, burnt the towns and laid the country waste.

1811. The 32-gun frigate Sir Francis Drake, Captain George Harris, when lying about 12 miles to the north-east of Rembang

island of Java, discovered a flotilla of fourteen Dutch gun-vessels, which being closely pursued, five of the number were compelled at 7h. A. M. to anchor under the guns of the frigate. The others furled sails, and pulled to windward to gain the shore; but being chased by the ship's boats under Lieut. James Bradley, the remaining nine, after making a stout resistance, were captured without the loss of a man on the part of the British.

1841. ATTACK OF CANTON.—The warlike operations in China were resumed in the early part of May, and on the 21st the Blenheim, 74, took up a position within six miles of Canton in the Macao passage; but it was not until the 23rd that the whole force had assembled, and at 2 P.M. on that day the troops were placed on board various craft which had been procured for their conveyance. The principal point of debarkation was to take place to the north-west of the city, while another column was to take possession of the factories, drawing the attention of the enemy to that quarter, and at the same time to co-operate with the naval force, which was to attack the river defences, in order to silence numerous works recently erected by the Chinese along the whole southern face of the city. Capt. Belcher having by a judicious reconnoisance established the practicability of this arrangement, the force moved to the point of attack as follows:—Right column, to attack the factories, Major Pratt, 26th regiment, 17 officers, 344 men. Left brigade: Lieut.-Col. Morris, 49th regiment, 40 officers, 606 men. Artillery under Capt. Knowles, 16 officers, 401 men. Naval brigade under Capt Bouchier, 27 officers, 403 men. Right brigade (reserve, under Major-General Burrell): royal marines under Capt. Ellis, 9 officers, 372 men; 18th Royal Irish, Lieut.-Col. Adams, 25 officers, 494 men. At 5h. A. M. the right column had taken possession of the factories; shortly afterwards the left brigade also landed; and early on the following morning the remainder of the troops disembarked, as related in the next column.

May 24.

1808. SWAN AND DUTCH CUTTER.—At noon, the hired armed cutter Swan, mounting ten 12-pounder carronades, with a crew of forty men and boys, Lieut. Mark Robinson Lucas, being off the island of Bornholm, on her way to Sir Samuel Hood with despatches, observed a cutter under the land stretching towards her. The Swan hove to, and hoisted a Dutch Jack for a pilot. At 2h. P. M., the stranger having approached within a short distance, the Swan made sail in chase; and at 4h. P. M., having arrived within shot, the enemy opened her fire, as did the battery of Bornholm, upon the Swan. The stranger, in endeavouring to get a gun to bear over her taffrail, came up in the wind. This enabled the Swan to approach within musket-shot; and after an action of twenty minutes, her opponent blew up and sunk. The Danish cutter appeared to have been a vessel of about 120 tons and mounting ten guns. The Swan had not a man hurt and received no damage.

1841. REDUCTION OF CANTON.—The troops having landed, as related in the preceding column, moved forward until within reach of the four strong forts on the

heights of Canton and the northern face of the city walls, where they halted until the arrival of the rocket battery and artillery at 8 A.M. A well-directed fire was then kept up on the two western forts with 5½-inch mortars, two twelve-pounder howitzers, and two seven-pounder guns. The troops now advanced to the attack *en échelon* of columns from the left; and simultaneous with this movement, the brigade of seamen was to carry the two western forts, covered by the artillery. During the advance, a large body of the enemy having assembled on the right, the marines under Captain Ellis were detached to support the brigade of seamen, and to cover the right and rear of the columns of attack. In little more than thirty minutes after the order was given to advance, the two forts were carried with comparatively small loss, and the British troops looked down upon Canton within one hundred paces of its walls. In co-operation with this attack, the brigade of seamen carried the two western forts, and the British flag proudly waved on their battlements.

May 25.

1795. THORN AND COURRIER NATIONAL. — The 16-gun ship-sloop Thorn, Capt. Robert Waller Otway, being on the Windward Island station, after a spirited action of 35 minutes, during which the enemy was repulsed in two attempts to board, captured the French 18-gun ship-corvette, Courrier National, whose loss (out of a crew of 119 men and boys) amounted to seven killed and 20 wounded. The Thorn, out of her crew of 80, had only five men wounded.

1801. MERCURY AT ANCONA.— At 10h. 30m. the boats of the 28-gun frigate Mercury, under the orders of Lieut. William Mather, pulled into the port of Ancona, and about midnight boarded the late British bomb-vessel Bulldog, which they carried without even being hailed by the sentinels on the mole, to which the ship was riding with three cables ahead. The boats had taken the prize in tow, when they became exposed to heavy fire of cannon and musketry; she was, nevertheless, beyond the reach of the batteries, when the wind died away; and a division of gun-boats fast approaching, Lieut. Mather was compelled to abandon his prize. The loss of the British amounted to one man killed and four wounded. The enemy had 20 killed and wounded.

1814. CAPTURE OF AIGLE. — On 25th May the boats of the 74-gun ship Elizabeth, Capt. Edward L. Gower, commanded by Lieut. M. Roberts, near Corfu, boarded and carried the French national xebec Aigle, of 6 guns and forty men. — Medal.

May 26.

1811. CAPTURE OF THE NÉRÉIDE.—After the action with the British squadron on the 20th May, the, French 40-gun frigate Néréide having effected her escape, proceeded to the island of Tamatave, where she was followed by Astrea and Phœbe frigates and Racehorse brig on the 25th. Capt. Schomberg having summoned the island, on the 26th the fort of Tamatave and its dependencies surrendered, and the Néréide, and a vessel or two in the port, were taken possession of.

1811. CAPTURE OF FIVE PRIVATEERS BY BOATS OF SABINE. — The boats of the 16-gun brig

Sabine, under Capt. George Price, were detached under the orders of Lieut. W. Usherwood to attempt the capture of five French privateers, at anchor under the fort of Sabiona, near Cadiz. Although these vessels, each mounting two 4-pounders, with a crew of 25 men, were moored under a battery, the attack was so ably planned and gallantly executed, that each boat captured one of the number, without sustaining any loss. Two of the privateers were secured by a hawser fast to the lower gudgeon on the sternpost, by which they were hauled on shore, but the other three were brought off.

1811. Boats of Pilot. — In the morning Capt. Toup Nicolas, in the 18-gun brig Pilot, observing four settees on the beach almost immediately under the town of Strongoli, near the entrance of the gulf of Taranto, despatched the boats under the orders of Lieut. Alexander Campbell to attempt their capture ; the Pilot at the same time anchoring as near to the shore as the shoal-water would permit. In spite of the opposition offered by a large body of troops, the party effected a landing, and after dislodging the enemy from an advantageous position, three of the vessels were brought off, and the fourth destroyed. This service was performed with the trifling loss on the part of the British of one man wounded.

May 27.

1793. Venus and Sémillante. — At about 1h. A. M., Cape Finisterre bearing SE., distant 125 leagues, the 12-pounder 32-gun frigate Venus, Capt. Jonathan Faulknor, discovered the French 40-gun frigate Sémillante, Capt. Gaillard. About 4h. A. M., the latter bore down to reconnoitre, and at 4h 30m. she tacked, and stood towards the Venus, who carried sail to obtain the weather-gage. At 8h. A. M., the Venus opened her fire, and a warm cannonade ensued, the two ships gradually nearing each other until 10h. A. M., when they were scarcely half a cable's length asunder. The action continued until a strange ship was discovered to leeward, which the Sémillante recognising as her consort the 40-gun frigate Nymphe, she bore away to join her. The Venus, whose cross-jack yard and gaff were shot away, and her rigging much disabled, then hauled to the wind, as well as her crippled state would permit. Her loss amounted to two men killed, her master and 19 wounded. The Sémillante had 12 officers and men killed, and 20 wounded.

1796. Capture of Revanche. — Early in the morning, the 14-gun brig-sloop, Suffisante, Capt. Nicholas Tomlinson, when off the Lizard, discovered to windward the French brig Revanche, of 12 long 4-pounders and 85 men. After a chase of eleven hours, the Suffisante brought the enemy's brig to action just as she was entering the Passage du Four. A close engagement amidst the rocks between the island of Ushant and the main, was maintained about thirty minutes, at the end of which time the Revanche, having sustained the loss of two men killed and seven wounded, hauled down her colours. The Suffisante had only one man wounded.

1806. On the 25th May, the 18-gun ship-sloop Renard, Capt. Jeremiah Coghlan, being about ten miles NNE. of the island of Mona, gave chase to the French

16-gun brig Diligente. The pursuit continued until noon of the 27th, when the Renard, being in lat. 20° 30′ north, long. 60° west and having got near enough to open her fire, the French brig, without firing a shot, hauled down her colours.

1841. Reduction of Canton. — On 26th May, arrangements were made by the troops which had invested Canton for an immediate assault of the city, and the right column, composed of the marines under Capt. Ellis, was to force their way through the north gate. On the 27th, when the troops were about to move forward to the assault, an officer arrived with a letter from Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, addressed to Sir Hugh Gough and Sir Fleming Senhouse, to the following effect: — "The Imperial Commissioner and all the troops, other than those of the province, to quit the city within six days, and remove to a distance of sixty miles. Six millions of dollars to be paid in one week for the use of the crown of England, — one million before to-morrow at sunset. The British troops to occupy their actual positions until the whole sum be paid, and then return, as well as the ships of war, without the Bocca Tigris."

May 28.

1672. Battle of Solebay.— The English fleet, of nearly 100 sail, under the Duke of York, having been joined by a French force of 40 sail, under Count d'Estrées, on the 19th of May, when off the Gunfleet, discovered the Dutch fleet, consisting of 75 large ships and 40 frigates, commanded by De Ruyter, Branckert, and Van Ghent. The combined fleet anchored in Solebay until the 28th, when the Dutch appearing in the offing, they got under way. At 8h. A. M., an attack was made upon the force of Count d'Estrées by Branckert's division, who at first were valiantly resisted; but after a short time the French bore up and quitted the fight. The squadron under the Duke of York was next assailed by De Ruyter, and his ship, the St. Michael, being disabled, his flag was shifted to the Loyal London. The Earl of Sandwich, at the head of the blue squadron, with his flag in the Royal James of 100 guns, was first attacked by the Great Holland, 80, Capt. Brackel, supported by Van Ghent and a squadron of fire-ships. After contending for some time, Van Ghent was killed, three of the fire-ships sunk, and the Great Holland at length beaten off, with the loss of her captain and great part of her crew killed and wounded. For nearly five hours the Royal James was closely engaged, and having been set on fire, the Earl of Sandwich, and almost all on board perished. The death of Van Ghent spread such dismay in his division, that they withdrew from the contest. This enabled the blue squadron to support the Duke of York, contending with the squadrons of Branckert and De Ruyter. Cornelius Evertzen was killed, and De Ruyter wounded; and his ship so disabled, with the loss of 150 men killed, that he was obliged to quit the combat. The squadron, lately commanded by Van Ghent, having rallied, made sail to the support of the divisions of De Ruyter and Tromp, and the fury of the battle was renewed; but the French, although almost scathless, still kept aloof. At about nine, both fleets had suffered so

severely that a separation took place as if by mutual consent. The English had four ships burnt or destroyed, and the Dutch lost three of their largest ships, one of which was captured, and the Great Holland reduced to a sinking state. Besides the Earl of Sandwich, there were slain 2500, and as many wounded. De Ruyter, in his official letter, describes the battle as the bravest fight he had ever witnessed.

1673. Battle off the Schonvelt. — The English fleet, commanded by Prince Rupert, with Adms. Sir John Harman, and Sir Edward Spragge, and the French fleet, under Count d'Estrées, discovered the Dutch fleet near the sands of Schonvelt, amounting to 70 ships of the line, commanded by De Ruyter, Van Tromp, and Branckert. The confederate squadrons, amounting to 84 men-of-war, besides fire-ships, bore down about noon; and as the French on former occasions had avoided a close contest, they were now so placed as to take an earnest part in the action, and for some time the Count d'Estrées was engaged with De Ruyter. The latter, however, having compelled his antagonist to sheer off, bore down to the assistance of Van Tromp, who, from the disabled state of his ship, had been thrice obliged to shift his flag. Sir Edward Spragge and the Earl of Ossory distinguished themselves, and the Royal Charles, bearing Prince Rupert's flag, received so much damage that she could not fight her lower tier of guns. At the approach of night, the Dutch took refuge among the sands, off their own coast, both parties claiming the victory.

1803. Capture of Franchise. — The French 40-gun frigate Franchise captured by the 74-gun ship Minotaur, Capt. J. C. M. Mansfield, who had chased from the channel fleet.

May 29.

1758. Capture of Raisonnable. — The 70-gun ship Dorsetshire, Capt. Peter Denis, in company with the Intrepid and Achilles, also of the line, chased the French 64-gun ship Raisonnable, commanded by the Chevalier de Rohun, and engaged her until the Achilles arrived up, when the enemy surrendered, with a loss of 61 killed, 100 wounded. The loss of the Dorsetshire amounted to 15 men killed and 20 wounded.

1794. Carysfort and Castor. — The 28-gun frigate Carysfort, Capt. Francis Laforey, in lat. 46° 38′ N., long. 9° 40′ W., fell in with the French 32-gun frigate Castor (late British), Capt. L'Huillier. After an action had lasted without intermission one hour and fifteen minutes, the Castor struck her colours, having sustained a loss of 16 men killed and nine wounded. Out of her crew of 180 men, the Carysfort had one man killed and four wounded. — **Medal.**

1794. Battle of 29th May. — On the 28th of May, the fleet commanded by Admiral Earl Howe, consisting of 26 ships of the line, was in lat. 47° 34′ N., long. 13° 39′ W., with the wind fresh at S. by W., when the French fleet of 26 sail of the line and five frigates, under Villaret de Joyeuse, was discovered to windward. At 9h. A.M. they bore down, and when within nine miles hauled to the wind and hove to. At 10h. 30m. the British having come to the wind on the same tack as the enemy, made sail to approach them. At 1h.

P.M., the French fleet tacked. Before 3h. P.M., the Russel opened her fire at the rearmost ships, and about 6h. the Bellerophon engaged the 120-gun ship Révolutionnaire. and for more than an hour maintained the unequal contest, until disabled by her powerful opponent, which was also engaged with the Russel and Marlborough. The Révolutionnaire having lost her mizen-mast, and being otherwise much crippled, bore up out of the line. The Audacious, placing herself on the lee-quarter of the three-decker, continued the engagement until 10h. P.M., when the Révolutionnaire, with her main and main-topsail yards gone, bore away to leeward under her fore-topsail. She subsequently lost all her masts, and reached Rochfort in tow of the 74-gun ship Audacieux. The Audacious was so much crippled, that she bore away for Plymouth. At 7h. 30m. A.M., the fleet being now on the larboard tack, the signal was made to pass through the enemy's line. At 8h. A.M., the van ships of the enemy began wearing in succession to support their rear, and, running to leeward of their line, edged down towards the centre and van of the British. Having passed the rear ship of their line, then about three miles trom the British centre, they hauled to the wind on the same tack as their opponents. At 9h. A.M., both fleets being on the larboard tack, the van of the French edged away, and at 10h. exchanged broadsides with the leading ships of the British line. At 12h. 30m., the signal was made to tack in succession, with the view of passing through the enemy's line. Upon which the Cæsar, making the signal of inability, wore and ran down past the Majestic, the eighth ship in her own line, before she hauled up on the starboard tack. About 1h. P.M., just as the Terrible, the third French ship from the rear, had carried away her fore-topmast, the Queen wore, and rounding to, under her second astern (the Russel), passed along their line, and having reached the centre, became warmly engaged; then, making the signal of inability to cut through the enemy's line, she continued her course until she had passed their rear ship, which was at 3h. 25m. P.M. Lord Howe observing that the Queen was suffering severely, and that the French ships would reach so far ahead as to defeat his intended manœuvre, resolved to set the example; and at 1h. 30m. P.M., the Queen Charlotte passed under the lee of the Orion (still on the starboard tack), and astern and to windward of the Cæsar. Stretching boldly on, she arrived abreast of the opening between the sixth and seventh ships of the enemy's rear; then pouring a broadside into the lee beam of the Eole, repeated it as she luffed close under her stern. The Bellerophon and Leviathan quickly tacked after their gallant chief. The Bellerophon succeeded in passing ahead of the Terrible, but the Leviathan could only fetch under her stern and ahead of the Tyrannicide. As soon as the Queen Charlotte passed through the line, she tacked; then, hoisting the signal for a general chase, and leaving the Tyrannicide and Indomptable,—the two sternmost and disabled French ships, to be brought to by her friends astern, pursued the disabled Terrible. The Orion and Barfleur closed with the Tyrannicide and Indomptable, and a

spirited action was maintained until the French admiral gallantly wore out of the line, and, leading his fleet on the starboard tack, rescued these two disabled ships. The Queen Charlotte thereupon wore round, and calling the ships near her to follow, ran down to cover the Queen and Royal George. This movement again brought the two vans within shot, and some firing was interchanged. The French admiral, having rescued his two disabled ships, wore round, and rejoined his rear; and at about 5h. P.M. all firing ceased. The loss sustained by the British amounted to 67 killed and 128 wounded.

May 30.

1695. On the 30th May a small vessel belonging to Poole, of which William Thompson was the master, was fishing off Purbeck, when a sloop-privateer was observed standing towards her. The fishing vessel was armed with two swivels and a few muskets, and her crew consisted of the master, one man, and a boy. The privateer having closed, an engagement ensued between these two unequally matched vessels. In a short time both the captain and mate of the privateer and 6 men were wounded, upon which the enemy endeavoured to escape ; but Thompson pursued his opponent, and compelled her to surrender, having lost two killed and 8 wounded, out of her crew of 16. The Admiralty, for this exploit, awarded to Thompson a gold chain and medal, value 50*l.*

1757. The Duc d'Aquitaine, French East Indiaman, mounting 50 long 18-pounders and 463 men, was captured by the 60-gun ships Eagle and Medway, Capts. Hugh Palliser and Charles Proby, after a very gallant defence. The Eagle had 10 men killed, and the Medway 10 wounded.

1781. Capture of Castor. —The 36-gun frigate Flora and 28-gun frigate Crescent, Capts. William Peere Williams and the Hon. Thomas Pakenham, cruising near Gibraltar, at 5h. P.M. brought to action the Dutch 36-gun frigates Castor and Brill. After an action with the Flora of two hours' duration, the Castor having sustained a loss of 22 men killed and 41 wounded, surrendered. The Crescent, being of inferior force to her opponent, suffered considerably; her mainmast gone, and having lost nine men killed and 32 wounded, she was compelled to cease firing before she could receive any assistance from the Flora. The Brill, however, did not wait to take possession, but made off for Cadiz.

1798. Destruction of Confiante. —On the 30th May, at daybreak, the 38-gun frigate Hydra, Capt. Sir Francis Laforey, bomb-vessel Vesuvius, Capt. R. L. Fitzgerald, and Trial cutter, Lieut. Henry Garrett, standing towards Havre, discovered three sail to windward, which proved to be the 36-gun frigate Confiante, 20-gun corvette Vésuve, and an armed cutter. The British squadron immediately chased, and, after some firing in passing, drove the frigate and corvette on shore, near the entrance of the river Dive. The corvette subsequently floated off, and, after being again engaged, escaped into the Dive. The Confiante having been hauled closer to the shore, and being protected by batteries and numerous troops, was left until the 31st, when, finding that many of her crew were quitting her, Sir Francis Laforey,

at 10h. A.M., detached the boats under the direction of Lieut. George Acklow, covered by the guns of the Trial, to set the Confiante on fire. This dashing service was performed without any loss, in the face of a party of cavalry on the beach, and in sight of an army on the heights, assembled for the invasion of England.

May 31.

1779. CAPTURE OF AUDACIEUSE. — The 32-gun frigate Licorne, Captain Hon. Thomas Cadogan, on her passage to Newfoundland, captured the French 24-gun privateer Audacieuse, after a smart action, in which the latter had 22 men killed and 17 wounded; and the Licorne, one man wounded.

1809. BOATS OF TOPAZE AT DEMATA.—While the 12-pounder 38-gun frigate Topaze, Capt. A.J. Griffiths, was cruising off the coast of Albania, nine vessels were observed lying at anchor in the road of Demata, which is sheltered by a reef of rocks, and protected by the fortress of Santa Maura. The boats of the frigate were despatched under Lieut. Charles Hammond, to attempt their capture, and having to row along the edge of the reef, became exposed to a galling fire of musketry; but dashing on, they succeeded in boarding and bringing out the whole of the nine vessels. In the execution of this gallant exploit, one man was killed and one wounded. Among the prizes, were a xebec of 8 guns and six swivels, and a crew of 55 men; a cutter of 4 guns, a felucca of 3 guns, and two gun-boats of one gun each.

June 1.

1794. BATTLE OF 1ST JUNE.— At daybreak, the British fleet, under Adm. Lord Howe, consisting of 25 ships of the line and seven frigates, was in lat. 47° 48′ N., long. 18° 30′ W., the wind moderate from south by west; the French fleet, of 26 sail of the line, under Adm. Villaret, about six miles distant on the lee-bow, formed in line of battle on the larboard tack. After making the signal that he intended to attack the centre and rear of the enemy, and engage to leeward, Lord Howe, at 8h. 15m. A.M., directed the fleet to bear up, and each ship to steer for and engage her proper opponent. At 9h. the enemy's van opened a fire upon the Defence, which ship was rather in advance of the British line. At 9h. 30m., the Queen Charlotte, 100 guns, passed under the stern of the Montagne, 120, bearing the flag of Adm. Villaret, which ship continued engaging until 10h. 10m., when, having suffered severely, she bore away to leeward. Observing that the Jacobin and several other ships were following the example of their admiral, Lord Howe made the signal for a general chase. At this time the Juste, 80, lay on the Queen Charlotte's larboard-bow, and the Jacobin, 74, on her starboard quarter; but the latter soon after disappeared in the smoke to leeward. The Montagne and Jacobin, on quitting the Queen Charlotte, having stood towards the van, wore round, and followed by eleven ships, directed their course towards the Queen, then lying in a disabled state. Lord Howe, perceiving the perilous situation of the Queen, signalled the ships of the fleet to form in line ahead and astern of the

crippled ship; and the Queen Charlotte, having with difficulty got round on the starboard tack, stood away, followed by several ships, to succour their gallant consort. The French admiral then stood on to the aid of five of his crippled ships to the eastward. About noon the heat of action was over. The British were left with 11, and the French with 12, more or less dismasted ships. None of the French, at this time, had surrendered, or if they struck their colours, had since rehoisted them; and they, for the most part, were striving to escape under a spritsail, or some small sail, on the stump of a mast, and continued to fire at every British ship as they passed. After failing, in his attempt upon the Queen, Adm. Villaret succeeded in covering four of his dismasted ships. At about 1h. P.M., the firing had generally ceased, but it was not until 2h. 30m. P.M. that six of the dismasted French ships were secured. These were as follows:

Gun-ship.	Killed.	Wounded.
80 Sans-Pareil	260	120
80 Juste	100	145
74 America	134	110
74 Impétueux	100	75
74 Northumberland	60	100
74 Achille	36	30

At a little after 6h. P.M., a seventh ship, the Vengeur, was taken possession of, but in so shattered a state, that, in less than ten minutes, she went down, with upwards of 200 of her crew, composed chiefly of the wounded. The British ships principally engaged, were the Queen Charlotte, Royal George, Royal Sovereign, Queen, Brunswick, Defence, Marlborough, and Invincible. The total loss of the British amounted to 222 killed, 1140 wounded,—including among the former Capt. Montagu, of the Montague, 74, and among the wounded, Rear-Adm. Pasley, John Hutt of the Queen, and John Harvey (mortally) of the Brunswick.—Medal.

1813. SHANNON AND CHESAPEAKE. — The 38-gun frigate, Shannon (1066 tons), Captain P. B. V. Broke, mounting 49 guns, with a crew of 330 men and boys, at about 30m. P.M. stood close to Boston lighthouse; and shortly after 1h. P.M. the United States frigate Chesapeake (1135 tons), Captain James Lawrence, mounting 50 guns, with a complement of 376 men and boys, was seen sailing out of the harbour with a fair wind. The two frigates continued to stand out until they had reached the distance of about 18 miles to the eastward of Boston lighthouse, when the Shannon rounded to. About 5h. 50m., when the Chesapeake had placed herself on the larboard quarter, of her opponent, the latter opened her fire with great precision. At 5h. 53m., the Chesapeake having forged ahead, luffed up a little; and at that moment the jib-sheet and fore-topsail-tie being shot away, the ship flew up into the wind, and became exposed to a raking fire. Gaining sternway, she fell on board the Shannon, her larboard quarter pressing upon the gangway of her antagonist. Captain Broke immediately ordered the ships to be lashed, and then, at the head of about 20 men, boarded the Chesapeake. A very slight resistance was made, and a reinforcement, having arrived, the Americans were quickly driven below. Some occasional fighting afterwards took place, and Capt. Broke received a severe sabre cut in the head from some men that had surrendered. Lieutenant Watt, in hoisting the English colours over the American, in the haste, un-

fortunately sent up the American flag uppermost. The supposition that the British had been unsuccessful, caused the Shannon to reopen her fire. The mistake was immediately discovered, but not until Lieut. Watt and four men were unhappily killed. The short space of eleven minutes had only elapsed between the firing of the first gun and the boarding; and in four minutes more, the Chesapeake was the Shannon's prize, — having sustained a loss of 46 killed, Capt. Lawrence (mortally) and 106 wounded. Out of 306 men and 24 boys, the Shannon had 24 killed and 59 wounded, including among the latter Capt. Broke, severely. — **Medal.**

June 2.

1653. Dutch Fleet defeated. — Early in the morning, the English fleet being off the Gable, discovered the Dutch fleet, consisting of 104 ships, about two leagues to leeward of them. The English bore down, and from 11 to 12 o'clock the engagement was very general. The battle lasted until 6 o'clock in the evening, when the Dutch bore away under all sail. Gen. Deane, was killed, and the Dutch Rear-Adm. Van Kelson was blown up in his ship in the middle of the action. Blake having joined in the night, with 18 ships, the fleet, now amounting to 105 ships, mounting 3840 guns with 16,270 men, made sail in pursuit of the Dutch, and on the 3rd they were enabled to bring them to action about noon. The James, bearing the flag of Vice-Adm. Penn, was laid alongside by Van Tromp, who attempted to board, but was repulsed with great loss, and in return the English boarded and drove all the crew below. Upon which, Van Tromp resorted to the plan of blowing up the deck, which caused great loss to the assailants. Notwithstanding this repulse, she was again boarded by the James and another ship, but De Witte and De Ruyter bore down and saved the admiral from certain capture. The victory was most decisive, and on the following morning, the remains of the Dutch fleet entered the Texel. Eleven ships and 1300 prisoners were taken, among whom were two rear-admirals and six captains. Six ships were sunk, one bearing a rear-admiral's flag, and three blown up. One of the captured ships was of 1200 tons, and had 14 ports on a tier. The loss of the English amounted to 126 killed, 236 wounded.

1747. The Fortune, of 10 guns and 14 swivels, and 110 men, Capt. Edward Jekyll, cruising off Yarmouth, after a chase of nine hours, captured the Charon, of 10 guns and 85 men.

1779. The French 36-gun frigate, Prudente, was captured in the Bight of Leogane, St. Domingo, by the 64-gun ship Ruby, acting Capt. J. Everitt.

1805. Boats of Loire at Camarinas. — The 38-gun frigate Loire, Capt. Fred. L. Maitland, on the 1st of June, chased a small privateer into the bay of Camarinas, near Cape Finisterre. After dark the launch and two cutters, with 35 officers and men, under Lieut. James Lucas Yeo, were despatched, but did not reach the point of attack until break of day on the 2nd, when they discovered two privateers moored under a battery 10 of guns. Ordering the launch, commanded by Mr. Clinch, to board the smaller vessel, Lieut. Yeo, with the two cutters, attacked and carried without loss the

Spanish felucca Esperanza, armed with three long 18-pounders, four swivels, and 50 men, 19 of whom were killed or wounded. The launch captured a lugger of two 6-pounders and 32 men.

June 3.

1665. Dutch under Opdam defeated by Duke of York.—At noon, the Dutch fleet, consisting of 110 sail and 10 fire-ships, commanded by Wassanaer Baron Opdam, having under him the two Evertzens and Cornelius Van Tromp, appearing off the English coast, the Duke of York immediately put to sea with 116 ships, carrying 4537 guns and 22,206 men; having under him, besides Prince Rupert and the Earl of Sandwich, Vice-Admirals Lawson, Myngs, and Ayscue, and Rear-Admirals Berkeley and Tiddiman. On the morning of the 2nd the Dutch were five leagues to windward, and the chase continued all day and during the following night. Early on the morning of the 3rd the wind changed south-west, which enabled the English to obtain the weather-gage. The van ships of the Dutch commenced firing at 3h. A.M., and a vigorous cannonade ensued between the enemy's van with the English rear as they passed on opposite tacks. The Swiftsure, the flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Berkeley, bore the principal part of the action, and one of the rear ships was cut off by the Dutch. At 6h. A.M., both fleets tacked, and the action soon afterwards recommenced. At 1h. P.M., the Dutch van having again tacked, weathered upon the leading ships of the English line; but these succeeded in dividing the Dutch fleet, and thus secured the victory. The action then became close and animated, the ships engaging yard-arm and yard-arm. The Royal Oak, commanded by the brave Lawson, did excellent service; and the Duke of York, in the Royal Charles, engaged Opdam's ship with such effect that, at about 3h. P.M., she caught fire and blew up with all on board. The van of the Dutch, without attempting to succour their rear, thus cut off, made for the Texel, leaving the English in possession of a decisive victory. Twenty-four ships were captured, burnt, and sunk, and 3000 prisoners taken.

June 4.

1673. The Dutch fleet, under Van Tromp, being reinforced by several fresh ships, again put to sea, and the English, commissioned by Sir Edward Spragge, to draw them from their own coast, feigned a retreat. But at 5h. P.M. they shortened sail, and a furious battle commenced, which lasted until 10h. P.M., when the Dutch hauled their wind and retired to the shelter of their own flats, neither fleet having lost a ship.

1805. Capture of Confiance.—At 9h. A.M., the Loire stood into Muros bay, to attempt the capture of a French privateer of 26 guns, when a battery of two 18-pounders having fired at the frigate, Lieut. Yeo was ordered to push for the shore and spike the guns. A fort mounting 12 long 18-pounders, distant only a quarter of a mile, having opened a well-directed fire, the Loire immediately anchored with a spring on the cable, when the firing from the fort suddenly ceased, and the British colours were observed rising above the walls. Lieut. Yeo, after spiking

the two 18-pounders, had immediately pushed forward to attack the fort; the outer gate being open, the lieutenant, at the head of his men, rushed in, and, after a struggle, the garrison, consisting of 22 soldiers and about 100 of the crew of the French privateer Confiance, surrendered. Of these, the governor and 11 were killed and 30 wounded. On the part of the British, Lieut. Yeo and 5 men were wounded. The Confiance was brought out.—**Medal.**

1812. CAPTURE OF DORADE.—In the night, the boats of the 32-gun frigate Medusa, under Lieut. Josiah Thompson, were despatched to cut out the French store-ship Dorade, of 14 guns and 86 men, lying at anchor in the harbour of Arcasson. The enemy were found at their quarters fully prepared; but nothing could resist the impetuosity of the attack, and the Dorade was carried, after a desperate struggle, in which the whole of her crew, except 23 men, were either killed, wounded, or compelled to jump overboard. The British loss was no greater than five men wounded. At daylight on the 5th, the prize was got under way, but, having grounded on a sand-bank, she was destroyed.

June 5.

1758. EXPEDITION TO THE COAST OF FRANCE.—On 1st June, Commodore Hon. Richard Howe, in the Essex, 64, with four ships of 50 guns, 8 frigates, several smaller vessels and one hundred transports, conveying troops under the Duke of Marlborough, to make a descent on the coast of France, on the evening of the 5th got into Cancale bay, where the troops landed under the command of Lord George Sackville. The commodore shifted his pendant to the Success frigate, which, with the Rose, Flamborough, and Diligence sloop, covered the landing and silenced a battery of three guns.

1761. The French 64-gun ship Ste. Anne was captured in Donna Maria bay, Port au Prince, by Centaur, 74, and Hampshire, 50, Capts. Arthur Forrest and Arthur Usher, which had chased from the squadron under Rear-Adm. Holmes. The prize was commissioned under the same name.

1807. BOATS OF POMONE.—On 5th June, the 38-gun frigate Pomone, Capt. R. Barrie, cruising off the Pertuis Breton, chased a French convoy, under the protection of three armed brigs, drove several of the vessels on shore, and, notwithstanding a heavy fire from the batteries, a transport and brig were brought out by the boats under Lieut. John Jones, without any loss. Fourteen vessels of the same convoy were captured on the same day near St. Gilles, by the Pomone's boats, under Lieut. J. W. Gabriel.

June 6.

1755. CAPTURE OF ALCIDE AND LYS.—The peace which had subsisted since 1748 being frequently infringed by ships of the French navy, Vice-Adm. Boscawen was ordered to proceed to North America, to counteract the designs of a fleet under M. De La Motte Although war was not actually declared, the preparations of France plainly evinced hostile designs upon our North American colonies. Boscawen was, therefore, directed to protect British possessions and to attack the French squadrons wherever he found them. The

admiral fulfilled his instructions to the letter; for, happening, on the 6th June 1755, near the entrance to the gulf of St. Lawrence, to fall in with four sail of the line, which had parted from the squadron of M. De la Motte in a gale of wind, he chased them for two successive days; and on the 8th, at noon, Capt. Richard Howe, in the Dunkirk, having arrived up with the Alcide, 64, after some preliminary hailing, brought her to close action, and, on the approach of the Torbay, the French ship struck her colours. The Lys, 64, *en flûte*, was also captured; but a fog coming on, the other ships escaped. Thus was the Seven Years' War commenced.

1758. Expedition to St. Malo. — In the preceding page we have noticed the arrival of the squadron under Commodore Howe, and the landing of a portion of the army on the 5th June. On the 6th, the whole of the troops had disembarked, together with their baggage and stores, and on the 7th the army, excepting one brigade, which remained at Cancale to secure a retreat, marched towards St. Malo. In the evening, the Duke of Marlborough, observing that the villages of St. Servan and Solidore, forming the suburbs of St. Malo, with the storehouses and ships in the basin, were entirely unprotected, determined to destroy them. As soon as it became dark, a division of the army proceeded on this service. By midnight the ships were in flames, and being aground, the flames soon communicated to the magazines filled with naval stores. The conflagration now became general and the fire continued with great fury all night and great part of the succeeding day. At St. Servan, a ship of 50 guns, one of 36, one of 22, and one of 18, with 62 merchant vessels, were destroyed; and at Solidore, one of 32, one of 30, 4 of 20, 2 of 16, and 2 of 12 guns, with eleven merchant vessels, were also burnt. The loss sustained by the enemy on this occasion was computed at 800,000*l*. On the 10th, the army marched to Cancale, and re-embarked on the following day.

1807. Lieut. Hall, of the 14-gun brig Port d'Espagne, commanded by Lieutenant James P. Stewart, cruising in the gulf of Paria, was despatched in a prize schooner, disguised as a neutral, to attempt the capture of a Spanish privateer. After receiving a volley of musketry, Lieut. Hall laid the privateer on board and carried her. The prize was the Mercedes, mounting two guns and 2 swivels, with a crew of thirty men, three of whom were killed and one drowned. Two of the British were wounded.

June 7.

1761. On 7th June, the island of Belleisle surrendered to the squadron under Commodore Keppel and the land forces commanded by General Hodgson. British loss, between April 22nd and June 7th, was 13 officers and 300 rank and file killed; 21 officers and 480 wounded.

1780. Iris and Hermione. — The 32-gun frigate Iris, Captain James Hawker, cruising off the coast of North America, in the morning chased a sail on her lee-beam, which proved to be the French 36-gun frigate Hermione, Capt. De la Touche. The two frigates having approached within musket-shot, exchanged broadsides, and the Iris wearing round,

brought her opponent to close action, both ships running off the wind. After engaging one hour and 20 minutes, the Hermione made all sail away, and was pursued by the Iris until a strange sail hove in sight, with which the Hermione exchanged signals. The Iris had seven men killed; Lieut. Bourne, of the marines (mortally), and 9 men wounded.

June 8.

1796. Capture of Tamise and Tribune.—At 2h. A. M., the 18-pounder 32-gun frigate Unicorn, mounting 38 guns, and 12-pounder 36-gun frigate Santa Margarita, mounting 40 guns, Captains Thomas Williams and Thomas Byam Martin, cruising to the westward of Scilly, discovered to leeward the French 36-gun frigates Tribune, mounting 44 guns, Capt. J. Moulston, Tamise, mounting 40 guns, Capt. J. B. A. Fradin, and 18-gun corvette Légère. The British ships bore away in chase, and at 1h. P. M. the enemy opened a well-directed fire from their stern guns. At 4h. P. M., the Santa Margarita closed with the Tamise, and the two ships went off by themselves, engaging with spirit during 20 minutes, when the Tamise struck her colours, having 32 men killed and 19 wounded. The Santa Margarita had only two men killed and three wounded. Seeing the fate of her companion, the Tribune crowded all sail, pursued by the Unicorn, who did not overtake her antagonist until 10h. 30m. P. M., after a run of 210 miles. A close action then commenced, which had lasted 35 minutes, when the Tribune dropped from alongside, and was endeavouring to cross the Unicorn's stern to gain the wind of her, but the British frigate throwing her sails aback, took up her former position, and, having by a few well-directed broadsides brought down the fore and main masts and mizen topmasts of the Tribune, compelled her to surrender. Her loss amounted to 37 men killed, her commander and 14 men wounded, out of a crew of 339. The Unicorn, whose complement consisted of 240 men and boys, had not a person hurt. Capt. Williams received the honour of knighthood, and Lieut. Thomas Palmer was promoted to the rank of commander, which reward was also bestowed upon Lieut. George Harrison of the Santa Margarita. —Medal.

1813. The 74-gun ships Elizabeth and Eagle, Capts. E. L. Gower and Charles Rowley, having anchored off the town of Osmago, on the coast of Istria, landed the marines under Capt. J. H. Graham, and drove the troops out of the town, whilst the boats under Lieut. Mitchell Roberts, destroyed a two-gun battery and brought out four vessels. One man only was wounded.

June 9.

1796. Capture of Utile.—The French corvette Utile, of 18 long 6-pounders and six smaller guns, with a crew of 130 men, having anchored in Hyères road, the 32-gun frigate Southampton, Capt. James Macnamara, was detached by Admiral Sir John Jervis to bring her out. At 8h. 30m. P. M., Capt. Macnamara hailed the corvette, cautioning her commander not to make a fruitless resistance, but she immediately discharged her broadside, and the Southampton promptly returned the salute. After the third broadside she hauled athwart

the bows of the Utile, and lashed the corvette's bowsprit to her main rigging. Lieut. Charles Lydiard, at the head of the boarders, then sprang on board, and, after a struggle of ten minutes, carried her. The Southampton had only one man killed, but the Utile had her captain and seven men killed and 17 wounded.—Medal.

1799. The 32-gun frigate Success, Capt. Shuldham Peard, detached her boats, containing 42 officers and men, under the orders of Lieut. Philip Facey, to attempt the capture of the polacre Bella Aurora, mounting ten guns, with a crew of 113 men, which the frigate had chased into the port of Selva, near Cape Creux. Notwithstanding that the polacre, with her nettings triced-up, was supported by a battery and a body of small-arms on the shore, she was gallantly boarded and carried, with the loss on the part of the British of four men killed; Lieut. Stupart and eight men badly wounded. Lieut. Facey, who was the first man on the enemy's deck, deservedly obtained the rank of commander.—Medal.

1801. Boats at Oreposo.—At noon, the 18-gun brig Kangaroo, Capt. George C. Pulling, and 14-gun brig Speedy, Capt. Lord Cochrane, attacked a xebec of 20 guns and three gun-boats, protecting a convoy lying under the battery of Oreposo, which appeared to mount 12 guns. Having anchored within half gun-shot, a brisk cannonade was maintained, and at 2h. P. M. the Spaniards received a reinforcement of a felucca of 12 guns and two gun-boats. By 3h. 30m. the xebec and three of the gun-boats were sunk by the fire of the brigs, and before 7h. P. M. the gun-boats fled, and the tower was completely silenced. In the meantime the boats captured and brought out three brigs laden with provisions. The loss of the British consisted of one midshipman (Thomas Taylor) killed, two lieutenants (Thomas Foulerton and Thomas Brown Thomson) and eight men wounded, belonging to the Kangaroo; and Lord Cochrane and two men of the Speedy wounded.

June 10.

1800. Attack of Convoy at Ste. Croix.—Rear-Adm. Sir J. B. Warren, in the Renown, 74, with the Defence, 74, Fisgard and Unicorn frigates, cruising off the Penmarcks, at 11h. P. M. despatched the boats of the squadron, under Lieut. Henry Burke, to attack a convoy lying at Ste. Croix, laden with provisions for the Brest fleet. Having to row against a head-wind, the boats did not reach the harbour until daylight on the 11th, when, in the face of a heavy battery, three armed vessels, and a discharge of musketry from the shore, the British captured one gun-boat, two armed chasse-marées, and eight merchant vessels. The remainder escaped by running on the rocks. This service was accomplished with no other casualty than four men wounded.

June 11.

1808. Boats of Euryalus and Cruiser.—In the evening, the 36-gun frigate, Euryalus, Captain the Hon. A. H. Dundas, and 18-gun sloop Cruiser, Capt. G. C. Mackenzie, cruising in the Great Belt, having discovered several vessels at anchor near the shore, four boats, under the orders of Lieut. Michael Head, were

sent to destroy them. A Danish gun-boat, mounting two long 18-pounders, with a crew of sixty-four men, lying moored close to a 3-gun battery, and protected by a body of troops on the beach, was boarded and brought out, and two large ships fitted as troop-ships were burnt. The British had only one wounded; whilst the Danes had seven men killed and twelve wounded.

June 12.

1685. Capt. Thomas Lighton, of the Lark frigate, having under his orders the Greyhound, Capt. Randall Macdonald, and Bonaventure, acting Capt. Stafford Fairborne, arriving off the bar of the Mamora river, discovered lying there two Sallee rovers It being determined to attempt their capture, the boats under Captain Macdonald at 8h. P. M. proceeded on that service, and, although they were exposed to a severe fire from the batteries and shipping, the Sallee ships (one mounting thirty-six and the other twenty-six guns) were carried and set on fire. The British loss amounted to one man killed and five wounded.

1745. The 24-gun ship Fowey, Capt. Polycarpus Taylor, drove on shore and destroyed the 26-gun privateer Griffin, off St. Malo, making prisoners 40 of her crew.

1813. The boats of the 32-gun frigate Narcissus, Capt. John R. Lumley, under the command of Lieut. John Cririe, were sent up York river, in the Chesapeake, to attack the United States schooner. Surveyor, mounting six 12-pounder carronades, but having on board only sixteen men. The vessel was boarded and carried in the face of a severe fire of musketry, by which the British suffered a loss of three men killed and six wounded.

1813. At daylight, Capt. Wm. Hoste, in the 38-gun frigate Bacchante, despatched the boats under command of Lieut. Silas T. Hood, to attack seven gun-boats, each mounting one long 18-pounder, three carrying each a 3-pounder, and fourteen sail of merchantmen, mostly armed, lying under the town of Gela Nova, coast of Abruzza, protected by troops and two field-pieces. The gun-boats were boarded in the most gallant manner; and the marines, having landed, drove the troops from the beach, and captured the two field-pieces. The British had 3 killed and 5 wounded.

June 13.

1796. DRYAD AND PROSERPINE.—The 36-gun frigate Dryad, mounting 44 guns, Captain Lord Amelius Beauclerk, off Cape Clear, at 1h. P. M., discovered the French frigate Proserpine, mounting 42 guns, Capt. Etienne Pevrieux, who immediately made sail away on the starboard tack, pursued by the Dryad. At 8h. P. M., the Proserpine fired her stern chasers, and about 9h. P. M. the Dryad, having reached her opponent's lee quarter, commenced a close action, which was continued until 9h. 45m. P. M., when the Proserpine, out of her complement of 348, having lost 30 men killed and 45 wounded, hauled down her colours. The Dryad, out of a crew of 251, had two men killed and seven wounded. Her first lieutenant, Edward Dunford King, was deservedly promoted to the rank of commander. — Medal.

1805. MARIA CAPTURED BY BOATS OF CAMBRIAN.—The Cambrian, 40, Capt. J. P. Berresford, in lat. 29° N., long. 62° W., des-

patched her boats, under the command of Lieut. Robert Pigot, to attack the Spanish privateer-schooner Maria, of 14 guns and 60 men. Lieut. Pigot, taking the lead in the launch, gallantly boarded the schooner; and, assisted by Lieut. George Alfred Crofton in the barge, carried her in spite of a determined resistance, before the other boats could arrive up. The British loss amounted to 2 men killed and 2 wounded.

June 14.

1809. Scout at Cape Croisette.—In the morning, the 18-gun brig Scout, Capt. William Raitt, gave chase to a convoy of 15 sail, under the protection of two gun-boats, coming round Cape Croisette; but it falling calm, at 1h. P.M. the boats of the brig were despatched, under the orders of Lieut. Henry Robert Battersby. The convoy having dispersed seven sail, pushed for a harbour about three leagues to the eastward of the cape, followed by the British. Lieut. Battersby then landed, and stormed a battery mounting two 6-pounders, which he spiked. The boats in the meantime under Lieut. John Farrant; pulled up the harbour and captured the seven vessels, although they were secured to the shore by ropes from their keels and mast-heads. In the execution of this service one seaman was killed and five wounded.

1814. The boats of the 74-gun ship Superb, Capt. the Hon. Charles Paget, under the orders of Lieut. James Garland, together with two boats of the 18-gun brig Primrose, were sent to effect the destruction ofsome vessels at Wareham, a town situated at the head of Buzzard's bay, in the State of Connecticut. The intricacy of the navigation rendered the undertaking one of great difficulty; nevertheless Lieut. Garland completely succeeded in his object, without incurring the slightest loss. The vessels destroyed, formed an aggregate of 2522 tons; and he also burnt down a cotton manufactory valued at half a million of dollars.

June 15.

1780. Apollo and Stanislaus.—The 32-gun frigate Apollo, Capt. Philemon Pownall, cruising off Ostend, brought to close action the French privateer Stanislaus, mounting 26 long 12-pounders. As the fight proceeded, the two ships edged off the wind, standing in for the shore, and the engagement had lasted nearly an hour, when Capt. Pownall was unfortunately killed. The command devolved upon Lieut. Edward Pellew, who continued the fight with great spirit, until finding it was the intention of the enemy to run ashore, when, being in little more than 20 feet water, the Apollo wore round. Soon afterwards the Stanislaus took the ground, and her foremast and main-topmast fell over the side. Having claimed the protection of the Dutch, the Stanislaus was got off and taken into Ostend, where she was purchased by the British government, and added to the navy as the Proselyte. The loss of the Apollo amounted to her captain and five men killed, and 20 wounded. Her rigging was much disabled, and she had three feet water in the hold when the action ceased.

June 16.

1778. Arethusa and Belle Poule.—On the 12th June,

Adm. Keppel put to sea with twenty sail of the line, three frigates, and a fire-ship. On the 17th, being off the Lizard, two frigates and a schooner were discovered, which the Arethusa 32-gun frigate, Capt. Samuel Marshall, and Milford, were ordered to pursue. Towards night, the Arethusa having arrived up with the French 40-gun frigate Belle Poule, Captain Marshall hailed, and requested the French captain to accompany him to the admiral. The request being refused, the Arethusa fired a shot across the Frenchman's bows, and received in return a broadside. An action then commenced, which lasted for two hours; by which time the ships were close in with the French coast. The Belle Poule having made sail, stood into a small bay, and was towed into a place of safety. The mainmast of the Arethusa shortly afterwards fell over the side, and she was otherwise much disabled, having eight men killed and 36 wounded. By the French accounts, the Belle Poule had 4 officers and 44 men killed, and 50 wounded.

1812. On the 16th June, the 18-gun brig Swallow, Capt. Ed. Reynolds Sibly, was standing into the bay of Frejus, when the French 16-gun brig Renard and 12-gun schooner Goélan, and some gun-boats, were seen approaching. At 1h. P. M., the Swallow, passing close to windward of the Renard, gave and received a broadside. Both vessels then wore round on the larboard tack, warmly engaging, and the Goélan keeping up an occasional fire. The action had continued upwards of 30 minutes, when the proximity of the shore, lined with batteries, compelled Capt. Sibly to withdraw from the contest. The loss of the Swallow out of a crew of 109 men, consisted of six men killed and 17 wounded, including the purser, Eugene Ryan. The Renard, out of 180 men, including troops, had 14 killed and 28 wounded.

June 17.

1704. Romney, 50, Capt. the Hon. W. Paget, captured the French frigate Sibylle, mounting 46 guns, in Miconi roads, Archipelago, after a gallant defence of one hour and ten minutes, in which the Sibylle lost 44 men killed and 112 wounded. — Medal.

1795. Cornwallis's Retreat. —On the 16th June, Vice-Adm. the Hon. Wm. Cornwallis, in the Royal Sovereign, 100, with Mars, Triumph, Brunswick, and Bellerophon, of 74 guns, Phaeton and Pallas frigates, and Kingfisher brig, being off Lorient, were pursued by the French fleet of thirteen sail of the line and fourteen frigates, under Adm. Vence. At daylight on the 17th, the enemy's fleet, formed in three divisions, were observed still in chase: the weather division, consisting of three sail of the line and five frigates, being nearly abreast and to windward; the centre division, composed of six ships of her line and four frigates, were on the weather quarter; and the lee column of four of the line, five frigates, two brigs, and two cutters, right astern of the British, who were steering about three points free. At 9h., the Mars, the sternmost ship, became exposed to a fire from the van ship of the weather division, assisted by a frigate. The chase continued until 3h. 35m., when the admiral observing that the Mars had fallen much to leeward, and

apprehensive that she might be overpowered by the enemy, the Royal Sovereign gallantly bore up, followed by the Triumph, to protect her. This determined manœuvre proved decisive, for the leading French ships wore and left the Mars to pursue her course unmolested. The Mars, which was the only ship that sustained any loss, had twelve men wounded.—Medal.

1813. Capt. John Harper, with 40 men of the 18-gun brig Saracen, landed at 11 P.M. upon the island of Zapano, in the Adriatic, and, after a march of three miles, attacked the commandant's head-quarters, which post was carried by the bayonet. 36 prisoners were taken, and the remaining 16, composing the garrison, effected their escape.

1815. Pilot and Légère.—At daylight, the 18-gun brig Pilot, Capt. J. Toup Nicolas, when about 50 miles to the westward of Cape Corse, chased the French frigate-built corvette Légère, mounting 20 carronades, 24-pounders, and two long 12-pounders on the maindeck, with six long 6-pounders on the quarter-deck, and at 2h. P. M. ranged up on the corvette's weather-beam. Observing that the enemy was preparing to make sail, Capt. Nicolas ordered a shot to be fired through the foresail of his opponent. A broadside from the French ship immediately followed, and the action commenced within pistol-shot. By 4h. P. M. the fire of the Légère had considerably slackened, and at 4h. 30m. she hauled up her mainsail and backed her mizen-topsail. Every brace, bowline, and clue-garnet being cut away, the Pilot unavoidably shot ahead; and, as her only alternative, put her helm up to rake her opponent. The Légère taking advantage of this movement, hauled close to the wind, and made off with all the sail she could carry. The Pilot being wholly unmanageable, her main-topgallant-mast over the side, her main-topsail-yard shot away in the slings, and her rigging disabled, was not in a condition for immediate pursuit; but before 7h. P. M. she was going seven knots by the wind in chase of her opponent, who effected her escape. The loss on board the Pilot amounted to two men killed; her first lieutenant, W. Keigwin Nicolas, purser Thomas Rowe, and 12 men wounded. The Légère had 22 men killed and 79 wounded.

June 18.

1793. Nymphe and Cléopâtre.—The 12-pounder 36-gun frigate Nymphe (mounting 40 guns), Captain Edward Pellew, cruising off the Start, at daybreak discovered the French frigate Cléopâtre, mounting 40 guns. The Nymphe bore up under all sail in chase, but at 5h. A. M. the Cléopâtre hauled up her foresail and lowered her topgallant-sails to allow her opponent to close. At 6h. A. M., the Nymphe having hauled up on the weather quarter, and being hailed from the Cléopâtre, responded by three British cheers. Capt. Mullon then came to the gangway, and waving his hat, exclaimed *Vive la Nation!*—his crew making a noise in imitation of the British cheers; at the same time the Cléopâtre bore up. At 6h. 15m., the Nymphe being on the starboard quarter of the Cléopâtre, opened her fire, and a furious action between the two frigates ensued, both running before the wind within hail. At about 6h. 30m., the Cléopâtre

hauled suddenly to the wind, and before 7h. A. M. her mizen-mast, and soon afterwards her wheel, were shot away. She then paid round off, and fell on board her antagonist, her jibboom passing between the Nymphe's fore and main masts, which pressing against the head of the mainmast, broke in two, and the two frigates fell alongside, head and stern. The firing of the Cléopâtre having slackened, she was boarded by the British, and at 7h. 10m. A. M. the republican colours were hauled down. Out of a crew of 240 men and boys, the Nymphe had her boatswain (Tobias James), one master's mate (Rich. Pearse), three midshipmen (George Boyd, John Davie, and Samuel Edfall), and 18 men killed; one lieutenant (George Luke), two midshipmen (John A. Norway & John Plaine), one lieutenant of marines (John Whittaker), and 23 men wounded. Out of a crew of 320 on board the Cléopâtre, 63 were killed or wounded; and among the slain her gallant captain, Jean Mullon. Capt. Pellew received the honour of knighthood; his brother, Commander Israel Pellew, who was a passenger, obtained promotion to post rank; and Lieut. Amherst Morris was made commander.—Medal.

June 19.

1799. On 19th June, Vice-Adm. Lord Keith, cruising off Minorca with nineteen sail of the line, fell in with and captured the French squadron under Rear-Admiral Perrée, consisting of 38-gun frigate Junon, 36-gun frigates Alceste and Courageuse, and brigs Salamine and Alerte. All these ships were added to the British navy under the same names, except the Junon, which became the Princess Charlotte, afterwards changed to Andromache.

1809. Boats of the Bellerophon, 74, under the orders of Lieut. Robert Pilch, stormed and carried a battery mounting four 24-pounders, and garrisoned by 103 men, at Hango, coast of Swedish Finland. After a very gallant resistance, the Russians retreated to the opposite side of the island. In this gallant affair the British had only five men wounded.

1812. Lieut. Thomas Jones (2), with 18 men in the pinnace of the 10-gun brig Briseis, carried the ship Urania, mounting 6 guns and 4 swivels, in Pillau roads, Baltic, although defended by a body of French troops, whom they drove off her decks, and brought away their prize in triumph, but with loss of one killed and two wounded.

June 20.

1743. The 50-gun ship Centurion, Commodore George Anson, being off Espirito Santo in search of the Manilla galleon, was fortunate enough to fall in with her, and, after a warmly contested action of two hours, compelled her to surrender, having sustained a loss of 67 men killed and 84 wounded, while that of the Centurion was only two killed and 17 wounded. The value of the galleon was 313,000*l.* sterling.

1747. Capture of French Convoy. — Commodore Fox, in the Kent, 74, with Hampton Court, 64, Eagle, 60, Lion, 60, Chester, 50, and Hector, 44, being off Cape Ortegal, to intercept the French West India homeward-bound fleet, obtained sight of the expected convoy on 20th June, in all 170 sail. The French ships of war escaped; but forty-

eight sail of merchant ships, whose united tonnage amounted to 16,051 tons, and crews to 1197 men, were captured by the British squadron.

1782. The hired ship Defiance, sixteen long 4-pounders, Lieut. George Cadman, when off Portland, after a spirited action of two hours, captured the Dutch brig Zeuse, mounting sixteen long 6-pounders, and one long 18-pounder, with a crew of 113 men, of which 21 were killed, 17 wounded. Defiance, out of a crew of 68 men, had one killed and one wounded.

1783. Hughes and De Suffrein. — A British squadron of 16 sail of the line and two of 50 guns, under Vice-Adm. Sir Edward Hughes, when off Pondicherry, sustained an action with a French squadron, under Commodore De Suffrein, consisting of 12 ships of the line and three of 50 guns. The superior sailing of the French ships enabled them to keep a position within long gun-shot to windward of the British, and, after an engagement of three hours, they withdrew from the contest. British loss: killed, 99, and 431 wounded.

June 21.

1596. Reduction of Cadiz. — On 1st June, an expedition, amounting to 126 sail of vessels, under the Lord High Admiral the Earl of Effingham, with troops, commanded by the Earl of Essex, sailed from Plymouth to destroy the Spanish fleet in Cadiz, reported to be in preparation for a renewal of the attempt upon England. The expedition arrived off Cadiz on the 20th, and before any news of its destination had reached Spain. On the following morning, the smallest ships entered the harbour, commanded by the lord admiral in person, having under him his son Lord Thomas Howard, Sir Walter Raleigh, Sir Thomas Southwell, Sir Thomas Carew, Sir William Monson (knighted for this service), and several others. The troops under the Earl of Essex attacked and took the town, and the garrison was ransomed by the payment of 600,000 ducats; but the lord high admiral, refusing a ransom for the fleet lying in Puerto Real, sent Sir Walter Raleigh to destroy it. Two rich galleons, carrying 100 brass guns, were captured; thirteen ships of war, eleven ships freighted for the West Indies, and thirteen others, were taken or sunk, together with 1200 pieces of ordnance. Cadiz was plundered, all the forts demolished, and great part of the town laid in ashes. The damage was estimated at twenty millions of ducats.

June 22.

1798. The 6-gun packet Princess Royal, Capt. John Skinner, with a crew of thirty-two men, carrying the mail to New York, after a very gallant action on 22nd June, beat off, with much loss, the French privateer Aventurier, of sixteen guns and eighty-five men. No loss was sustained by the packet.

June 23.

1795. Bridport's Action. — A British fleet of 17 sail of the line and five frigates, under Lord Bridport, attacked the French fleet of 12 ships of the line and 11 frigates, under Vice-Adm. Villaret de Joyeuse, near Belleisle, as they were proceeding under all sail towards the main-

land. The action commenced at 6h. A.M., and lasted until 8h. 15m. A.M., when Lord Bridport made the signal to discontinue the pursuit, and secure the captured ships, consisting of Tigre, Alexandre, and Formidable, of 74 guns, whose united loss amounted to 630 in killed and wounded. The British loss, killed 31 and 113 wounded. The Tigre retained her name in the British navy, but the name of the Formidable was changed to Belleisle; and the Alexandre was restored to her place on the navy list.—Medal.

1801. The boats of the 32-gun frigate Mercury, under Lieut. Mather, with those of the brig El Corso, captured a piratical tartan, which had taken refuge among the small islands of Tremiti, in the Gulf of Venice.

1812. The 36-gun frigate Belvidera, mounting 42 guns, in lat. 39° 26′ N., long. 71° 10′ W., sustained an action with the American frigate President, mounting 56 guns, accompanied by the United States, of the same force, 36-gun frigate Congress, 18-gun sloop Hornet, and 16-gun brig Argus, which lasted from 4h. 20m. P.M. until 6h. 30m. P.M., during which period the British frigate had discharged from her stern guns no less than 300 round-shot at her opponents. By great exertion the Belvidera so increased her speed as to get beyond the reach of her pursuers. She was much cut up in sails and rigging, and had two men killed, Lieut. H. W. Bruce and 16 wounded. President, 3 killed, 18 wounded.

1813. Boats of the 32-gun frigate Castor, Capt. Charles Dilkes, under Lieut. Bassett, boarded and brought out from under the protection of a strong fort on coast of Catalonia, the French privateer Fortune, mounting two guns and two swivels, with a crew of 48 men. In accomplishing this service, the British sustained a loss of four killed and nine wounded.

June 24.

1340. Battle of Sluys.—On learning the intention of Edward III. to invade France, the French monarch assembled at Sluys a fleet of 250 sail, of which 140 were large ships, and of these 19 were of great size. Early on Sunday morning the 24th June, the two fleets were near each other; but it was noon ere the tide suited for the entrance of the English, whose fleet amounted to more than 200 sail. The large ships, manned with archers, were placed in the van, and, between each, a smaller vessel was stationed, containing men-at-arms. The second division, consisting of smaller vessels carrying archers, was kept in reserve. The French fleet was in four divisions, and the ships were secured to each other with chains. Quantities of stores were stowed in the tops, and also in small boats hoisted to the masthead, to be hurled on the assailants. At 11 A.M., Edward ordered his fleet to prepare for battle, but to stand off on the starboard tack, to gain the advantage of having the sun at their back. The French, misled by this proceeding, imagining that their adversaries declined the engagement, cast off their lashings, and pursued the English. They were, however, shortly undeceived; for, having gained the advantage sought, the English bore down upon the enemy, and about noon commenced the fight. The ships clustered together, and

secured each to its opponent by grapnels, the crews boarded, and all that strength and valour could accomplish on either side was performed. In the end, the French were defeated with terrific slaughter. Several large French ships were captured, and so complete was the discomfiture of the van division, that the remainder sought safety in flight. The slain and drowned has been estimated at 25,000, and the loss of the English at 4000. A more desperate and sanguinary conflict is not on record, and it heralded that martial glory which subsequently crowned the arms of England at Poitiers and at Cressy.

1795. Capture of Minèrve.—The Dido, 28 guns, Capt. G. H. Towry, and the 32-gun frigate Lowestoffe, near Toulon, sustained a gallant action with the French frigates Minèrve, 40 guns, and Artémise, 36, which lasted from 8h. 30m. A.M. to 11h. 45m. A.M., when the Minèrve surrendered, with loss of 8 killed and 12 wounded. The Artémise escaped. Dido, 6 killed and 15 wounded; Lowestoffe, 3 wounded.—Medal.

1800. The boats of the Renown, Defence, and Fisgard, under Lieut. Henry Burke, stormed and destroyed a battery of three 24-pounders, at the entrance of the Quimper River, and two other small forts, which, with their magazines, were also blown up.

June 25.

1803. The French corvette, Bacchante, 18 guns, captured by the 40-gun frigate Endymion, after a long chase, in which the Bacchante had 8 killed and 9 wounded.

1809. The Cyane, 22 guns, Capt. T. Staines, with the Espoir, 18, Capt. Robert Mitford, and 12 gun-boats, were near the isle of Procida, when the French frigate Cérès, 42 guns, Fama, 28, and a flotilla of gun-boats, were seen coming out of Pozzuoli bay. The signal was immediately made to weigh, and having a light air from the northward, the British stood towards the enemy. At 8h. 30m., they opened a distant fire, which was returned by the French squadron; but at 9h. 40m., the firing ceased and the enemy stood in shore.

Ischia and Procida surrendered on 25th June, 1809, to the British forces.

June 26.

1799. In lat. 39° 30′ N., long. 33° W., after chase of four days, the 32-gun frigate Alcmène, Capt. Henry Digby, captured the French frigate-privateer Courageuse, of 28 guns, 12- and 9-pounders, and 250 men.

1808. Two boats from the 64-gun ship Standard, Capt. Thos. Harvey, under Lieut. Richard Cull, and Capt. Edward Nicolls of the marines, boarded and captured the Italian gun-boat Volpe, mounting one long 24-pounder, with a crew of 20 men, near Corfu.

1809. At 6h. 25m., the 22-gun ship Cyane, Capt. Thomas Staines Espoir, 18, Capt. Robert Mitford, with a flotilla of British and Sicilian gun-boats, having been detached to intercept a flotilla of gun-boats bound to Naples, commenced an attack upon the latter just as they rounded Cape Baia. By the prompt and vigorous fire of the Cyane, the progress of the enemy's flotilla was checked, and the combined gun-boats enabled to close with and capture eighteen French gun-boats, and

destroy four others. The Cyane, was much cut up, and had two seamen killed and seven wounded. On the same afternoon, the British boats landed near point Messino, and spiked four 36-pounders.

June 27.

1798. The Seahorse frigate, mounting 46 guns, Capt. E. J. Foote, on the coast of Sicily, captured French frigate Sensible, of 36 guns, after a defence of ten minutes, in which she had 18 men killed and 37 wounded; Seahorse, two killed, 16 wounded.

1803. Two boats of 28-gun frigate Loire, under the orders of Lieut. Francis Temple, boarded and carried, after a short conflict of ten minutes, the French 10-gun brig Venteux, lying close under the batteries of the isle of Bas. Venteux, three killed, 12 wounded. The British had only 8 wounded.

1809. The 22-gun ship Cyane, mounting 32 guns, Captain T. Staines, in company with 18-gun sloop Espoir, and 23 Sicilian gun-boats, in the bay Pozzuoli, attacked the French 44-gun frigate Cérès, Fama of 28 guns, and 20 gun-boats, with which squadron she had been engaged on the two preceding days. At 6h. 50m. P. M., when the Espoir and the flotilla were too far astern to be of any service, and the corvette was a mile and a half ahead of the frigate, the Cyane manned her sweeps, and stood towards the Cérès, then about three miles from the mole of Naples. At 7h. 20m. P. M., the Cyane closed her opponent within pistol-shot distance, and engaged her until 8h. 30m. P. M., when the firing ceased on both sides. Being much disabled in masts, sails, and ringing, and having her captain and both lieutenants so severely wounded as to quit the deck, the Cyane, under the command of Mr. Joseph Miller, the master, hauled off, and was soon taken in tow by the gun-boats. Her loss amounted to five killed, 20 wounded. — **Medal.**

1813. The boats of 32-gun frigate Cerberus and 38-gun frigate Apollo, under Lieut. J. W. Montagu, off Otranto, intercepted a convoy protected by eight gun-boats, each carrying one 9-pounder, and two 4-pounders, and a body of French troops assembled on the cliffs. The gun-boats were severally boarded, and carried in the most gallant style, and four of the convoy also captured. British loss, 2 killed, one wounded.

June 28.

1706. Siege of Alicant. — The siege having been undertaken by the forces under Adm. Sir George Byng and Sir John Jennings, the battering from five ships, anchored in a line, close under the walls of the town, commenced early in the morning of the 28th of June. In a short time a breach was effected in the round tower at the west end of the town, and another in the middle of the curtain. The troops then advanced to the breach in the round tower, and all the boats were sent from the fleet to support them. The grenadiers were beaten back; but the seamen and marines having landed, Capt. John Evans of the Royal Oak, was the first to mount the breach, and being well supported, succeeded in getting into the town, followed by Capts. William Passenger, of the Royal Anne, and John Watkins, of the St. George, with a reinforcement; while Sir John Jennings, with the

marines, took possession of the suburbs. The garrison surrendered on the 29th; and this important conquest was achieved with no greater loss than 30 killed and 80 wounded.

1719. The Looe, of 40-guns, Capt. Protheroe, captured a large privateer between Corsica and Capri, after an heroic defence, in which the enemy sustained a loss of 80 men in killed and wounded; whilst the Looe had only two men killed.

June 29.

1798. Capture of Seine.—The French 40-gun frigate Seine, commanded by lieut. de vaisseau Gabriel Bigot, having 280 troops on board, was discovered near the Penmarcks at 7h. A.M. by the British frigates Jason, Pique, and Mermaid, Capts. Charles Stirling, David Milne, and James Newman Newman. After a chase of more than twelve hours, the Pique brought the Seine to action at 9h. P.M.; but the British frigate's main-topmast being shot away, at 9h. 30m. she dropped astern, and soon afterwards took the ground near Pointe de la Trenche, as did also the Jason. The Seine being dismasted, likewise grounded; but she continued most gallantly to defend herself, until the Mermaid arrived up, when she struck her colours. The loss on board the British frigates Jason and Pique amounted to 9 men killed; Capt. Stirling and 17 wounded. The Seine commenced the action with 610 men, including soldiers; of that number no less than 170 were killed or drowned, and 100 wounded.

1810. The boats of the Amphion, 32, and Cerberus, 32, under Lieut. William Slaughter, landed near the town of Groa, in the gulf of Trieste, when they were attacked by a body of French troops, of whom a sergeant and 38 privates were made prisoners. The British then entered the harbour and took possession of twenty-five vessels. A detachment of French infantry was here attacked by a division of seamen and marines, under Lieut. Slaughter, and an officer and 22 men made prisoners. After great exertions, five vessels were brought off and eleven burnt. The loss in this gallant enterprise amounted to four marines killed; and Lieut. Brattle, of marines, three seamen, and four marines wounded. The French had ten killed and eight wounded.

June 30.

1690. Action off Beachy Head. — The French fleet under the Comte de Tourville, consisting of seventy-eight ships of war, principally of large size, mounting upwards of 4700 guns, with twenty-two fire-ships, sailed from Brest with the intention of creating a diversion in favour of King James, and with this view made a descent on the coast of Sussex. Intelligence having reached Spithead of the enemy's approach, the British fleet, under the Earl of Torrington, put to sea on 21st June, and soon gained sight of the French. Being joined by a Dutch squadron of 22 large ships under Vice-Adm. Evertzen, on the 30th, at daylight, Adm. Torrington made the signal to bear up in line abreast; and the Dutch, forming the van, bore down with their accustomed valour, nor did they bring to, until closely engaged by the French van at 9h. A.M. The Blue squadron, following the example of their allies, gallantly attacked the

rear of the enemy; but the centre, under the commander-in-chief, did not show the same disposition to close with their adversaries. The French taking advantage of this lukewarmness of the red division, kept their wind, and, passing through the large opening, completely cut off the Dutch squadron; but the latter fought so determinedly that little impression was made upon them. The fight lasted during the day; and at 5h. P.M. the combined fleets anchored; but at 9h. P.M. weighed and retreated to the eastward. One English ship was destroyed, and three Dutch ships sunk. The Earl of Torrington was tried by court-martial and acquitted of all blame.

1707. Sir Cloudesley Shovel having determined to open the passage of the Var, where the French were strongly intrenched, Sir John Norris, with four English and one Dutch ship, sailed into the river, and advanced to within musket-shot of the enemy's works. He then opened such a well-directed fire, that the cavalry and great part of the infantry being quite unprepared, quitted the camp, which Sir Cloudesley Shovel observing, ordered Sir John to land with the seamen and marines, and attack them in flank. This service was so effectually performed, that the French fled from their intrenchments in confusion, and in the course of half an hour the Duke of Savoy passed up without meeting any resistance.

1803. On 30th June, the French, 18-pounder 40-gun frigate Creole was captured off St. Domingo by the 74-gun ships Cumberland and Vanguard, Capts. H. W. Bayntun and James Walker. The Créole, in command of Captain Austen Bissell, foundered on her passage to England.

July 1.

1719. The 70-gun ship Grafton, Captain Nicholas Haddock, chased three Genoese ships, conveying a reinforcement of 800 soldiers to the Spaniards, with a large supply of military stores. Two were captured, and the third driven on shore. The 70-gun ships Lenox, Breda, and Essex, Capts. C. Strikland, B. Harris, and Richard Rowsier, heaving in sight during the action, stood towards the stranded ship, and, after engaging the castle, close under which she was on shore, succeeded in burning her.

1780. ROMNEY AND ARTOIS.—Romney, 50, acting captain R. Home, off Cape Finisterre, after a close action of 40 minutes, captured French 40-gun frigate Artois, with loss of 20 killed, 40 wounded, out of a crew of 460 men; Romney, only two wounded. The Artois measured 1159 tons, and was the finest frigate at that time afloat. She was added to the British navy under the same name.

July 2.

1781. A small squadron on the North American station, commanded by Capt. H. F. Evans, in the 28-gun frigate Charleston, consisting, besides, of the 20-gun armed ship Allegiance, Captain David Phipps, 14-gun sloop Vulture, Capt. M. Laugharne, with Rupert, George, Vernon, and Jack, armed ships, bound to Cape Breton, with a convoy of 14 sail, was chased by the French 40-gun frigates Astrée and Hermione. Finding that the enemy gained but little in the pursuit, Captain

Evans formed his little squadron in line ahead, and at about 8h. P. M. commenced the action. The Jack, being the most exposed to the enemy's attack, was compelled to surrender; but the fire of the remaining ships was so well maintained that the French frigates were content with their paltry trophy. During the engagement, which lasted two hours, Capt. Evans, with 7 men, were killed on board the Charleston, and 29 wounded. The Allegiance had one man killed and 5 wounded; the Vulture, one killed and two wounded; and the Vernon, 7 killed and 6 wounded. The enemy was lost sight of during the night.

1800. In the night, the boats of the Renown, 74, Rear-Adm. Sir J. B. Warren, Defence, 74, and Fisgard frigate, under Lieut. Henry Burke, were detached to attempt the capture of 20-gun corvette Thérèse, a 12-gun lugger, a cutter, and two schooners, each mounting 6 guns, anchored inside the sands at the bottom of Noirmoutier bay, under the protection of numerous batteries. At about midnight, the boats, after a very obstinate resistance, captured the corvette, three armed vessels, and fifteen sail of convoy. As the prizes could not be brought out, the whole were effectually destroyed. Having performed this gallant exploit without sustaining any loss, the boats were returning to their ships; but, before getting out of reach of the batteries, they grounded on a sandbank, and in ten minutes were left high and dry. In this helpless situation the British became exposed to a fire from the forts, and also from about 400 soldiers. Nothing daunted by their perilous condition, part of the boats' crews managed to gain possession of one of the French row-boats, which still remained afloat; and in this vessel 100 officers and men succeeded, by passing between and over the sands, in reaching their ships; but ninety-two persons, including Lieuts. Burke, Thompson, and Basinghall, of the marines, who were wounded, were made prisoners.

July 3.

1745. The 24-gun ships Bridgewater and Sheerness, Capts. Lord George Graham and William Gordon, and Ursula, hired armed vessel, Lieut. John Ferguson, fell in with three Dunkirk privateers, mounting twenty-eight, twenty-six, and twelve guns respectively. After an obstinate engagement, the whole were captured, together with six prizes which they were escorting to Dunkirk.

1797. Nelson defeats Spanish Gun-boats. — In the night, the boats of the British fleet of 21 sail of the line, blockading Cadiz, despatched under the order of Rear-Adm. Sir Horatio Nelson, to cover the Thunder bomb in throwing shells into the town, were attacked by the Spanish gun-boats and armed launches. A personal encounter took place between the rear-admiral and the Spanish commodore, who, with 26 men, attempted to carry the British boat, whose crew consisted of only 15 men; but having 18 men killed, and himself wounded, the gallant Spaniard was compelled to surrender. The enemy's flotilla retreated, pursued by the British, and, in the course of the conflict, two mortar-boats were also captured. In this smart affair the British had one killed; the rear-admiral (slightly) and 29 wounded.

1812. The 16-gun brig Raven, Capt. G. G. Lennock, cruising off the Scheldt, attacked a French flotilla of 14 brigs, each mounting three long 24-pounders, and drove four on shore, near Weiling. This gallant exploit was performed in sight of the French fleet lying in Flushing.

July 4.

1652. Vice-Adm. Sir George Ayscough, who had just returned from the West Indies,—having, on his passage, captured four ships of war and ten merchant ships,—attacked, on the French coast, the St. Ubes fleet of forty sail, thirty of which were either captured or destroyed.

1780. Capture of Capricieuse.—French 40-gun frigate Capricieuse, but mounting only 32 guns, captured off Cape Ortegal by 32-gun frigates Prudente and Licorne, Capts. Hon. W. Waldegrave, and T. Cadogan, after a very gallant defence, in which she had 100 men killed and wounded; Prudente, 17 killed, 31 wounded; Licorne, three killed, seven wounded.

1811. At daylight, the boats of the Unité frigate, Capt. E. H. Chamberlayne, cruising on the Italian coast, were sent away, under the orders of Lieut. Joseph Crabb, to cut out an armed brig at anchor off Port Hercule, which proved to be the St. François-de-Paule, mounting eight guns, lying under the protection of a battery of two 8-pounders on the beach. The light winds which prevailed, preventing the approach of the ship to co-operate in the attack, Capt. Chamberlayne sent Lieut. John M'Dougal, in the launch, to support the other boats; but, before his arrival, the brig was captured, and out of range of the fire from the battery.

July 5.

1695. Bombardment of St. Malo.—An expedition against the coast of France, consisting of six English and four Dutch ships of war, and nine galliots, under the command of Lord Berkeley and the Dutch admiral Allemonde, arrived of St. Malo on the 4th July, and immediately cannonaded Quince fort. On the 5th, three English and two Dutch mortar-vessels, under Col. Richards, proceeded to attack the forts on one side the channel, while the other was assailed by the Dutch; and a third division was led by Commodore Benbow, in the Charles galley. The frigates, anchoring near the forts, commenced the bombardment at 6h. A. M., which continued for some hours with great fury. At 8h. A. M., the town was on fire in several places: the houses being chiefly of wood, were destroyed; and Quince fort burnt for two hours. The cannonade continued through the day; and in the evening the mortar-vessels, having expended their ammunition,—nearly 9000 shells and carcasses,—put to sea. The loss sustained by the allies amounted to sixty killed and wounded.

1797. On this day, a second bombardment of Cadiz took place. The Stromboli, Terror, and Thunder bombs, which were most judiciously placed by Mr. Jackson, master of the Ville de Paris, covered by Theseus, 74, Emerald and Terpsichore frigates, did considerable execution in the town. The British loss amounted to 3 men killed and 20 wounded.

1808. Seahorse and Badere Zaffer.—The Seahorse, mounting 42 guns, Capt. John Stewart, near the island of Scropolo, in

the Archipelago, on 5th July brought the Turkish frigate Badere Zaffer, of 52 guns, to close action at 9h. 30m. P. M., and shortly afterwards was also engaged with her consort, the Aliz Fezan, of 26 guns; but the latter soon bore away from the conflict in a disabled condition. The Badere Zaffer continued to defend herself with great obstinacy until daylight, when she surrendered, with the loss of 170 killed and 200 wounded, out of a crew of 543 men. The Seahorse, out of a crew of 250, had five killed and 10 wounded.—**Medal.**

July 6.

1782. HUGHES AND DE SUFFREIN.—Having refitted his fleet at Trincomalee, Vice-Adm. Sir Edward Hughes, with eleven sail of the line, arrived at Negapatam on the 24th June. On the 5th July, the enemy, consisting of ten ships of the line, two of 50 guns, 3 frigates, and 2 corvettes, appeared in the offing; and at 3 P. M. the British put to sea in pursuit. At daylight on the 6th, the French squadron was seen at anchor, but on the approach of the British, got under way, and stood to the eastward; upon which Sir Edward, forming his squadron in line ahead, bore up for the enemy—each ship for her proper opponent. The firing commenced at 10h. 40m., which soon became general and lasted until noon, within 200 yards' distance. About 1h. P. M., the French commodore's second ahead, the Brilliant, lost her mainmast, and the van ship had bore up out of the line. At this moment, when the victory appeared to declare for the English, a strong breeze set in from the southward, taking most of the ships aback. The French 64-gun ship Sevère fell on board the Sultan, and, after some sharp contention, surrendered; but while the Sultan wore round to join the admiral, the Sevère, pouring a broadside into the Sultan, hoisted her colours and made off. The ships were so much cut up in masts and rigging as to be incapable of following the French squadron, which anchored three leagues to the northward. The loss of the British amounted to 77 killed, 233 wounded. The French lost 412 killed, 676 wounded.

1801. ACTION OFF ALGÉSIRAS. — Rear-Adm. Sir James Saumarez, with six ships of the line, attacked a French squadron under Rear-Adm. D. Linois, consisting of three sail of the line, and a frigate, lying moored in the bay of Algésiras, under the protection of five batteries, mounting heavy ordnance, and 14 gun-boats. As the leading ships at 8h. 45m. A. M. approached their stations, it unfortunately fell calm, and the Hannibal, 74, Capt. Sol. Ferris, in endeavouring to place herself across the bows of the French admiral, took the ground. In spite of every exertion, she remained fast on the rocks; and after being exposed to a destructive fire from the batteries, as well as from the enemy's ships and gun-boats, for upwards of two hours, the Hannibal, at 1h. 35m. P. M., hauled down her colours, having sustained the loss of 75 killed, 62 wounded, and 6 missing. A light breeze springing up about this time from the north-east, Adm. Linois made the signal for his ships to cut and run ashore. The Formidable, 80, brought up again with her larboard broadside to the enemy. The Desaix, 74, grounded upon a shoal facing the town, and the 80-gun ship Indomptable upon one to the north-

east of the isle of Verda. Sir James Saumarez following the French admiral's example, the Cæsar cut, but again anchored with the Audacious in a position to bring their broadsides to bear upon the Indomptable. The Venerable and Spencer were prevented by the variable winds getting into action; whilst the Pompée, after remaining an hour without being able to take any part in the second attack, was at length towed out of the bay. At 1h. 30m. P. M., a light air coming off the land, the British ships made sail on the starboard tack, leaving the dismasted Hannibal in the hands of the enemy. The total British loss amounted to 121 killed, 240 wounded, and 14 missing. The French had 306 killed, and about the same number wounded.

1809. CAPTURE OF FURIEUSE.—Bonne Citoyenne, mounting 20 guns, Capt. Wm. Mounsey, near Halifax, captured French 40-gun frigate Furieuse (but having only 20 mounted), after an action which lasted from 9h. 10m. A. M. until 6h. 16m. P. M., in which she lost 35 killed, 37 wounded, out of a crew of 200. Bonne Citoyenne, out of 127, had only one man killed and 5 wounded.—Medal.

1812. Dictator, 64, Capt. J. P. Stewart, with brigs Calypso, Podargus, and Flamer, attacked and destroyed the Danish 40-gun frigate Nayaden and three 18-gun brigs, 12 miles up a river at Mardoe, on the coast of Norway. In this gallant enterprise the British had 9 killed, 35 wounded. —Medal.

July 7.

1800. DART AND DÉSIRÉE.—Four French 40-gun frigates, lying at anchor in Dunkirk roads, were attacked about midnight by the 30-gun corvette Dart, Capt. Patrick Campbell, with two brigs and four fire-ships. The Dart, after being hailed by the outermost frigate, passed on unmolested until she came abreast of the third ship, with which she exchanged broadsides, and then, reaching the innermost,—the Désirée,—ran her on board, the jib-boom passing under the frigate's forestay. Lieut. James M'Dermeit, at the head of fifty men, immediately sprang upon her forecastle, and in a short time gained possession of the upper deck. Lieutenant W. J. Pearce, speedily arriving with a second division, soon reduced the enemy to submission; and in fifteen minutes from the commencement of the attack, the Désirée was under way. This gallant exploit was achieved with the loss of one seaman killed; Lieut. M'Dermeit, James Hall, master's mate, and nine men wounded; while the loss on board the Désirée was computed at one hundred killed and wounded. In the meantime the brigs and two cutters engaged the gun-boats; and though the fire-vessels were not abandoned until completely in flames, the frigates, by cutting their cables, avoided them. The Désirée was brought out, and being a fine ship of 1015 tons, was commissioned by the same name.—Medal.

1805. Lieut. Robert Pigot, in the Matilda, of ten guns, tender to the 38-gun frigate Cambrian, on 3rd July proceeded to the attack of an armed ship, mounting 8 guns and 50 men, which, with a Spanish schooner-privateer, of 6 guns and 70 men, and a captured vessel, were moored across St. Mary's river, twelve miles from the entrance. On the 7th, the Matilda having grounded, Lieut. Pigot took to the boats,

boarded and carried the armed ship, and with her guns compelled the enemy to abandon the privateer and her prize. Owing to adverse winds, it was not until the 21st that the Lieut. could descend the river with his prizes, and rejoin the Cambrian. Two men were killed; Lieut. Pigot, two midshipmen, and twelve seamen wounded. The Spaniards had 25 killed and 22 wounded.

1809. A squadron, consisting of Implacable and Bellerophon, of 74 guns, Melpomene, 38-gun frigate, and Prometheus sloop, cruising off the coast of Finland, discovered eight Russian gun-boats at anchor under Hango head, each armed with a long 24- and one long 32-pounder, and a crew of 46 men; with twelve merchant vessels anchored under Porcolo point. The position they had taken was one of extraordinary strength, being betwixt two rocks, whence a destructive fire could be poured upon any force that assailed them. Seventeen boats, under the command of Lieut. Joseph Hawkey, containing 270 officers and men, proceeded to the attack at 9h. P. M. Not a shot was fired until close alongside, when the British seamen and marines boarded and carried all before them. Six gun-boats were captured, one sunk, and one escaped; 12 vessels laden with powder and provisions, and a large armed ship, were also captured. Lieut. Hawkey, after carrying one gun-boat, was killed by a grape-shot while boarding a second. His last words were "Huzza! push on; England for ever!" The British loss amounted to Lieuts. Hawkey and James Stirling, and 15 killed, and 37 wounded. The Russians had 63 killed; and of the 157 prisoners, 51 were wounded. —Medal.

July 8.

1695. Granville bombarded. —A squadron of eight frigates, under Commodore Benbow, bombarded the town of Granville; and, leaving the town in flames, proceeded on the same day on a similar service to Havre.

1778. On 8th July, the 14-gun sloop Ostrich, Captain Peter Rainier, with 10-gun brig, Lowestoffe's prize, captured, after an action of three hours, the American privateer Polly, 16 guns and 23 swivels, with a crew of 170 men, of whom 30 were killed. On board the Ostrich, four men were killed, Captain Rainier and 30 wounded. Captain Rainier was wounded by a musket-ball through the left breast; he could not, however, be persuaded to go below, but remained on deck until the close of the action. He was posted, and appointed to the command of the 64-gun ship Burford.

1810. Reduction of Isle of Bourbon.—In the month of May, Capt. Josias Rowley, commanding the squadron cruising off the Isle of France, having determined on making a descent upon the island of Bourbon, embarked from Rodriguez 3650 European and native troops, under Lieut.-Col. Keating, with which the squadron arrived on 7th July, consisting of Boadicea, 38, Sirius, 36, Iphigenia, 36, Magicienne, 36, and Néréide, 36, and 18-gun sloop Otter. Under the superintendence of Lieut. J. W. Watling of the Sirius, a division of the troops landed without sustaining any loss; but on the opposite side of the island, where the access was more difficult, the schooner Estafette was knocked to pieces and four men drowned. Owing to the badness of the weather, some little

delay occurred in landing the remainder of the force; but that being effected, the island of Bourbon capitulated on the 8th July.

1854. Attack of Sulina.—Capt. Hyde Parker, in his gig, with the boats from the Firebrand and Vesuvius, proceeded at 2h. P.M. up the Danube, for the purpose of destroying some works which were occupied by the Russians. At the bend of the river, opposite a number of houses on the right bank and a large stockade on the left, a sharp fire was opened upon the gig, and some of the men wounded. Capt. Parker at once pulled back to the other boats, hailing to land the marines and be ready to storm. This order was executed by the marines and a detachment of seamen in the same gallant spirit with which it was given. Capt. Parker then dashed on shore in his gig, and at once advanced with a few men. A fire was soon opened by the enemy upon them, and a few minutes after landing a bullet passed through their leader's heart. The command of the force then devolved upon Commander R. A. Powell, who directed the gun-boats and rocket-boat at once to be brought to the front; and the enemy's fire having been silenced, the storming party, under Lieut. Jull, R. M. A., entered the place at a run; but the enemy had already retreated at the rear, and so thick was the cover that pursuit was in vain. The work was a gabion battery, the guns of which had been taken away and the embrasures filled up. It consisted of a front along the river, raised about 15 feet high, and 400 yards in extent. In the rear was a morass, and the two flanks, which were not 30 yards in length, were defended as in front. About 50 government houses, stables, storehouses, and a magazine, were entirely demolished, the houses destroyed, and nothing now marks the spot but a heap of ruins. There was no means of computing the enemy's loss, although they were seen to fall inside the intrenchments. Mr. Carey, second master, was badly wounded.

July 9.

1745. Lion and Elizabeth.—The 58-gun ship Lion, Capt. Percy Brett, in lat. 47° 57′ N., fell in with expedition of Charles Edward to the coast of Scotland, and brought to action the French 64-gun ship Elizabeth, which she engaged for nearly five hours. The Lion having lost her mizen-mast, fore and main-topsail yards, the Elizabeth, taking advantage of her antagonist's helpless condition, made sail and escaped. The loss of the Lion amounted to 55 killed and 107 wounded; Capt. Brett, all three lieutenants, and the master, among the latter. The loss on board the Elizabeth was afterwards ascertained to have been 64 men killed and 140 wounded.

1806. Capture of Bellone.—The French 34-gun frigate-privateer Bellone, Capt. Jaques Perrond, was captured off Ceylon, after a chase and running fight of two hours, by the 74-gun ship Powerful, Capt. Robert Plampin; which ship had two men killed and eleven wounded, and the Bellone one man killed and six wounded.

1810. During the operations on shore at the reduction of the Isle of Bourbon on 8th July, Capt. Pym, observing a brig get under way from the bay of St. Paul, despatched Lieut. George R. Norman, in the barge of the

Sirius, at 11h. P. M. on the 9th, to cut her off. After a hard pull, and after some resistance, in which three of his boat's crew were wounded, he captured the Edward privateer, of 245 tons, pierced for sixteen, but mounting only four 12-pounders, with a crew of thirty men.

1810. Reduction of Banda Neira.—On 8th July, a squadron, consisting of Caroline and Piémontaise frigates, Capts. C. Cole and C. Foote, and 18-gun brig Barracouta, Capt. Kerah, arrived off Banda Neira, which is about two miles in length and half a mile in breadth. It was protected by ten sea-batteries and the castle of Belgica, mounting 52 pieces of heavy ordnance, commanding the Nassau castle, also of considerable strength; and the island mounted altogether 138 guns. On the 9th, Capt. Cole, with 140 seamen and marines and 40 soldiers, effected a landing just before daybreak. After gaining possession of a battery and making 60 men prisoners, castle Belgica was carried by storm, just as daylight appeared; and in course of the day 1500 regulars and militia laid down their arms. Thus was the conquest of this valuable colony achieved without the loss of a man on the part of the British. — Medal.

July 10.

1745. Action near Newfoundland. — The Prince Frederic, of 28 guns, Capt. Talbot, and 240 men, and Duke, Capt. Morecock, of 20 guns and 134 men, two privateers fitted out by the merchants of London, cruising near the banks of Newfoundland, early in the morning fell in with the Marquis d'Antin, of 24-guns and 68 men, Lewis Erasmus, of 28-guns, 66 men, and Notre Dame, of 22-guns and 60 men, on their return to St. Malo, after having been out four years in the South Seas, richly laden, and having treasure to the value of 680,000*l.* The British bore down, and the Prince Frederic placing herself close alongside to leeward of the Marquis d'Antin, after an action of three hours' duration, compelled her to surrender. Capt. Talbot then closed with the Lewis Erasmus, and, after a severe contest of more than two hours, compelled her also to strike her colours. The third ship, although for some time pursued by the Duke, effected her escape. The Prince Frederic had one lieutenant and five men killed, and twenty-five wounded; the Duke, seven killed and eight wounded. The Lewis Erasmus had her captain and one man killed, and four wounded; the Marquis d'Antin, her captain and six men killed, and eight wounded. The prizes being totally dismasted, were towed into Kinsale bay, Ireland.

1808. Attack of Port D'Anzo.—The boats of the 22-gun ship Porcupine, under the orders of Lieut. George Price, having on the preceding day compelled two gun-boats, each armed with a long 24-pounder, and 30 men, and a polacre, mounting six long 6-pounders, with a crew of 30 men, to take shelter under the batteries of Port D'Anzo, on the coast of Romania, resolved to attempt the capture of the polacre. As soon as it became dark, the boats pulled in, and notwithstanding the polacre was moored to the beach, which was lined with soldiers, and lay within pistol-shot of two batteries, a tower, and three gun-

boats, she was gallantly boarded and brought out, but with loss of eight men wounded, and among that number Lieut. Price severely. —Medal.

July 11.

1798. Boats at Aguada — The boats of the 44-gun ship Regulus, Capt. George Eyre, commanded by Lieut. John Good, accompanied by Lieut. William Holman and Master's Mate Thomas Finch, were sent to attempt the capture of five vessels at anchor in Aguada bay, under the protection of some batteries. Three vessels were captured and brought off. Mr. Finch, who was killed by a grape-shot was the only loss sustained in effecting this creditable service.

1803. The 18-gun brig Racoon, Capt. Austin Bissell, attacked the French brig Lodi, mounting 10 guns, lying in Leogane roads, San Domingo, and, after an action of 40 minutes, compelled her to surrender, with loss of one killed and 14 wounded.

1806. The barge of the 32-gun frigate Minerva, near Oporto, commanded by Lieut. W. H. Mulcaster, boarded and carried the Spanish lugger-privateer, Buena Dicha, mounting one long 8-pounder, and having a crew of 26 men, one of whom was killed and five wounded.

1804. Boats at La Vaudour. — Ten boats from the frigates Narcissus, Seahorse, and Maidstone, under the orders of Lieut. John Thompson, at midnight attacked 12 settees at La Vaudour, in Hyères bay, moored close to the beach, and protected by a battery of three guns. In the face of a tremendous fire of grape and musketry, the settees were boarded and set on fire. This gallant affair was not accomplished without a severe loss on the part of the British ; one midshipman and four men were killed ; one lieutenant, four midshipmen, and 18 men wounded.

July 12.

1346. Invasion of France. — King Edward, failing in his negotiations for the allegiance of Flanders, a large fleet was fitted out to enforce his pretensions. On the 10th July, the king embarked at the Isle of Wight, and on the 11th sailed with a fleet estimated at 1100 large ships and 500 small vessels. The Prince of Wales accompanied his father, and the expedition was composed of numerous noblemen and knights, 4000 men-at-arms, 10,000 archers, and a body of Irish and Welsh soldiers. On the 12th, a landing was effected at La Hogue, but it took six days to disembark the horses, troops, and stores. Eleven large ships were burnt at La Hogue, many others at Barfleur, and the towns were subsequently ravaged and burnt for a distance of 120 miles.

1694. The town of Dieppe was bombarded until the place was nearly levelled. Lord Berkeley next proceeded to Havre, which underwent similar treatment.

1801. Combined Squadron defeated. — The French squadron, of three sail of the line and a frigate, that had been attacked in Algésiras bay, as related on the 6th July, having been reinforced by a division from Cadiz, put to sea at noon on the 12th, with a fresh breeze from the eastward. Rear-Adm. Sir James Saumarez, with his re-

fitted ships, immediately made sail in pursuit; his squadron consisting of Cæsar, 80, Venerable, Superb, Spencer, and Audacious, of 74 guns, Thames frigate, and Calpe sloop. The combined force consisted of two ships of 112, one of 96, three of 80, three of 74 guns, and three frigates. At 11h. 30m. P. M., the Superb being considerably ahead of the other British ships, opened her fire upon the San Carlos, of 112 guns, whose fore-topmast falling over her guns, the ship caught fire, and shortly after midnight she blew up; but she had previously fallen on board the other first-rate, the San Hermenegildo, which also exploded. In the meantime the Superb closed with, and captured the 74-gun ship St. Antoine, which ship suffered severely; but the Superb had only 15 wounded. The remainder of the combined squadron reached Cadiz; but not until the 80-gun ship Formidable had sustained a gallant action with the Venerable and Thames. The British 74 opened her fire at 5h. 20m. A. M., and the two opponents continued engaging until 7h. 50m., when the Venerable having lost her fore and main masts and main-topmast, and having 18 men killed and 87 wounded, ceased firing. At 8h. her mizen-mast fell, as the ship had grounded on the reef of rocks off St. Pedro. At 2h. P. M., by the assistance of the boats of the squadron, the Venerable was hove off, and taken in tow by the Thames frigate. She eventually reached Gibraltar.—**Medal.**

1804. The 36-gun frigate Aigle, Capt. George Wolf, drove on shore near the Cordouan light-house, and destroyed the French corvette Charente, and a brig of 8 guns.

1813. Capture of the Anaconda.—On the 12th July, a landing was effected at Ocracoke, North America, by an expedition commanded by Capt. Ross of the Albion, 74. The division of flat rowing-boats was commanded by Lieut. George A. Westphal; the heavier boats by Captain David Paterson of the Fox; and Capt. Baker, of the Conflict, the armed vessels and tenders. On rounding a point of the bay, a brig and a schooner opened fire, upon which the division under Lieut. Westphal, covered by rockets, attacked and carried them. The prizes were the Anaconda brig, of eighteen long 9-pounders, and a letter-of-marque schooner of ten guns. The Anaconda was commissioned, and the command conferred on her gallant captor.

July 13.

1795. Action off Hyères.—Admiral William Hotham, with a fleet of twenty-three ships of the line, near Hyères, attacked a French fleet of seventeen sail of the line, under Vice-Admiral Martin. The action commenced at 1 P. M., and ceased at 2h. 42m. P. M., by signal from the admiral, at a period when four or five British ships were closing with the enemy's rear. In twenty minutes the Alcide, 74, was so disabled by the fire of the Victory and Culloden, that she ceased firing, and at 2h. struck her colours. The Culloden having lost her main-topsail-yard, and the Victory's fore-topsail-yard being shot away, and the ship otherwise disabled, the Cumberland passed them, and attacked the Justice frigate, which, with the Alceste, had approached to take the Alcide in tow; but she had barely taken up her position to engage,

when the signal to discontinue the action was made by the Britannia. When the recall was made by Admiral Hotham, the Blenheim, Gibraltar, Captain, and some others were closing with the rear of the enemy ; but those ships having wore, in obedience to the signal of the commander-in-chief, the French fleet, unmolested, proceeded to Frejus bay. The loss of the British amounted to no more than 11 killed and 27 wounded. The Alcide, 74 guns, which had surrendered, afterwards took fire and blew up.

1809. Senegal surrenders.—A British force under Capt. Edward Henry Columbine, consisting of 32-gun frigate Solebay, 18-gun brig Derwent, Commander Fred. Parker, and 12-gun brig Tigris, Lieutenant Robert Bones, with a transport conveying 166 soldiers of the African corps, under Major C. W. Maxwell, and some small vessels, anchored off Senegal on the 7th July, and on the 8th the boats with the troops got over the bar ; but Capt. Parker and one midshipman were unfortunately drowned in the surf. Major Maxwell, with the troops and marines, numbering altogether about 210 men, landed without opposition on the left bank of the river, and took up a position. On the 9th, the French moved out to attack this force, but, finding them in greater strength than was expected, retired to a line of defence at Babagué, consisting of a boom across the river and a battery on the south point of the island. On the 10th, the Solebay and Derwent cannonaded the fort with considerable effect ; but in course of the ensuing night, the frigate went on shore and became totally wrecked. On the 12th, the troops re-embarked, and the flotilla proceeded up the river until within gunshot of fort Babagué ; when all being in readiness for a night attack, the French commandant proposed to capitulate, and on the 13th the colony of Senegal surrendered to the British arms.

July 14.

1780. Capture of Belle Poule.—The 64-gun ship Nonsuch, Capt. Sir James Wallace, cruising off Belleisle, chased a French convoy, under the protection of three frigates, but, with the exception of one (the Légère) which took the ground, the whole succeeded in entering the Loire. While the boats were employed in effecting the destruction of the grounded ship, three large ships were discovered in the offing making signals. The Nonsuch thus attracted, was soon under sail to close the strangers ; and about midnight overtook the sternmost, which was 32-gun frigate Belle Poule, Capt. the Chevalier de Kergariou. After an action of two hours duration, the enemy was compelled to surrender, having lost, out of a crew of 275, twenty-five men killed, including her gallant commander ; the majority of the officers, and fifty men wounded. The prize, measuring 902 tons, was added to the British navy under the same name. The other two frigates effected their escape.

1809. Attack of Carri.—Lieut. Henry R. Battersby, at the head of a party of seamen from the 18-gun brig Scout, Capt. Wm. Raitt, attacked a strong battery commanding the port of Carri, situated between Marseilles and the Rhone, and carried the post without loss. For his gallantry on this and similar occasions,

Lieut. Battersby was promoted to the rank of commander. — Medal.

July 15.

1796. Glatton and French Squadron. — The Glatton, Capt. H. Trollope, mounting 56 guns, 68-pounder carronades, on the coast of Flanders, fell in with a French squadron, consisting of a ship of 50 guns, two of 40 guns, one of 28 guns, and two corvettes of 22 guns. At 8h. P.M., the Glatton steered for the French ships, which were by this time formed in line on the larboard tack. At 9h. 45m. A.M., closing with the Brutus (a razeed 64-gun ship), the second in the van, Capt. Trollope ordered her to strike. French colours were instantly displayed, and the whole squadron opened their fire. After receiving the terrific broadside of the Glatton, the van ship, which was ahead of the British ship's opponent, tacked, and in passing to windward of the Glatton, received the fire of that ship's larboard guns. The remainder of the French ships also tacked, as did the Glatton, after raking her opponent while on stays. The enemy shortly afterwards made sail out of gun-shot, and on the following day the squadron entered Flushing. The Glatton had none killed, and only two wounded.

1798. Capture of Dorotea. — The 64-gun ship Lion, Capt. Manley Dixon, when near Carthagena, attacked four Spanish 34-gun frigates, and, after exchanging some broadsides with three of them as they passed her to windward, closed with the fourth, the Dorotea, which she captured after a gallant defence. The Spanish frigate had 20 killed and 32 wounded. Out of a crew of 371 men, the Lion had only two wounded.

1806. Capture of César. — Twelve boats from the British squadron cruising off Rochefort, under the orders of Lieut. E. R. Sibly, at midnight attacked the French 16-gun brig César, having a crew of 86 men, anchored in Verdon roads, perfectly prepared. She was nevertheless gallantly boarded, and after a short conflict, carried, but with severe loss. On the part of the British, Lieut. Thomas Helpman and seven men were killed; Lieuts. Sibly, D. Tait, T. Parker, R. Shepperdson, and 38 wounded. Total, 9 killed and 39 wounded. — Medal.

July 16.

1797. A frigate squadron, under Commodore Sir T. B. Warren, drove on shore the French 28-gun frigate Calliope in Audierne bay. The 18-gun brig Sylph, Capt. J. C. White, then stood close in, and opened so effective a fire on the frigate, that on the following day the stranded ship went to pieces. Several vessels under convoy of Calliope were taken and burnt by the squadron. The Sylph had 6 men wounded.

1812. Capture of Eole. — Three boats from the 18-gun sloop Osprey, and 10-gun brigs Britomart and Leveret, under the orders of Lieut. William Henry Dixon, went in chase of a French lugger-privateer, near Heligoland. Arriving up with the enemy at 3h. P.M., she was gallantly boarded; and, after a struggle of ten minutes, her colours were hauled down. She proved to be the Eole, pierced for 14 guns, but having only six mounted, with a crew of 31 men. The British sustained a loss of two killed,

Lieut. Dixon and eleven men wounded.

July 17.

1707. TOULON BOMBARDED.—An attempt was made upon Toulon by the combined English and Dutch forces, aided by the fleet under Sir Cloudesley Shovel. One hundred guns were landed from the different ships for the batteries, accompanied by a great number of men to serve in them. Sir Thomas Dilkes, with the fleet, bombarded the town, and the French sustained considerable loss; eight of their largest ships were burnt, several magazines, and one hundred and thirty houses destroyed.

1761. CAPTURE OF ACHILLE.—The 74-gun ship Thunderer, Capt. Chas. Proby, having chased from a small squadron, cruising off Cadiz, came up with the French 64-gun ship Achille, and commenced a very sharp action, when one of the Thunderer's quarter-deck guns burst, and blew up a part of the poop, killing and wounding many men, and set the ship on fire. By great exertion the danger was stayed; and the chase having been resumed, the Thunderer ran the enemy on board. Lieutenant Charles Leslie, at the head of 150 men, gallantly sprang upon her deck, and, after a sharp resistance, carried her. The Thunderer had 17 killed and 113 wounded, but this loss was principally occasioned by the bursting of the gun. On the same day, the consort of the Achille, the Buffon, 32 guns, was captured by the 32-gun frigate Thetis, Capt. John Moutray.

July 18.

1545. FRENCH INVASION DEFEATED.—The French armament which menaced England in this year, consisted of 150 large ships and sixty vessels of a lesser size, besides galleys. King Henry, on learning of the approach of this formidable force, arrived at Portsmouth to expedite the equipment of 100 sail of ships, then getting ready at that port. On the appearance of the enemy off St. Helen's, he ordered all the ships ready for sea to proceed to the attack. The Mary Rose, of 60 guns, in passing through Spithead, was, unfortunately, upset in a squall, and sunk. Sir George Carew and his ship's company, except 35, perished. The loss of this ship was owing to the lowness of her ports, which were not more than sixteen inches from the water. The whole force which the English had to oppose to the powerful fleet of the enemy did not exceed sixty ships; nevertheless the French contented themselves with making a demonstration, landing a few men on the Isle of Wight, and by attacking Brighton. The chief part of the fighting took place between the row-galleys of the French and some of the English ships, the Great Harry bearing the brunt. In this action the English had pinnaces, which were of great length and narrow, using both sails and oars. These attacked the French galleys with great success, and completely routed them.

1692. The 50-gun ship St. Albans, Captain Richard Fitzpatrick, in the English Channel, captured after a short engagement a French 36-gun frigate having on board, in addition to her proper complement, 200 seamen and soldiers, of whom forty were killed or wounded. St. Albans, four killed and seven wounded.

July 19.

1806. Blanche and Guerrière.—Early in July, the Phœbe and Thames frigates, lying in Leith roads, were directed to proceed to the Shetland islands in search of three French frigates that had been doing much injury to the Greenland fisheries. Captain Thomas Lavie, in the 38-gun frigate Blanche, was ordered to take the above-named ships under his orders; but the Thames and Phœbe, on arriving at the appointed rendezvous ascertaining that one of the French frigates had parted company, quitted the station. On the 13th of July the Blanche arrived at the rendezvous; and Capt. Lavie, receiving information that a French frigate had been seen off the Faro islands, immediately proceeded in pursuit. On the 18th, at 10h. 3m. A.M., a large ship was descried bearing north-east, which proved to be the French 40-gun frigate Guerrière, Capt. Hubert. At 3h. P.M., the stranger, discovering that the Blanche was not one of her companions, bore up under all sail. The Blanche gained rapidly in the pursuit, and at a little past midnight opened her fire, and poured two broadsides into her antagonist before the Guerrière returned a shot. A close action was maintained until 1h. 30m. A.M. on the 19th, when the Guerrière, having lost her mizen-topmast, hauled down her colours. No one was killed on board the Blanche; but Lieut. Bastin and three men were wounded. The loss of the Guerrière amounted to twenty-two men killed and thirty wounded. The two ships were nearly equal in point of guns; but the French crew was very sickly, and many men were unable to go to their quarters. The Guerrière was added to the British navy as a 38-gun frigate. —Medal.

July 20.

1814. Rear-Admiral George Cockburn, in command of a squadron lying in Chesapeake bay, on being joined by a battalion of marines and a detachment of artillery, determined to proceed up the Potomac and attack St. Leonard's, the capital of St. Mary's County, where the 36th United States regiment was quartered. On the 20th, the marines, commanded by Major George Lewis, disembarked, while the boats pulled to the town; but the Americans, observing the advance of the marines, quitted the place and suffered the British to take quiet possession. A quantity of military stores, as also of tobacco, flour, and provisions, were found here; the former were destroyed; but the latter, together with a schooner, were brought away. The town was, however, spared, not a musket having been fired; which was most probably owing to the orders promulgated by the rear-admiral, namely, to refrain from all violence or destruction, where none was offered by the inhabitants.

July 21.

1588. Arrival of the Armada.—The Spanish Armada, consisting of 132 large ships, each carrying 448 tons burden, with numerous smaller vessels, mounting in all 3165 pieces of brass ordnance, carrying 21,855 soldiers, 8776 mariners, and 2688 galley slaves, commanded by the Duke of Medina Sidonia, sailed from the Tagus on 13th June;

and on the 19th July this formidable armament appeared in the English Channel. The intelligence reaching the lord high admiral, his lordship put to sea on the same day; and on the 20th the remainder of the fleet, amounting to fifty-four sail, stood off shore in search of the enemy, which were soon discovered in line abreast, near seven miles in extent, steering up Channel. The lord high admiral, waiting for further reinforcement from Plymouth, did not attempt to arrest their progress; but, being joined on the following day, the 21st, by many ships, increasing his force to one hundred sail, he attacked the enemy's rear. Drake, Hawkins, and Forbisher also gallantly brought them to action, so effectually, that the Spanish fleet was thrown into great confusion. The English ships, although insignificant in point of size, possessed the advantages of being easily handled and sailing well; they therefore attacked their enemies wherever they appeared most vulnerable and in disorder. At length the British admiral thought fit to recall his ships, to await the junction of forty ships from Plymouth. During the night the wind increased, and several Spanish ships got foul of each other and were much damaged. Among them a galleon, which, having lost her foremast and bowsprit, became a prize to Sir Francis Drake. The lord high admiral, having closely followed the Armada during the night, found himself with his immediate followers a long distance in advance of the body of the fleet. The further proceedings of the Armada are related under date of 23rd July.

1812. Sealark and Ville de Caen. — The Sealark schooner, of 10-guns and 60 men, Lieut. Thomas Warrand, cruising off the Start, captured the French lugger Ville de Caen, 16 guns, 75 men. After a close action of one hour and 30 minutes, Mr. James Beaver, acting master, at the head of a few men, sprang on board, and in a few minutes carried the lugger. Sealark, 7 killed, Lieut. Warrand and 21 wounded. The Ville de Caen had her captain and 14 killed, and 16 wounded. — Medal.

July 22.

1801. Capture of Chevrette. — On the 21st July, the boats of the Beaulieu, Doris, and Uranie frigates, and two of the 74-gun ship Robust, under command of Lieut. W. Losack, of the Ville de Paris, numbering in all fifteen, and containing 280 men, at 9h. 30m. P. M. proceeded to the attack of the French 20-gun corvette Chevrette, moored under the batteries of Camaret, at the entrance of Brest harbour, having on board, including troops embarked expressly for her defence, 339 men. Soon after the boats put off, Lieut. Losack with five, separated in chase of a strange boat. The remainder having waited for some time, Lieut. Keith Maxwell determined to proceed with the boats then with him, which contained about 180 officers and men. At 1 A. M. on the 22nd, the Chevrette opened a heavy discharge of grape and musketry, accompanied by volleys from the shore; but, nothing daunted, the British dashed gallantly on. The Beaulieu's boats, under Lieuts. Maxwell and Pasley, and Lieutenant of Marines J. Sinclair, boarded on the starboard bow and quarter, the Uranie's, under Lieut. M. Neville, one from the Roebuck, under Midshipman

R. Warren, and one from the Doris, under Lieut. Walter Burke, on the larboard bow. They were gallantly resisted by the enemy, who in their turn boarded the boats; but the assailants overcame this formidable opposition, and having gained a footing on the decks of the corvette, the topmen fought their way aloft, laying out on the yards, in spite of every means of obstruction having been taken. The French, perceiving their sails fall, and the ship under way, were seized with astonishment and consternation: some leaped overboard, whilst others threw away their arms and ran down the hatchways. The batteries continued to fire at the ship, but a light breeze from the north-east soon drove her out of range. About this time the division under Lieut. Losack arrived alongside the captured ship. This gallant exploit was performed in the presence of the combined fleets of France and Spain, by an officer on his own judgment and responsibility, and whose intrepidity and presence of mind, seconded by the wonderful exertion of the officers and men under his command, succeeded in effecting an enterprise which, by those who reflect upon its peculiar circumstances, will ever be regarded with admiration and astonishment. The loss on the part of the British amounted to one lieutenant of marines (James Sinclair), one midshipman (Robert Warren), 7 seamen, and two marines killed: two lieutenants (Martin Neville and Walter Burke, the latter mortally), three midshipmen, (Edward Crofton, Edward Byrn, and Robert Finnis), 43 seamen, and nine marines wounded: total, 11 killed, 57 wounded. The Chevrette had her captain, 6 officers, and 85 men killed; 5 officers and 57 wounded: total, 92 killed, 62 wounded. — Medal.

1805. Battle off Ferrol. — Vice-Admiral Sir Robert Calder, with 15 sail of the line, consisting of the Prince of Wales, Glory, Barfleur, Windsor Castle, of 98 guns, Malta, 80, Thunderer, Hero, Repulse, Defiance, Ajax, Warrior, Dragon, Triumph, of 74, Agamemnon and Raisonable, of 64 guns, when about 40 leagues NW. of Cape Finnisterre, in the morning fell in with the combined French and Spanish fleet, under Vice-Admiral Villeneuve, consisting of 20 sail of the line, seven frigates, and two brigs. At 3h. 30m. P. M., the enemy having formed a close line of battle stood on, under easy sail. The British being at the time nearly abeam, about seven miles distant; but owing to the fog, neither fleet was more than partially visible to each other. The signal to tack and engage the enemy was made at 3h. 20m., and at 3h. 30m. the Hero, the leading ship, hove in stays. At 4h. 21m., the signal was made to tack in succession; and it appears that the same signal was made by each commander-in-chief at the same time; but the weather was so thick, that neither fleet saw the commencement of the other's manœuvre. The Sirius frigate having made an attempt to cut off the galleon in tow of a frigate at the rear of the enemy's line, induced the combined van to wear round to afford support; and this manœuvre brought them in immediate contact with the British van at about 5h. 20m. P. M., when the Hero, on perceiving that the enemy had come round on the starboard tack, which the fog concealed from the ships in her wake, tacked and opened a fire

from her starboad guns. Precisely at this moment, when the Hero tacked to starboard, the sixth British ship from the van, the Windsor Castle, tacked to port. By 6h. P. M., all the British ships except the Dragon, which was to leeward, working up, had gone round on the starboard tack, and found opponents; but what with the fog and the smoke, no ship could see much beyond her length. The San Rafaël, 80, Firme and España of 74-guns, having dropped to leeward, became warmly engaged. The Pluton, 74, gallantly bore up to support her consorts, but being powerfully opposed by the leading British ships, she with some difficulty regained her station. Being, however, supported by the Mont Blanc and Atlas, the gallant Cosmao Kerjulien a second time interposed between his allies and the British, and in this instance succeeded in rescuing the España. Soon after 8h. P. M., the Firme, with loss of main and mizen masts, and San Rafaël, with main-topmast gone, surrendered, and at 8h. 25m. Sir Robert Calder made the signal to discontinue the action; but the firing did not entirely cease until 9h. 30m. P. M. The loss on board the prizes amounted to about 600 killed and wounded. The total loss of the British, 41 killed and 162 wounded.

July 23.

1588. PROGRESS OF THE ARMADA. — A second engagement took place between the British, under the lord high admiral and the Spanish Armada. The wind having changed to north-east, the Spanish fleet was under the necessity of bringing on an engagement, and at daybreak bore down upon the English, who tacked to the westward. In a short time the action commenced. Confusion reigned triumphant; and it is probable that the English were as much indebted to the shot of the Spaniards for their success, as to their own. The diminutive size of the English ships preserved them from injury, the shot of their lofty adversaries passing harmlessly over them. The wind blowing fresh with a heavy sea, increased the confusion of the Spaniards, whilst the active, well-handled ships of the English committed great devastation with comparative impunity; and succeeded in capturing a large Venetian ship with some smaller vessels. Having nearly expended their ammunition, the lord high admiral, on the 24th, availed himself of the respite to bring his fleet into better order. He divided his ships into four squadrons, himself commanding one in the Ark Royal, and committing the other three to the charge of Sir Francis Drake in the Revenge, Sir John Hawkins in the Victory, and Capt. Martin Forbisher in the Triumph. On the 25th, the fight was renewed. The Armada had reached as far up Channel as the Isle of Wight, when Sir John Hawkins having captured the St. Anne, a Portuguese galleon, three galleases approached to her rescue; but these were at length beaten off with much loss, by the Ark Royal and Golden Lion. It was nearly calm when this action took place, both fleets looking on, but neither being able to take a part, with the exception of the two ships above named, which were towed by the galleys to the attack of the three Spaniards. It being determined not to renew the action until the Armada reached the Straits of Dover, the Spaniards pursued

their course, followed distantly by the English.

1796. AIMABLE AND PENSÉE. — The 32-gun frigate Aimable, Capt. Jemmet Mainwaring, off Guadaloupe, was distantly engaged with the French 36-gun frigate Pensée; but on the 23rd, at 8h. 35m. A. M., the frigates having closed, the two captains, in the true spirit of chivalry, exchanged salutes with the hat, and in another five minutes the action commenced. In a short time the Pensée made sail, and a running fight continued, until 10h. A.M., when the Aimable, in spite of every effort, had fallen so far astern as to be out of gun-shot. The Aimable had only two men wounded; but the Pensée is reported to have lost 90 in killed and wounded.

July 24.

1704. REDUCTION OF GIBRALTAR. — It being determined that an attack should be made upon Gibraltar, the combined English and Dutch fleets, under Adm. Sir George Rooke, crossed over from Tetuan, and on the 21st of July anchored in Gibraltar bay. On the same day the marines, English and Dutch, were landed on the isthmus to the northward of the rock, under the Prince of Hesse, who summoned the garrison to surrender without effect. Sir George Rooke then gave orders to commence the attack; and on the 22nd, Rear-Admiral George Byng, with the following 15 British and six Dutch ships of the line got under way.

Names.	Guns.	Commanders.
Ranelagh,	80	Rear-Adm. Geo. Byng.
Monmouth,	70	Capt. John Baker.
Suffolk,	„	„ Robt. Kirktown.
Essex,	„	„ John Hubbard.
Grafton,	„	„ Sir Andr. Leake.
Nottingham,	„	„ Sam. Whitaker.
Montagu,	„	„ Wm. Cleveland.
Kingston,	70	Capt. Edward Acton.
Nassau,	„	„ Francis Dove.
Swiftsure,	„	„ Robert Wynn.
Berwick,	„	„ Robert Fairfax.
Eagle,	„	„ Lord Hamilton.
Burford,	„	„ Kerrit Roffey.
Lennox,	„	„ Wm. Jumper.
Yarmouth,	„	„ Jasper Hicks.

The wind proving unfavourable, they were unable to arrive at their respective stations until the 23rd before daylight, when the ships, having anchored in the berths assigned to them, the cannonade commenced. 15,000 shot were fired in less than six hours, and the enemy fairly driven from their guns, especially at the mole-head, which became the immediate object of attack. Captain Whitaker, with all the boats of the fleet, was sent to gain possession of that post. The landing was expeditiously effected by Captains Hicks and Jumper, who, being in the headmost boats, dashed alongside the battery and drove the Spaniards from their guns. The enemy, prepared for the assault, sprung a mine, which killed 40 and wounded 60 men. The whole party then attacked and carried a bastion half-way between the mole and the town. A second summons was now sent to the governor, on which the garrison capitulated. Thus, on the 24th July, this fortress, hitherto considered impregnable, fell into the hands of the besiegers, with no greater loss than two lieutenants, a master, and sixty men killed; one captain, seven lieutenants, a boatswain, and 216 men wounded.

July 25.

1666. DUTCH DEFEATED OFF THE FORELAND. — The Dutch fleet, under Adms. De Ruyter, Tromp, and Evertzen, attacked off the Foreland by the English fleet, of 89 ships of war and 18

fire-ships, under Prince Rupert and the Duke of Albemarle. The action commenced by Sir Thomas Allen at noon, with the White squadron, engaging that of Evertzen; and shortly after De Ruyter became engaged with the Red. The ships of Evertzen were put to flight, he himself, as well as Vice-Adm. De Vries and Rear-Adm. Coenders, being killed. De Ruyter's squadron was so hardly pressed, that being deserted by most of his ships, he at length bore away to join his squadron to leeward. Tromp's division was attacked with equal vigour, by Sir Jeremy Smith, with the Blue squadron. Rear-Adm. Houtuyn was killed, and the killed and wounded in Tromp's squadron was upwards of 100. The Dutch sustained a complete defeat, and were pursued on to the Weilings. Of the Dutch force, which was equal to that of the English, 20 ships were burnt or sunk, and 4000 men killed and wounded.

1809. Seventeen boats from the Princess Caroline and Minotaur, 74s, 32-gun frigate Cerberus, and 18-gun sloop Prometheus, led by Capt. T. Forrest, of the Prometheus, in the night attacked four Russian gun-boats and an armed brig, lying at Fredericksham, near Apso roads, in the Gulf of Finland. After a desperate and sanguinary conflict, three of the gun-boats, mounting two long 18-pounders each, and having on board between them 137 men, also an armed transport, with 23 men, were captured and brought off. The Russians defended themselves with such determination that in one gun-boat 24 were killed, and the remaining 20 wounded, before she surrendered. The British loss amounted to 19 killed, Captain Forrest and 50 wounded. — Medal.

1810. The 32-gun frigate Thames, Capt. Hon. G. G. Waldegrave, 18-gun brig, Weasel, Capt. Henry Prescott, and 18-gun brig Pilot, Capt. J. Toup Nicolas, attacked a French flotilla, under the town of Amanthea, consisting of seven gun-boats, two armed scampavias, having 32 transport vessels under convoy, with stores for Murat's army at Scylla. The frigate and brigs, formed in line, closed with the enemy at two P.M. The boats, led by Capt. Prescott, then pushed off; and by six P. M. the whole of the flotilla were either brought off or destroyed. British loss, one man killed and 6 wounded. — Medal.

July 26.

1800. Capture of Cerbère. —Acting Lieut. Jeremiah Coghlan, commanding the Viper, 14-gun cutter, watching the harbour of L'Orient, with three boats, in the night, attacked the French gun-brig Cerbère, mounting three long 24-pounders and four long 6-pounders, with a crew of 87 men, lying moored in a naval port of difficult access, with springs on her cables, within pistol-shot of three batteries, and not a mile from a French ship of the line and two frigates. Regardless of the aid of the other two boats, Mr. Coghlan, in the cutter, with 19 companions, boarded the brig on the quarter, and owing to the darkness of the night, he jumped into a trawl net, hung up to dry. In this helpless situation, he was pierced through the left thigh by a pike, several of his men were also wounded, and the whole forced back into their boat. Unchecked in ardour, these gallant fellows hauled their boat ahead, and

again boarded the brig. After an obstinate conflict, they were a second time repulsed. Nevertheless, the assailants returned to the charge with courage unabated, and, after killing six men and wounding 20, this gallant band carried the Cerbère. The loss of the British was one man killed and eight wounded, including Mr. Coghlan in two places, and Mr. Paddon in six. With the aid of the two other boats, the prize was towed out, under a heavy, but ineffectual fire from the batteries.—Medal.

1806. Capture of Pallas.—In the evening of 25th July, as the 32-gun frigate Greyhound, Capt. Edward Elphinstone, and 18-gun brig Harrier, Captain Edward Thomas Troubridge, were cruising in the Java sea, they gave chase to the Dutch 36-gun frigate Pallas, the 14-gun ship-corvette William, and the armed Company's ships Batavia and Vittoria. At daybreak on the 26th, the enemy were discovered between the small ports of Bothean and Balacomba, in the straits of Salayer, formed in line of battle to receive the attack. At 5h. 30m. A.M., the Greyhound closed with the Pallas, whilst the Harrier engaged the Vittoria. After a spirited contest of 40 minutes, the Greyhound compelled the Pallas to haul down her colours, and at 6h. 30m. the Harrier took possession of the Vittoria and the Batavia. The corvette, taking advantage of the disabled state of the Harrier's rigging, made sail and effected her escape. Out of 212, the Greyhound had only one man killed and eight wounded; whilst her opponent, the Pallas, out of 250 men, had eight killed, her captain (mortally) and 31 wounded. The Harrier, out of 110 men, had three wounded. The Vittoria had two killed. Batavia, two killed, a lieutenant and six wounded.

July 27.

1758. Capture of Prudent and Bienfaisant.—During the siege of Louisbourg by the British force under Gen. Amherst, the operations were so retarded by the galling fire of the French 74-gun ship Prudent and Bienfaisant, 64, lying in the harbour, that it was determined to attempt their capture. Accordingly, two boats from every ship, and the whole formed into two divisions, aided by the foggy darkness of the night, entered the harbour on the 26th July, unperceived either from the island battery or the ships. On being hailed, the division under Commander Laforey made for the Prudent, whilst Commander Balfour's boats attacked the Bienfaisant: giving three cheers, the British boarded with their characteristic daring, and in a short time both ships were in possession of the assailants. The exulting cheers of the seamen soon convinced the besieged of the truth of what had occurred, and immediately a heavy fire of shot, shell, and musketry was opened from the batteries. The Prudent, being fast aground, was set on fire, and Commander Laforey proceeded with his division to the Bienfaisant, which was carried off triumphantly amidst a tremendous cannonade. Both the leaders of this gallant enterprise were promoted to post rank.

1778. Keppel and D'Orvilliers.—On 27th July, the fleet of thirty sail of the line and six frigates, under Adm. the Hon. A. Keppel, at 11h. 45m. brought to action, off Ushant, the French fleet under Comte d'Orvilliers,

consisting of thirty ships of the line, one of 50 guns, and 13 frigates, as the fleets crossed on opposite tacks. At 1h. 30m. P.M., the French fleet, having passed along the British line, came to the wind on the starboard tack on the lee-beam of their opponents; but, owing to some misunderstanding of Sir Hugh Palliser, who did not close with the division of the commander-in-chief as they edged away in chase, the action was not renewed. The loss sustained by the British amounted to 133 killed and 373 wounded; that of the French, 163 killed, 519 wounded.

1811. ATTACK OF RAGOSNIZA. —The boats of the 38-gun frigate Active, Capt. J. A. Gordon, were despatched under the command of Lieut. William W. Henderson, and attacked a convoy of twenty-eight vessels anchored off the town of Ragosniza, on the coast of Dalmatia. The creek where the vessels were lying being very narrow at its entrance, and protected by three gun-boats and an armed force on each of the points, Lieut. Henderson, with the small-arm men and marines, landed to take possession of a hill that commanded the creek, leaving Lieut. Robert Gibson to push for the gun-boats when a preconcerted signal was made. After dislodging the soldiers from their post, and making the signal for that officer to advance, Lieut. Henderson descended from the hill to support the boats, who gallantly boarded the gun-boats and took possession of the whole convoy. Eighteen vessels were brought out and ten destroyed, and this dashing enterprise was accomplished with no greater loss than four men wounded.

July 28.

1588. DEFEAT OF THE ARMADA. — The Spanish Armada, pursued by the English, anchored off Calais on the 27th July, and the fleet under the lord high admiral, now amounting to 140 sail, also brought up at no great distance from the enemy. During the night of the 28th, several fireships were sent in among the Spanish fleet, under Capts. Young and Prowse. Their approach caused a universal panic, and, although no actual damage resulted, several of the Spanish ships, having put to sea and driven past Calais, were warmly attacked by the Revenge, Victory, Nonpareil, Mary Rose, Dreadnought, and Swallow. A galleon was captured, the St. Philip driven on shore, and the whole fleet, in the various encounters, suffered so severely that they determined on retreating from the scene of their reverses. The poor remains of this once proud armament reached the Spanish coast about the end of September, in a miserable plight, having lost ten ships on the coast of Ireland; and altogether forty large ships had foundered, or had been captured or destroyed. The loss on the part of the English amounted to one small ship only, and about 100 men; while the loss to the Spaniards, according to several accounts, amounted to 10,185 men. In reward for his devotion and skill, the lord high admiral was created Earl of Nottingham, and was made lord chief justice itinerant of all the forest south of the Trent.

1806. CAPTURE OF RHIN. — On 27th July, the 74-gun ship Mars, Captain Robert Dudley Oliver, being the look-out ship of a squadron of five sail of the line,

under Commodore R. G. Keats, cruising to the westward of Ushant, at six P.M. discovered and chased the French 40-gun frigates Hortense, Hermione, Thémis and Rhin. At daylight on the 28th, they were again seen to windward; but the Mars had lost sight of her own squadron. The French commodore, finding the Mars coming up fast with the sternmost frigate, made off, leaving that ship to her fate. At six P.M., the Mars, after a run of 150 miles, having gained a position on the frigate's lee quarter, the Rhin hauled down her colours.

July 29.

1417. On the 29th of July, King Henry V. sailed from Portsmouth, with 1500 vessels, on his expedition to France, during which he made his triumphant entry into Paris, where his title of "Regent and Heir of France" was publicly admitted.

1782. CAPTURE OF AMAZONE.—The 36-gun frigate Santa Margarita, Captain Elliot Salter, off the Chesapeake, captured the French 36-gun frigate Amazone, after a sharp action of one hour. Out of a crew of 301 men, the Amazone had her commander (the Vicomte de Montguiote) and 70 killed, and 80 wounded; Santa Margarita, out of 255, five killed and 17 wounded.

1811. FORT MARRACK STORMED.—Lieut. Edmund Lyons, of the 74-gun ship Minden, being detached with thirty-five officers and men, in the launch and cutter of that ship, on the coast of Batavia, determined to make an attack on fort Marrack, situated on a promontory, and mounting fifty-four pieces of cannon, with a garrison of 180 men. At half-past midnight, as the moon was sinking into the horizon, the boats having been fired upon by the sentinels, Lieutenant Lyons immediately pushed ashore in a heavy surf, and was soon in possession of the lower battery; then leading on his gallant followers, he stormed and carried the upper battery. On reaching the summit of the hill, the sailors, after firing a volley on the troops drawn up to receive them, pushed forward with the bayonet, Lieut. Lyons calling out that he had 400 men, and would give no quarter. The Dutch, on hearing this, fled through the postern gateway at the rear of the fort. During the night, the enemy kept up a fire upon fort Marrack from a battery in the rear, and a column was beaten back in an attempt to regain possession of it. Having spiked the guns, the British withdrew from the fort as the day dawned on the 30th. Mr. William Langton, midshipman, and three men were wounded.—Medal.

1813. The 38-gun frigate Junon, Captain Saunders, and the 18-gun sloop Martin, Capt. H. F. Senhouse, were lying in Delaware bay, when the Martin, having been ordered inshore, grounded on a shoal about two and a half miles from the beach. The shallowness of the water preventing the Junon anchoring nearer to the sloop than a mile and three quarters, the American flotilla, consisting of two block-vessels, each mounting six long 18-pounders and 60 men, and eight gun-boats, having each a long 32- and a 4-pounder on traversing carriages, with a crew of 35 men, took up an anchorage on the Martin's inner beam, and kept up a smart cannonade until 2 P.M. Seven boats from the two ships

were then despatched, under the orders of Lieut. Philip Westphal, to cut off a gun-boat which had separated from the rest; and, in spite of a heavy cannonade, the object of the attack was quickly boarded and overpowered. The loss of the British in this spirited affair amounted to 3 men killed and 4 wounded.

July 30.

1810. During the night of the 30th of July, the 18-gun brig Procris, Capt. Robert Maunsell, having anchored near the Indromayo river, on the coast of Batavia, at daylight on the 31st discovered lying there six gun-boats, each armed with a long 18-pounder aft, and a brass 32-pounder carronade forward, with a crew of 60 men, protecting a convoy of more than 40 prows. The brig immediately weighed, and ran in as close as the water would admit; but, finding she was not sufficiently near to make any impression by her fire, Capt. Maunsell, heading the party, attacked the enemy in his boats, in which were embarked a detachment of 40 soldiers that happened to be on board the brig. Although the British were opposed to a heavy fire of grape, five of the gun-boats were captured, the crews jumping overboard as soon as they had thrown their spears at the assailants; and the sixth blew up. The only loss on the part of the British was Mr. William Randall, master's mate, and ten men wounded.

July 31.

1718. Defeat of Spanish Fleet.—A Spanish force having been sent to attack Sicily, Adm. Sir George Byng was despatched to the Mediterranean with twenty sail of the line, to prevent any attempt to violate the peace of Italy. On the 30th of July, being to the northward of Messina, the admiral gained intelligence that induced him to sail through the Faro, and at noon got sight of a Spanish fleet of 26 ships of war (including 10 of the line), 13 smaller vessels, and several transports, under Adm. A. Castaneta, which, upon seeing the British fleet, bore up under all sail in order of battle. On the morning of the 31st, finding that several of the enemy had tacked to get inshore, Capt. Walton, of the Canterbury, 70, with seven other ships, were detached in pursuit; whilst Sir George Byng attacked the main body about six leagues from Cape Passaro, which resulted in the capture of 5 ships of the line, two of 50 guns, and eight frigates and smaller vessels, and, by the squadron under Capt. Walton, of one ship of 60 guns, one of fifty, and nine smaller vessels, taken or destroyed.

1793. Boston and Embuscade.—The 12-pounder 32-gun frigate Boston, Captain G. W. A. Courtenay, cruising off New York, having sent a proposal to Capt. J. B. Bompart, of the French 12-pounder 36-gun frigate Embuscade, to come outside the Hook and try their strength, at daylight on the 31st the French frigate made herself known by hoisting a signal of recognition. At 5h. 45m. A.M., the Embuscade ranged up on the larboard and weather side of the Boston. Shortly afterwards the latter wore round, and both ships continued engaging until 7h. A.M.; at which time the Boston, being so crippled as to be incapable of further defence, having her main-topmast, main-

topsail, and mizen-topmast over the side, and her rigging and sails cut to pieces, put before the wind. She was pursued by the Embuscade, in very little better condition than her opponent; but at 8h. P.M. the French frigate brought to the wind, and was soon lost sight of. The loss of the Boston consisted of Captain Courtenay and 9 killed, and 24 wounded.

1801. SYLPH AND ARTÉMISE.—In the evening, the 18-gun brig Sylph, Captain Charles Dashwood, cruising off Santander, north coast of Spain, discovered a frigate under the land advancing towards her. At 11h. P.M., the brig opened her fire; and a spirited cannonade was kept up for one hour and 20 minutes, when the Sylph, being much disabled, edged away to repair damages. On the 1st of August, at daylight, the Sylph discovered her late opponent seven miles to windward, with her fore-yard upon deck. The brig made sail in chase; but her mainmast being much disabled, and as she was then making a foot and a half water per hour, Capt. Dashwood felt it his duty to wear and stand to the northward. She had one man killed; one midshipman (L. Carey) and eight men wounded.

1804. The 32-gun frigate Tartar, Capt. Keith Maxwell, having chased the French schooner Hirondelle, mounting 10 long 4-pounders, in the passage between Saoma and St. Domingo, where she anchored at 10h. A.M., three boats were immediately despatched under the command of Lieutenant H. Mullah. The schooner was gallantly boarded, and, after a short and obstinate resistance, carried, with the loss of only two men wounded. The Hirondelle had 9 killed, 6 wounded, and 3 missing.

August 1.

1798. BATTLE OF THE NILE.—A British fleet, under the command of Rear-Adm. Sir Horatio Nelson, consisting of Goliath, Zealous, Orion, Audacious, Theseus, Vanguard, Minotaur, Defence, Bellerophon, Majestic, Culloden, Alexander, and Swiftsure, of 74 guns, Leander, of 50, and Mutine brig, at sunset attacked the French fleet under Vice-Adm. Brueys, anchored in the bay of Aboukir, in the following order of battle:—Guerrier, 74, Conquérant, 74, Spartiate, 74, Aquilon, 74, Peuple Souverain, 74, Franklin, 80, Orient, 120, Tonnant, 80, Heureux, 74, Mercure, 74, Guillaume Tell, 80, Généreux, 74, and Timoléon, 74, the line forming an obtuse angle, having its centre projecting towards the sea. Four frigates were in line within them, with bomb-vessels and gun-boats stationed on the flanks; and a battery was erected on Aboukir island. In rounding the shoal at the entrance of the bay, the Culloden, unfortunately, took the ground, and she remained fast until the next day. At about 6h. 30m., the Goliath, after crossing the head of the French line, dropped her stern-anchor on the inner bow of the Guerrier, but it did not bring her up until she was abreast of the Conquérant. The Zealous following, brought up by the stern on the inner bow of the Guerrier. The Orion succeeding, passed the Goliath, intending to bring up abreast of the Aquilon, but the Sérieuse frigate having presumed to fire, the Orion opened her starboard broadside so effectually that the frigate was dismasted,

and sunk. The Orion then brought up head to wind, abreast of the Peuple Souverain. Meanwhile the Theseus and Audacious anchored; the former passed between the Zealous and Goliath, and brought up by the stern abreast of the Spartiate, while the Audacious anchored outside the line, on the starboard bow of the Conquérant. The advantageous position of the leading ships arose from pure accident, and was entirely owing to the Goliath not bringing up in the situation assigned to her. The two succeeding ships availed themselves of the advantageous opportunity that presented itself of doubling in upon the van of the enemy; and by thus bringing their whole force upon the van and centre, the British were enabled to subdue a considerable portion of their opponents and then fall upon the rear of the French line, which, until that moment, had been incapable of taking any part in the action. The Vanguard, bearing the flag of the rear-admiral, after receiving the fire of the van ships, anchored at 6h. 40m. P.M. on the starboard beam of the Spartiate, and the Minotaur shortly afterwards placing herself ahead of the Vanguard, brought up abreast of the Aquilon. At about 7 P.M., the Defence anchored on the starboard side of the Peuple Souverain. The Bellerophon, at about 7h. 10m. P.M., dropped her stern anchor abreast of the Orient; and soon afterwards the Majestic brought up abreast of the Tonnant, from whose heavy fire she suffered most severely, having her captain (G. B. Westcott) and 49 killed, and 143 wounded. The French van continued to defend themselves with great determination, but the Conquérant, no longer able to contend against her three opponents, surrendered a little before 9h. P.M., her fore and mizen masts gone, and her main mast in a falling state. Of her principal opponents, the Goliath had 21 killed, and 41 wounded. The Guerrier, with all her masts gone, struck at 9 P.M.; and about the same time the Spartiate, after sustaining the fire of the Theseus, Vanguard, and Minotaur, and having lost all her masts, struck her colours. The Aquilon, being also overpowered, and reduced to the same dismasted state as her companions, surrendered at 9h. 25m. P.M. One of her opponents, the Minotaur, had 23 killed and 64 wounded. The Peuple Souverain having lost her fore and main masts by the close fire of the Defence and raking broadsides of the Orion, parted her cable, and, dropping out of the line, reanchored abreast of the Orient. The Bellerophon, from being exposed to the formidable battery of the three-decker, lost her mizen, and then her mainmast; and at 8h. 20m. P.M., being totally disabled, she cut her sterncable, and, setting her spritsail, had scarcely wore clear of her powerful opponent, when the tottering foremast fell over her larboard bow. In drifting along the rear of the French line, she received a broadside from the Tonnant and some distant shots from the Heureux. Her loss amounted to 49 killed, 148 wounded. The Alexander and Swiftsure, owing to the shift of wind, were delayed in their endeavours to reach the scene of action. It was just as the Bellerophon had withdrawn from the contest that the Swiftsure, at about 8h. 25m. P.M., brought up by the stern and opened a fire upon the Franklin and Orient, whilst the Leander kept under way in the vacant

space left by the Peuple Souverain when she quitted the line, and raked the Franklin with impunity. Shortly afterwards the Alexander came up and passed through the opening which the Tonnant had left, on perceiving the fire break out on board the Orient, about 9 P.M. The flames rapidly spread, and at 10 P.M., this magnificent ship blew up with a tremendous explosion. The catastrophe was so impressive, that all firing ceased for several minutes. Then the strife was renewed, by the Franklin engaging the Defence and Swiftsure; but that gallantly fought ship did not surrender, although she was perfectly dismasted. Just as day broke on the 2nd, the firing was renewed. The Atémise frigate caught fire and blew up. The Tonnant, after nobly defending herself, with her three masts over the side, Timoléon, Heureux, and Mercure, had cut their cables and drifted ashore, whilst the Guillaume Tell and Généreux, with the frigates Justice and Diane, got under way and effected their escape. The Tonnant and Timoléon were lying ashore mere wrecks, with their colours flying, until the approach of the Theseus and Leander on the morning of the 3rd. Shortly afterwards the Timoléon, having been set on fire by her crew, exploded; and the Heureux and Mercure surrendered. Thus terminated this memorable battle, leaving in the hands of the British two ships of 80, and seven of 74 guns, whilst only two of the line and two frigates made their escape. The total loss of the British amounted to 218 killed, and 671 wounded. —Medal.

1808. The boats of 74-gun ship Kent and 16-gun brig Wizard, under Lieut. Wm. Cashman, attacked a deeply laden convoy at anchor, under the protection of a large gun-boat, off the town of Noli, in the Gulf of Genoa. The vessels were boarded, but being secured to the beach by chains from the mast-heads, it became necessary to land, and the boats had to pull to the shore exposed to a heavy fire from several guns and from troops assembled on the beach. In spite of every obstacle, the gun-boat, mounting two heavy guns, with a crew of 45 men, together with all the convoy, were captured, and the guns on shore destroyed, with no greater loss than one man killed and one wounded.

August 2.

1812. Boats of Horatio.—Three boats from the 38-gun frigate Horatio, under the orders of Lieut. A. M. Hawkins, at 8 A.M. attacked a Danish cutter, mounting four 6-pounders and 22 men, a schooner of six 6-pounders and 30 men, lying with an American ship, their prize, in a creek on the coast of Norway. Although these vessels were moored in a very defensive position, with springs on their cables, fully prepared for the attack, they were gallantly boarded, and, after a sanguinary contest, taken possession of. The British lost in this affair Lieut. George Syder, of the marines, and 8 men killed; Lieuts. Hawkins and T. J. P. Masters, assistant surgeon James Larans (mortally), the boatswain, Wm. Hughes, one midshipman (Thomas Fowler), and 11 men wounded.

1813. Attack of Rovigno.—The Eagle, 74, Capt. Charles Rowley, and Bacchante frigate, Capt. W. Hoste, were sailing along the coast of Istria, in the evening, when 21 sail of vessels were discovered in the harbour of

Rovigno. An attack having been determined on, the two ships stood in; and, having silenced the batteries, Capt. Hoste landed with a detachment of seamen and marines, drove the enemy out of the town, disabled the guns, and destroyed or brought out the whole of the vessels. This was accomplished with so small a loss as one man wounded.

August 3.

1801. Capture of Carrère.—The frigates Phœnix, Pomone, and Pearl, Capts. Lawrence, W. Halstead, Edward L. Gower, and Samuel Balland, cruising off the island of Elba, fell in with the French 40-gun, frigate Carrère, having under her charge a convoy laden with ordnance stores. The Pomone arrived up with the chase, and, after an action of ten minutes, compelled the Carrère to surrender. The Pomone had two men killed; Lieut. Charles Douglas, of the marines, with the loss of a leg, and three seamen wounded.

August 4.

1798. Capture of Aventurier.—Five boats from the 38-gun frigate Melpomène and 14-gun brig-sloop Childers, under the orders of Lieut. T. G. Shortland, at 3h. A.M. attacked the 14-gun brig Aventurier, having a crew of 79 men, lying in the harbour of Corigiou, near the isle of Bas. She was gallantly boarded and carried, after a spirited defence. The loss on the part of the British was one man killed; Mr. Frost, midshipman, and three men wounded. The forts had just opened their fire upon the brig, when the wind veered round to the north-west, and blew a fresh gale directly into the narrow entrance to the harbour. After being exposed to a smart fire from the batteries for more than two hours, Lieut. Shortland, by great exertion, succeeded in bringing out his prize without further loss. For his gallant conduct on this occasion, Lieut. Shortland was made commander.

August 5.

1781. Battle of the Doggerbank.—A gallantly contested, although indecisive, battle was fought off the Doggerbank, on the 5th August.

British
(under Vice-Adm. Hyde Parker):

1	ship	of 80	guns
2	„	74	„
1	„	64	„
1	„	60	„
1	„	50	„
1	„	44	„

Total, 7 ships, 372 guns.

Dutch
(under Rear-Adm. Zoutman):

1	ship	of 74	guns
1	„	68	„
1	„	64	„
1	„	54	„
1	„	50	„
1	„	44	„

Total, 6 ships, 354 guns.

At daybreak, the Dutch squadron was discovered steering nearly the same course as the British, and likewise escorting a fleet of merchant ships. Vice-Adm. Parker placing the convoy in charge of the Tartar frigate, with directions to proceed to England, at 6 A.M., having formed the British squadron in close order of battle, proceeded in chase. The Dutch, placing their convoy to leeward, hauled to the wind on the larboard tack. The morning was fine and clear, with a light

breeze of wind from NE., and the British, led by the Berwick, were soon bearing down in good order to the attack. At 8h. A.M., having arrived within pistol-shot to windward, without the enemy's having fired a shot, an action commenced, which, for steadiness on both sides, has been but in few instances surpassed. Owing to some confusion among the British ships in taking their stations, occasioned in some measure by the damages sustained in the fall of spars at the commencement of the action, the ships were not equally matched. The battle had lasted three hours and a half, with great vigour on both sides, when Vice-Adm. Parker having hauled down the signal to engage, the British ships hove to, and commenced repairing damages. The Dutch suffered severely, and one ship, the Hollandia, 64, went down the same night: her flag, which was kept flying, was taken away by the Belle Poule, and carried to Adm. Parker. Their loss amounted to 142 killed, 403 wounded. British loss, 109 killed, 362 wounded. After Vice-Adm. Parker discontinued the action, the Dutch admiral put before the wind with his shattered ships, and reached Holland. The Dutch claimed a victory, and published an exaggerated version of the affair.

August 6.

1805. On the 6th August, the 74-gun ship Blenheim, Capt. Austin Bissell, bearing the flag of Rear-Adm. Sir Thomas Troubridge, being in lat. 19° S., long. 81° E., while convoying a fleet of homeward bound East India ships, gallantly repulsed the 74-gun ship Marengo, Rear-Adm. Linois, and 40-gun frigate Belle Poule.

August 7.

1758. CHERBOURG ATTACKED.—Commodore the Hon. Richard Howe, with twenty-five ships of war, principally frigates, and 100 sail of transports, sailed from Portsmouth on 1st August to attack Cherbourg, and on the 6th arrived off that port. Early in the morning of the 7th, the fleet moved to Marais bay, about two leagues to the westward, when the frigates and smaller vessels anchored close to the shore, to cover the debarkation. The British troops in four divisions, directed by Captains Robert Duff, Joshua Rowley, Jervis Maplesdon, and William Paston, effected a landing in the afternoon with little opposition, or loss. The piers at the entrance of the harbour were destroyed, the batteries and magazines demolished, and upwards of 200 pieces of cannon brought away, or rendered useless. The army re-embarked in perfect order, having sustained no greater loss than 20 killed and 30 wounded.

1798. ESPOIR AND LIGURIA.—The Espoir, of 14 guns, six-pounders, and 80 men, Captain Loftus Otway Bland, near Gibraltar, with a convoy under her protection, fell in with the pirate ship Liguria, mounting 26 guns and four swivels, with a crew of 120 men. Having closed, the Liguria at 7h. P.M. discharged her broadside, which the Espoir was not slow in returning; and a spirited action was maintained on both sides until 10h. 45m. The captain of the Liguria then hailed the Espoir not to fire again; but as he did not comply with the demand of Capt. Bland to lower his sails and come on board the brig, the Espoir renewed the action, and was tacking

to fire her other broadside, when the Liguria again hailed to say she had surrendered. The Liguria had three killed, her commander and 13 wounded. The Espoir lost her master, Mr. Solsby, killed, and six men wounded. Capt. Bland was very deservedly promoted to post rank for this gallant affair.—**Medal.**

1807. The 38-gun frigate Hydra, Captain George Mundy, having chased a polacre and two brigs into the harbour of Begur, coast of Catalonia, the frigate anchored and opened a fire upon the battery and shipping, which was smartly returned for nearly an hour. 50 seamen and marines having, under Lieut. Edward O'Brien Drury, been despatched in the boats, though exposed to a heavy discharge of langdridge and musketry, mounted the cliff and attacked the fort with such intrepidity, that the enemy, after spiking the guns (four long 24-pounders), rushed out on one side as the assailants entered at the other. The marines, under Lieut. Robert Hayes, remained in possession of the heights, whilst the seamen, under Lieutenant Drury, attacked the town and boarded the vessels, which, by great exertion, were warped out of the harbour. The captured polacres were a ship of 16 guns and 130 men, a brig of 12 guns and 40 men, and another of four guns and 30 men. One man was killed and two wounded on board the Hydra, and Mr. R. H. Goddard, clerk, and four men wounded on shore. Lieut. Drury was promoted for his gallant services on this occasion.

August 8.

1796. Mermaid and Vengeance. — The 32-gun frigate Mermaid, Capt. R. W. Otway, near Guadaloupe, at noon brought to action the French 40-gun frigate Vengeance, and both ships continued engaging until four P. M., occasionally fired at by the batteries on shore. The Vengeance having the advantage of sailing, escaped into Basse-terre. The Mermaid had her fore-topgallant-mast shot away, and was much cut up in rigging and sails, but suffered no loss. The Vengeance is reported to have had 12 men killed and 26 wounded.

1808. Boats of Porcupine. — The 22-gun ship Porcupine, Capt. Hon. Henry Duncan, having chased a polacre ship into a harbour in the island of Planosa, near Elba, which was defended by a battery, in the evening despatched three boats under command of Lieut. Francis Smith, to capture or destroy her. She was boarded without loss; but a fort of 8 guns near which she lay moored, immediately opened a heavy fire of round and grape, to which was soon added the musketry of French troops drawn up upon the beach. In spite of this opposition, the British brought out the polacre, which proved to be the Conception, mounting four guns. One seaman was killed, Lieut. James Renwick, of the marines, mortally, and seven men severely wounded.

1813. Defeat of American Flotilla.—While the American flotilla, consisting of fourteen vessels, mounting altogether 114 guns, commanded by Commodore Chauncey, lay at anchor off Niagara, on Lake Ontario, the British squadron, under Sir James Yeo, of six sail, mounting 92 guns, hove in sight. The American squadron weighed and stood out in line of battle. Light winds prevented Sir James Yeo from

closing during the day, and in the night a heavy squall came on, which upset two American schooners. On the 9th the squadrons manœuvred in sight of each other. On the 10th, in the evening, a fine breeze springing up, the squadron of Sir James Yeo bore up to the attack; but on their approach, the Americans stood away under all sail for Niagara, leaving the schooners Julia and Growler, each armed with a long 24-pounder on a pivot, and manned by 40 men, to be captured by the British. Sir James Yeo, with his prizes, returned to Kingston.

August 9.

1666. Attack of Schelling. — Sir Robert Holmes, with a number of fire-ships, destroyed two Dutch ships of war and 160 merchantmen anchored at Schelling. The English landed and plundered the island.

1781. Iris and Trumbull.— The 32-gun frigate Iris, Captain George Dawson, on the coast of North America, captured the American 32-gun frigate Trumbull, after an action of one hour, with loss of four killed, ten wounded. Iris, one killed, six wounded.

1799. The Speedy, 14-gun brig (four-pounders), with 80 men, Capt. Jaheel Brenton, and 14-gun brig-privateer Defender, of Gibraltar, chased three Spanish armed vessels; one of four six-pounders, another of six, and the third of eight six-pounders, into a sandy bay to the eastward of Cape de Gatt, where they moored themselves in line, close to the beach. The two brigs then opened their fire. In a short time the Speedy anchored within pistol-shot, whilst the Defender stood out to meet one of her boats in the offing. After a sharp cannonade of three-quarters of an hour, the Spanish crews took to their boats, having first cut the cables of the two vessels, which drifted ashore. They were nevertheless all brought out by the Speedy's boats, under a heavy fire of musketry from the hills. The British had only three men wounded.

August 10. (*New Style.*)

1653. Defeat of Van Tromp. — The Dutch fleet, commanded by Van Tromp, having been reinforced by the division under De Witte, amounting to 180 men-of-war and fire-ships, and 25 armed merchant ships, bore down upon the English fleet under Monk, Penn, Lawson, and Jordon, whose force amounted to 120 ships, carrying 4000 guns and 17,000 men, and attacked them with great fury. The battle was warmly contested on both sides, and some ships caught fire and exploded. The English, with incredible valour, sustained all the efforts of their gallant opponents, who continued the fight with the most determined vigour, until Van Tromp, in endeavouring to grapple with the English admiral, was killed by a musket-ball. This disaster spread such dismay among the Dutch, that they hauled their wind, pursued by the victorious fleet as far as the Texel. The loss of the Dutch amounted to 1200 killed, 1500 drowned, 2500 wounded; 26 men-of-war were sunk or burnt, and 1000 men were made prisoners.

1780. Flora and Nymphe.— The 18-pounder 36-gun frigate Flora, mounting 42 guns, 259 men, Capt. William Peere Williams, off Ushant, captured the French 12-pounder 36-gun fri-

gate Nymphe, mounting 38 guns, 291 men. After the action had been kept up with great spirit for upwards of an hour, during which the enemy made several attempts to board, the British crew, headed by Lieutenant E. Thornborough, boarded the Nymphe, and after a short struggle carried her. She had 63 killed, including her captain, Le Chevalier du Romain, and 68 wounded. Flora, 9 killed, 17 wounded.

1797. Capture of Gaieté.—At daylight, the 38-gun frigate Arethusa, Capt. Thomas Wolley, in lat. 30° 49′ N., long. 55° 50′ W., captured the Gaieté, ship-corvette of 20 long 8-pounders, after a gallant defence of 30 minutes, with a loss of two men killed and eight wounded. The Arethusa had one man killed and three wounded.

1801. The French lugger Eveillé, mounting two long 4-pounders and four large swivels, captured in Quiberon bay by boats of Unicorn, 32, under Lieut. Francis Smith.

1805. Phœnix and Didon.—The 36-gun frigate Phœnix, Capt. Thomas Baker, mounting 42 guns, cruising in lat. 43° 16′ N., long. 12° 14′ W., with the wind NE. by E., discovered the French 18-pounder 40-gun frigate Didon, Capt. Milius. The Phœnix immediately bore up in chase, whilst the Didon hove to and awaited the attack, and, at 8h. 45m. A.M., opened a smart fire. As the British frigate steered a course to pass astern of her opponent, the Didon wore, and, coming round on the opposite tack, discharged her broadside. The manœuvre having been repeated three times, the Phœnix, annoyed at being so foiled, ran right at her opponent to windward. At 9h. 15m. A.M., the two frigates, standing on the larboard tack, brought their broadsides mutually to bear within pistol-shot. The Phœnix having forged ahead, the Didon bore up, and, passing athwart the stern of the British frigate, raked her. She then hauled up again on the starboard tack, and endeavoured to bestow her starboard broadside in a similar manner; but the Phœnix, promptly throwing her sails aback, defeated the attempt. This manœuvre brought the Didon with her larboard bow pressing against the starboard quarter of the Phœnix, the two frigates lying in nearly a parallel direction. Both ships prepared to board; but the immense superiority of numbers on board the French ship made it necessary for the Phœnix to defend her own decks. Having repulsed the boarders, the Phœnix brought a gun to bear out of the cabin window with visible effect. The Didon forged ahead, and a mutual cannonade was maintained until the latter passed out of gun-shot, with her main-topmast gone, and foremast tottering, which fell over the bows about noon. The Phœnix, having refitted her rigging, took a position on her opponent's weather bow, and was about to resume the action, when the Didon, at 15 minutes past noon, hauled down her colours. Out of 260 men, the Phœnix had her second lieutenant (John Bounton) and 11 killed, and 28 wounded; the Didon, 27 killed and 44 wounded, out of crew of 330.—**Medal.**

August 11.

1415. Invasion of France.—Two years after Henry V. ascended the throne, in asserting the English claim to the French crown, he assembled a flotilla of

1400 vessels, carrying 24,000 archers and 600 men-at-arms, at the head of which Henry entered the Seine on 10th August.

1673. Action with Dutch Fleet.—The Dutch fleet of 100 sail, under De Ruyter and Bancquert, bore down to attack the combined fleet under Prince Rupert, consisting of 60 English and 30 French ships, commanded by the Comte d'Estrées. The latter, which had previously been distributed among the English ships, were on this occasion in a separate squadron, and, at the first onset, they made sail away, leaving the English to fight the battle alone. Thus deserted, the English admiral found it advisable to retreat towards his own shores; a running fight ensued, in which Tromp and Spragge, as before, singled out each other's ships. After three hours' fighting, Spragge found the Royal Prince so disabled that he removed his flag into the St. George. Tromp also changed his flag from the Golden Lion to the Comet, and these ships renewed the action, until the St. George lost her mainmast, when Spragge having embarked to go on board the Royal Charles, the boat was sunk by a shot, and he was drowned close alongside that ship. The fight continued all night, when the Dutch hauled off towards their own coast.

1747. At 6h. P.M., the 10-gun sloop Viper, Lieut. Robert Hay, off Ushant, brought to action the French South-sea ship Hector, of 28 guns and 60 men. Lieut. Hay was killed at 6h. 30m., and Lieut. John Lendrick, assuming the command, continued the engagement until 8h. P.M., when he laid the enemy alongside; and shortly afterwards the Hector surrendered, having 10 men killed and 16 wounded. The Viper had her commander and 4 killed, and 8 wounded. The prize had on board 7000*l.* freight.

1808. Capture of Sylphe.—The 18-gun ship-sloop Comet, Capt. C. F. Daly, in the bay of Biscay, discovered three vessels, which proved to be the French 18-gun ship-corvette Diligente, with 16-gun brigs Espiégle and Sylphe. The ship having outsailed the brigs, Capt. Daly resolved to attack them. At 5h. 20m. P.M., the Comet arriving within pistol-shot of the Sylphe, opened her fire, and, at the expiration of 20 minutes, the French brig hauled down her colours, having, out of 98 men, six killed and five wounded. In this very gallant affair on the part of Captain Daly, the Comet had not a man hurt.—**Medal.**

August 12.

1762. Reduction of the Havannah.—The Havannah and its dependencies surrendered to the fleet under Adm. Sir George Pocock, consisting of 22 sail of the line, four of 50 guns, ten frigates, and 17 smaller vessels, with an army of 16,000 men under the Earl of Albemarle.

1798. Hazard and Neptune.—In lat. 46° 12′ N., long. 18° 23′ W., the 18-gun sloop Hazard, Capt. William Butterfield, at 4 P.M. arrived within gun-shot of the French 20-gun ship Neptune, mounting 10 guns, having a crew of 53 men and 270 soldiers. An action immediately commenced, and the enemy made several attempts to board, which were repulsed with great loss. After a defence of an hour and 50 minutes, the Neptune hauled down her colonrs. The Hazard had only six men wounded.

1799. The Crash gun-brig (recently retaken) and a captured schuyt, accompanied by the boats of the squadron of Capt. Sotheron, were despatched, under the command of Lieut. James Slade, of the Latona, to attack the Dutch 6-gun schooner Vengeance and a large row-boat, moored under a battery upon the island of Schiermonikoog, near Groningen. The enemy were driven from the battery, the guns either brought off or spiked; and the Vengeance, having been set on fire, blew up.

1814. In the night, commander Alexander Dobbs, of the Charwell, 18, stationed in the Niagara river, proceeded to effect the destruction of the enemy's schooners attached to fort Erie. Having had his gig transported from Queenstown to Frenchman's creek, a distance of twenty miles, Capt. Dobbs, by the aid of some Canadian militia, succeeded in conveying five bateaux a distance of 8 miles to lake Erie. The British, amounting to 75 persons, carried two of the schooners, the Ohio and Somers, sword in hand, with the loss of Lieut. C. Radcliffe, and one seaman killed, and 4 wounded. The Americans, one killed, 7 wounded. The third schooner, having cut her cable, drifted among the rapids.

August 13.

1704. Battle of Malaga.—The French fleet under Admiral Le Comte de Toulouse, consisting of 50 sail of the line, carrying 3543 guns and 24,155 men, and eight frigates, carrying 149 guns and 1025 men, after a tedious pursuit, was brought to action on Sunday the 13th August, off Malaga, by the combined British and Dutch fleets, under Admiral Sir George Rooke, consisting of 41 English and 12 Dutch ships of the line, and six frigates, carrying 3700 guns and 23,200 men, under Vice-Admiral Callemberg. The confederates bore down with the intention of cutting through the enemy's line and engaging to leeward; but, on their arrival within half gun-shot, the French fleet filled and edged away. Shovel's division was gallantly led by Vice-Admiral Sir John Leake, and the action continued until 2 P.M., when several English ships were compelled to discontinue engaging for want of ammunition. The Monk was thrice attempted to be boarded by a ship of 70 guns; but each time the assailants were repulsed with great slaughter. The contest throughout was vigorously maintained; and had it not been for the reluctance of the French admiral to come to close action, it is probable that more than one trophy would have been gained by the allies. The Dutch behaved with their accustomed valour, and did not give over the pursuit until night. On board the English fleet, Capts. Andrew Leake of the Grafton, John Cow of the Ranelagh, and 687 men were killed; Capts. Myng, Baker, and Jumper, and 1632 wounded. The Dutch lost one captain and 400 men, killed and wounded. The loss of the French is stated to have been more than 1600.

1780. Comte d'Artois captured. — The 64-gun ship Bienfaisant, Captain John Macbride, and Charon, 44, Captain John Symonds, being off the Old Head of Kinsale, chased, and at 7h. 30m. A.M. brought to action, the French 64-gun privateer Comte d'Artois, commanded by the Chevalier Clonard, lieutenant de vaisseau, having a crew of 640 men; and, after a gallant defence,

which lasted until 9h. A.M., compelled her to haul down her colours, having 21 killed and 35 wounded. The Bienfaisant had three killed and 22 wounded; the Charon, one man wounded.

1810. CAPTURE OF THE ISLE DE LA PASSE. — At 8 P.M., three boats of the 36-gun frigate Sirius, and two from the 36-gun frigate Iphigenia, containing seventy-one officers and men, under the command of Lieut. George R. Norman, assisted by Lieut. H. D. Chads and John Watling, and Lieuts. of Marines James Cottell and William Bate, were despatched to attempt the capture of Isle de la Passe, having a garrison of 2 officers and 80 men, at the entrance of port Sud-Est, Isle of France. The batteries mounted 19 pieces of ordnance, including three 13-inch mortars and two howitzers. The principal landing-place, which was on the N. side of the island, was defended by a chevaux-de-frise and two howitzers. The two boats of the Iphigenia, under Lieut. Chads, separating, made for a different part of the island, where they landed without opposition. As those of the Sirius reached the third battery, the enemy opened a fire which killed and wounded several men. Arriving at the landing place, Lieuts. Norman and Watling attempted to scale the works, but were beaten back, and at the same time Norman was shot through the heart. Lieut. Watling, nevertheless, made another attempt, and, after a desperate struggle, gained possession of the fort. Lieut. Chads now arrived with his detachment, and, he being the senior officer, assumed the command. The British loss, which was confined to the party under Lieut. Watling, amounted to five killed and twelve wounded.

August 14.

1761. BELLONA AND COURAGEUX. — In the evening of the 13th August, the 74-gun ship Bellona, Capt. Robert Faulkner and 36-gun frigate Brilliant, Capt. James Loggie, being off Vigo, chased three large ships; and on the morning of the 14th, the strangers, which were the French 74-gun ship Courageux and 36-gun frigates Hermione and Malicieuse, stood towards the British. The two frigates having closed with the Brilliant, commenced the action at 6h. 25m. P.M., and so vigorously were the guns of the Brilliant plied that the enemy's frigates hauled off to repair damages. Meanwhile, the furious contest within musket-shot was maintained between the Bellona and Courageux; and the water being smooth, few shots were wasted. The mizen-mast of the Bellona having been shot away soon after the engagement commenced, Capt. Faulkner determined to lay his antagonist on board; and as the Bellona wore round, she fell alongside, the starboard quarter of the Courageux striking the beam of the British ship, whose larboard guns were discharged with such destructive effect into the stern and quarter of the enemy, that in twenty minutes she hauled down her colours. The two frigates crowded sail and escaped. The Courageux, out of 700 men, had 200 killed, Capt. M. L'Ambert (mortally) and 110 wounded. The Bellona had 6 men killed, 25 wounded; Brilliant, 6 killed, 16 wounded.

1781. The 14-gun brig Cameleon, Commander Thomas Drury, being off the Texel, chased a large Dutch lugger, mounting eighteen 6-pounders, and after engaging a

quarter of an hour, the lugger blew up. Commander Drury and eleven men were wounded, and the Cameleon damaged by fire.

1807. COMUS AND FREDERICKSCOARN.—On the night of the 12th, the Danish 32-gun frigate Frederickscoarn, mounting 32 long 12- and 6-pounders, lying in Elsineur roads, slipped her cable and steered for Norway; upon which the 22-gun ship Comus, mounting 22 long 9-pounders, eight 24-pounder carronades, and two long nines, Capt. Edmund Heywood, was directed in pursuit. About midnight, on the 14th, Capt. Heywood hailed the Frederickscoarn, and requested her captain to heave to. This being refused, the Comus bore up, and passing under the stern of her opponent within pistol-shot, the action continued 45 minutes, when the Frederickscoarn fell on board her opponent. Lieuts. George Edward Wates and Hood Knight, gallantly heading the assailants, sprang on board, and, after a slight resistance, the Danish frigate was carried. Her loss, out of a crew of 206 men, amounted to 12 killed, and 20 wounded. Out of a crew of 145 men, the Comus had only one man wounded.

1813. PELICAN AND ARGUS.—The 18-gun brig Pelican, Capt. Fordyce Maples. on the coast of Ireland, at 4h. 30m. A. M. bore down upon the United States 20-gun brig Argus, Capt. W. H. Allen, which at 6h. wore, and fired her larboard broadside within grape-shot distance. The Pelican discharged her starboard guns, by which Capt. Allen was severely wounded, and then bore up to rake her antagonist; but the latter frustrated the manœuvre by throwing all aback. At 6h. 18m., the Pelican, after raking the Argus, ranged up on her starboard quarter; and, after a short time, the two brigs having fallen foul, Mr. William Young, master's mate, heading the boarders, sprang on the forecastle of the Argus; and although this gallant officer at that moment received a mortal wound, his daring followers soon gained complete possession of the enemy's brig. The loss of the Pelican amounted to Mr. Young and one seaman killed, and 5 wounded, out of a crew of 101. The Argus, of 122, had six killed, her commander (mortally) and 17 wounded.—**Medal.**

August 15.

1416. FRENCH DEFEATED BY DUKE OF BEDFORD.—Harfleur being closely besieged by the French, an English fleet under the Duke of Bedford was assembled for its relief, and Sir Walter Hungerford was appointed admiral. On the 15th August, this fleet, amounting to 400 sail, being off the Seine, had a desperate engagement with a number of large Genoese carracks, hired by the French. After the action had lasted five hours, the French were defeated, with the loss of 1500 men; and three great carracks with many smaller vessels were captured.

1797. The six-gun schooner Alexandrian (tender to the flagship at Martinique), Lieut. W. H. Senhouse, being on a cruise, captured the French privateer-schooner Coq, of six guns and thirty-four men, after a spirited action.

1809. ATTACK OF RIVIÈRE NOIRE.—The boats of 18-gun sloop Otter, led by Capt. N. J. Willoughby, at midnight on the 14th August, proceeded to the attack of three vessels anchored under the powerful batteries of Rivière Noire, Isle of France.

Having reached a lugger unperceived, and that vessel being quickly secured, the boats, under Lieut. J. Burns, after a short struggle, boarded and carried a brig, although defended by a party of soldiers. Capt. Willoughby, who in the gig had in the meantime made an unsuccessful search for the gun-boat, discovering that the brig was secured to the shore by a chain fast to the keel, ordered her to be destroyed; but learning that some of the crew were below badly wounded, the prize was abandoned. The three boats then taking the lugger in tow, carried her off, under a heavy fire from the batteries. In this daring exploit, no greater loss was sustained than one man killed and another wounded.

August 16.

1652. Ayscue and De Ruyter. — Vice-Admiral Sir George Ayscue being off Plymouth with thirty-eight sail, for the protection of the English trade, fell in with Admiral de Ruyter, who, with a Dutch fleet of equal force, was convoying about fifty outward-bound merchant ships down the Channel. De Ruyter, taking twenty merchant ships into his own fleet, bore down upon the English in line abreast. The English vice-admiral, with nine of his headmost ships, passed between the Dutch, and engaged them with much vigour; and the fight lasted from 4h. P. M. until dark. Being ill supported by many of his squadron, Sir George Ayscue was unable to capture any of the Dutch ships; but two were sunk.

1697. Harlow and De Pointis. — Commodore Thomas Harlow, cruising in the Bay with the 80-gun ships Torbay and Devonshire, 70-gun ship Restoration, and 64-gun ship Defiance, had an action with a French squadron of five sail of the line, under M. De Pointis. After engaging a short time, the enemy made sail away, pursued by the English, who renewed the fight on the 16th, when the French, having the advantage of sailing, again hauled off. In the two partial actions, the Torbay had one man killed and five wounded; the Restoration, six killed and 14 wounded; Devonshire, 11 killed and 11 wounded; and the Defiance, 16 wounded.

1854. Reduction of Bomarsund. — An expedition, consisting of the combined English and French squadrons, conveying 11,000 troops, early in August proceeded to effect the reduction of the Aland islands in the gulf of Bothnia. The principal object of attack being the forts of Bomarsund, the French army effected a landing, and having made the necessary approaches, batteries were erected in suitable positions. The fortifications of Bomarsund lay on the eastern point of the largest of the Aland islands. The principal fortress stood at the head of a semicircular bay, armed with about eighty cannon in two tiers. At the back or northern side of the fort, the land rose considerably, and the defence on that part consisted of three round towers, —one on the highest ground to the west, a second in the centre, and a third to the east. A fourth work had been erected on the island of Presto, east of the fortress, and a mud battery thrown up on the beach to the west. Across the bay, running east and west, lay such of the ships as could make their way through the narrow, shallow, and intricate passages leading from Ledsund to

Bomarsund. As the western tower commanded the main fort on the shore, it was determined to land the main body on that side, while the English and French marines, with some sailors, were landed on the shore north of the forts. The mud battery on the west, however, stood in the way, but half an hour's firing from the Amphion and Phlegethon destroyed it. The woods near the point of embarkation being cleared by the fire of the Edinburgh, on the 8th August, in three hours and a half, 11,000 men, with guns, were landed on the island, and, marching over the heights, encamped against the western fort. On the 13th, some sailors, headed by a band of music, dragged the heavy guns from the beach into the camp of the marines, which was within 800 yards of the western fort, and sheltered by some rocky ground. On the 14th, all was ready, and the bombardment of the western fort, commenced at four that morning by the French, soon became so evident on the facings and embrasures, that the enemy hung out a flag of truce, and asked for time to bury their dead. This was a Russian ruse to gain time; instead of burying their dead, they obtained ammunition and reinforcements. When the firing had recommenced they tried the trick again; but Gen. Baraguay d'Hilliers refused further concessions, and all night long the batteries continued their deadly fire. Early the next morning, the fort gave in and was captured. It was found that the granite had fallen out in masses, and that the rubble had followed it in heaps! Meanwhile Capt. Pelham had established a battery on the west of the main fort; Gen. Jones had completed his battery inland; the Edinburgh and Ajax made good practice at long range upon the great fort; and the combined fire smashed and defaced its embrasures in splendid style. On the 15th, the eastern round tower was taken by the marines, and on the 16th, the large fort, after sustaining a tremendous fire from all sides for a few hours, hung out a flag of truce, and the Aland islands surrendered.

August 17.

1796. Surrender of Dutch Squadron.—A Dutch squadron, consisting of two ships of 66 guns, one of 54, two of 40, two of 26 guns, and an 18-gun sloop, commanded by Rear-Adm. Lucas, arrived in Saldanha bay on the 3rd of August, with the intention of attempting to regain possession of the settlement of the Cape of Good Hope. This information having been conveyed to Vice-Adm. Sir George Keith Elphinstone, who was lying in Simon's bay with a British squadron of seven sail of the line and a ship of 50 guns, the vice-admiral proceeded in quest of the Dutch squadron. On the 16th, the British ships anchored within gunshot of them, and the rear-admiral having been summoned to surrender without attempting any resistance, a capitulation was signed on the 17th, placing the nine Dutch ships in possession of the British admiral.

1804. Capture of Blonde.—In lat. 49° 30′ N., long. 12° 20′ W., the 38-gun frigate Loire, Capt. F. L. Maitland, captured the French privateer Blonde, mounting 30 guns, 8-pounders, with a crew of 280 men, after a chase of 20 hours, including a running fight of 15minutes, in

which she had two men killed and five wounded. The Loire had six men wounded.

1810. Attack of Canaille du Bois. — Captain N. J. Willoughby, of the 36-gun frigate Néréide, having embarked in the boats of that ship and the Staunch gun-brig, 50 seamen, under Lieut. H. C. Deacon and acting Lieut. W. West, the detachment of marines, and 50 men of the 33rd and 69th regiments, before daylight landed at Canaille du Bois, on the Isle of France. After a march of six miles, they attacked the fort on Pointe du Diable, which was stormed and carried without the loss of a man, although the French officer commanding the fort and three men were killed. After destroying the guns and magazine, the party proceeded to Grand-Port, a distance of 12 miles, under the cover of three boats commanded by Lieut. Deacon, leaving proclamations at the different villages through which they passed. Having accomplished this service, the whole force re-embarked at sunset, without any casualty.

August 18.

1747. The Bellona, 24 guns, Capt. the Hon. Samuel Barrington, off Ushant, captured the French Indiaman, Duc de Chartres, 30 guns and 175 men, after an action of two hours.

1759. Boscawen and La Clue. — A British fleet, under Adm. the Hon. Edward Boscawen, of 13 sail of the line, 2 of 50 guns, and 10 frigates, discovered, on the Barbary coast, a French squadron, consisting of 1 ship of 80, 5 of 74, 5 of 64, 2 of 50 guns, and 3 frigates, under Adm. De la Clue. Owing to the light airs that prevailed, the action was but partial; it was, nevertheless, well maintained on both sides. The Centaur, of 74 guns, after a gallant defence, and the loss of 200 men killed, surrendered. The pursuit was continued during the night, and on the morning of the 19th only four sail were to be seen, and they were completely embayed near Lagos, on the coast of Portugal. At 9h. A.M., the admiral's ship, the Océan, of 80 guns, was observed on shore among the breakers, and her masts fell over the side. She was boarded and set on fire, as was the Redoutable, 74. The Téméraire, 74, and Modeste, 64, were captured. The loss of the enemy was very severe, and Adm. De la Clue died of the wounds he had received in the action. The British had 56 killed, 196 wounded.

1807. The boats of the 18-gun sloop Confiance, Capt. J. L. Yeo, under the orders of Lieut. W. H. Walker, were despatched to attempt the capture of a lugger, mounting one long 12- and two 4-pounders, with a crew of 30 men, in the harbour of Guardia, moored under two forts, one of four 26-pounders and the other six 18-pounders. Although exposed to a heavy fire, the lugger was carried without the slightest loss; but the enemy had several killed and wounded.

1813. Batteries of Cassis stormed. — The 38-gun frigate Undaunted, Capt. Thos. Ussher, Redwing and Espoir, 18-gun brigs, Capts. Sir J. Gordon Sinclair and Hon. R. C. Spencer, accompanied by boats of Caledonia, Hibernia, Barfleur, and Prince of Wales, with 200 marines from the fleet, attacked the batteries of Cassis, a town situated between Marseilles and Toulon. The light winds prevented the Undaunted

taking up her position; but the Redwing and Espoir, in spite of the fire of the four batteries, swept in and covered the marines, who, led by Capt. J. Coghlan of the Caledonia, carried the citadel battery by escalade, and then drove the enemy at the point of the bayonet, pursuing them to the heights that commanded the town. The boats, under Capt. Sinclair, now entered the mole, and captured 3 gun-boats and 24 merchant vessels. The British had 4 marines killed; one lieutenant (Aaron Tozer), 1 midshipman, and 14 marines wounded. Lieut. Harry Hunt, of the marines, was the first who entered the citadel-battery, by a ladder, under a galling fire.

August 19.

1702. Benbow and Du Casse.—Vice-Adm. John Benbow, off Santa Martha, in the West Indies, fell in with a French squadron under Rear-Adm. Du Casse.

British.			
1	ship of	70	guns
1	„	64	„
1	„	54	„
4	„	48	„

French.			
4	ships of	70	guns
2	„	60	„

1 large Dutch ship, and 5 smaller vessels.

Chase was immediately given, but the ships were so much separated that it was some time before Adm. Benbow could make the attack. The brunt of the action was borne by the flag-ship, the Breda, Capt. Fogg, and the Ruby, of 50 guns, Capt. George Walton. Both these ships, and the Falmouth, of 48 guns, Capt. Samuel Vincent, pursued the enemy, and were closely engaged, as related in our columns of the 24th August, but from want of energy on the part of Capts. Kirby, of the Defiance, 64, Hudson, of the Pendennis, John Constable, of the Windsor, of 48 guns, and Cooper Wade, of the 54-gun ship Greenwich, the enemy effected their escape.

1811. Hawk and French Flotilla.—At 2h. P.M., the 16-gun brig Hawk, Capt. Henry Bourchier, chased a convoy under the protection of three gun-brigs and two large luggers, steering for Barfleur. The five armed vessels having hauled out from the convoy to attack the brig, the Hawk hove to in readiness to receive them. At 30h. 3m. P.M., the action commenced within pistol-shot, and continued with great spirit, until the Hawk succeeded in driving two of the brigs and the two luggers, with 15 sail of the convoy, on shore. While in the act of wearing, the Hawk took the ground, but by great exertions she was again afloat, but lay exposed to an incessant discharge of artillery and musketry from the shore. The boats under Lieut. David Price, under a galling fire of musketry from the beach, succeeded in bringing out the Héron brig, pierced for 16 and mounting 10 guns, together with three large transports laden with ship-timber. The remainder of the vessels were on their broadsides, completely bilged. The loss of the British amounted to one man killed and four wounded.

1840. Defeat of Chinese.—The detachments of marines of Druid, 44, Larne and Hyacinth sloops, with a party of seamen and a field-piece, were landed to attack a body of Chinese near the barrier. This force having united with the Bengal volunteers, drove the enemy, who abandoned their guns, and fled in all directions.

Having destroyed the fort and spiked the guns, the British returned to their respective ships, without having incurred any loss.

August 20.

1799. CLYDE AND VESTALE. —The 38-gun frigate Clyde, Capt. Charles Cunningham, when about 7 leagues to the westward of Cordouan lighthouse, with the wind to the northward, at 8h. 30m. A.M. chased two sail in the south-west quarter. At noon the strangers bore up, steering different courses. The largest, the 12-pounder 36-gun frigate Vestale, Capt. Gaspard, was pursued by the Clyde, and at 1h. 30m. P.M. brought to close action. After a gallant resistance of an hour and 50 minutes, the Vestale hauled down her colours, with loss of 10 killed and 22 wounded, out of a crew of 230 men. The Clyde, out of a crew of 281, had 2 killed and 3 wounded. The consort of the Vestale, the 20-gun corvette Sagesse, was in sight during the action. Lieut. A. R. Kerr, who lost an eye in the Boston, in her action with the Embuscade, was promoted to the rank of commander.

1801. In the night, the boats of the frigates Fisgard, Diamond, and Boadicea, under the orders of Lieut. Philip Pipon, boarded and carried the Spanish ship Neptuno, pierced for 20 guns, moored within the strong batteries that protect the harbour of Corunna. The corvette, together with a gunboat and a merchant ship, were safely brought out without sustaining any loss.

August 21.

1797. PENGUIN AND OISEAU. —In lat. 48° 3′ N., long. 8° W., the 16-gun brig Penguin, Capt. John King Pulling, at 9h. 30m. A.M. brought two brigs to action, and soon compelled the sternmost to haul down her colours. Without taking possession, Capt. Pulling pursued the other brig, and after a running fight of an hour and 40 minutes, the French privateer brig Oiseau, of 18 guns, surrendered. No loss was sustained by the Penguin, but the Oiseau had one man killed and five wounded.

1800. SEINE AND VENGEANCE. —The 38-gun frigate Seine, mounting 48 guns, Capt. David Milne, cruising in the Mona passage, at 8h. A.M. discovered the French frigate Vengeance, mounting 52 guns, which commenced firing her stern guns at 4h. P.M.; but it was not until 11h. 30m. that the Seine was enabled to open her broadside. The Vengeance, nevertheless, continued her course, and her firing so greatly damaged the rigging and sails of the Seine, that she unavoidably dropped astern. After refitting, the Seine continued the pursuit, and at 8h. A.M. on the 21st, having got close alongside of her opponent, recommenced the action, which continued until 10h. 30m. A.M., when, having lost her foremast and main-topmast, and 35 men being killed and 70 wounded, out of a crew of 326, the Vengeance surrendered. The Seine had one lieutenant (George Milne) and 12 seamen killed, and 29 wounded.—**Medal.**

1810. RECAPTURE OF WINDHAM. —The 36-gun frigate Néréide, Capt. N. J. Willoughby, was lying near the Isle de la Passe, when the French 40-gun frigates Bellone and Minèrve, Victor sloop, and their prize the Ceylon Indiaman, were enticed into Grand-Port, by the use of the French

signals, which had fallen into our possession at the capture of that little island on the 13th. Another Indiaman that had been captured by the French frigates, the Windham, having separated from the squadron, and steered for the Rivière Noire, was seen by the 38-gun frigate Sirius, Capt. Pym, while cruising off Port Louis on the 21st August. Not aware of the real force of this ship in the twilight of the morning, Lieut. W. Watling proceeded to board her with the gig, and jolly-boat, under Mr. John Andrews, midshipman; and owing to some mismanagement, both boats were unprovided with arms. Daylight discovered to the bold adventurers a ship of 800 tons, apparently armed with 30 guns, very near to the French batteries, and distant three miles from the Sirius. Undaunted by these discouraging circumstances, this gallant little band pulled alongside the ship, and, armed with the boats' stretchers, fought their way up the side and gained possession of the Windham, mounting 26 guns, commanded by a lieutenant de vaisseau, with a crew of 30 men, and within shot of the French batteries. After sustaining their fire for 20 minutes, by which four of the crew were wounded, Lieut. Watling succeeded in bringing off his prize.

August 22.

1795. Stag and Alliance.—A small British squadron, consisting of the 50-gun ship Isis, 36-gun frigates Réunion, Stag of 32, and Vestal of 28 guns, were cruising off the coast of Norway, when the two Dutch 36-gun frigates Argo and Alliance, with a 16-gun cutter, were discovered and chased. The Stag, Capt. Joseph Yorke, closed with the Alliance, and after an action of 50 minutes, compelled her to surrender. The Stag had four killed and 13 wounded. After a running fight, in which the Réunion had one man killed and three wounded, the Isis two men wounded, and the Argo two killed and 15 wounded, the latter with the cutter got safe into the harbour of Egeroe.

1798. Capture of Décade.—The 38-gun frigate Naiad, Capt. Wm. Pierrepoint, off Cape Finisterre, at noon fell in with and chased the French 36-gun frigate Décade. The pursuit continued until 2h. P.M. on the 23rd, when the 44-gun ship Magnanime, Capt. Hon. Michael De Courcy, joined in the chase, and after a running fight from 5h. P. M. until 6h. 15m. P. M., the Décade hauled down her colours.

1806. The boats of the 36-gun frigate Alexandria, Capt. Edward D. King, in which were Lieuts. Joseph Lewis and Edmund Nagle, and Master's Mate Alfred Smith, boarded and carried a Spanish brig and a garda-costa, moored under the batteries in the harbour of Rio de la Plata, on the Spanish main. As the vessels were stripped of their sails, and secured to the shore, Lieut. Lewis, after sustaining a severe fire for two hours, and consequently a heavy loss, ordered them to be destroyed. Mr. Smith and five men were killed; Lieut. Nagle, Midshipman Samuel Marshall, the gunner, and eight seamen wounded.

August 23.

1794. Volontaire destroyed.—Commodore Sir J. B. Warren, in the Flora, 36, with a squadron of five frigates, drove on shore

on the Penmarcks the French 36-gun frigate Volontaire, where she was completely wrecked. The Alerte and Espion, of 18 guns, were also driven on shore; but the latter was got off without having sustained much injury.

1796. Destruction of Andromaque.—French 36-gun frigate Andromaque, driven on shore near Arcasson by Galatea, Capt. R. G. Keats, and Sylph, 18, Capt. J. C. White, completely destroyed.

1806. Capture of Pomona.—In the morning, the 38-gun frigate Arethusa, Capt. Charles Brisbane, and 44-gun frigate Anson, Capt. Charles Lydiard, cruising off the Havannah, discovered, within two miles of the Moro castle, the Spanish 34-gun frigate Pomona, which, finding herself driven to leeward of the port by the current, bore up and anchored within pistol-shot of a castle mounting eleven long 36-pounders, where she was reinforced by 10 gun-boats from Havannah, each mounting a long 24-pounder, with 60 men. At 10h. A. M., the British frigates came to an anchor,—the Anson abreast of the gun-boats, which were formed in line ahead of the Pomona, whilst the Arethusa, on her consort's starboard quarter, lay close alongside of the Spanish frigate; and a warm action now commenced. In 35 minutes the Pomona struck her colours, and during that time all the gun-boats had previously blown up, sunk, or been driven on shore. The castle continued the cannonade a short time longer, until the explosion of part of the battery put an entire stop to the action. The Anson had not a man hurt; but the Arethusa had two men killed, Lieut. Henry Higman, Lieut. of Marines John Fennell, and 29 wounded. The Pomona, out of a crew of 347 men, had her captain and 20 men killed, two lieutenants and 30 men wounded.—Medal.

August 24.

1217. Defeat of Eustace the Monk.—A fleet of eighty ships and a large number of galleys, commanded by Eustace the Monk, put to sea from Calais on 24th August, with the intention of proceeding up the Thames to London. Herbert de Burg, governor of Dover castle, by great exertions collected sixteen large ships and about twenty smaller vessels, and with this small force put to sea. The wind was blowing fresh from the southward, and the French, not anticipating the hostile reception in store for them, were steering free, to round the North Foreland. Overtaking the French rear, the English threw their grapnels on board, and a furious onslaught was made upon the enemy. Quantities of unslaked lime, reduced to powder, being blown by the wind into the eyes of their opponents, completed their dismay. The English then boarded the enemy, and, cutting away the masts, rendered the ships entirely helpless. Out of the whole fleet, only fifteen escaped.

1702. Benbow and Du Casse.—Vice-Adm. Benbow, continuing to follow the enemy's squadron, noticed on the 19th instant, distantly attacked them on the 20th; but it was not until the 24th, at 2h. A. M., that the Breda was enabled to close with the sternmost French ship, which Benbow in person boarded three times, and was twice wounded. Shortly afterwards, this gallant officer had his right leg shattered by a

a chain-shot, and was carried below; but he insisted on being again taken upon deck, where he remained lying in his cradle, giving directions during the remainder of the action. The opponent of the Breda lost her mizen-mast, and was otherwise completely disabled; but soon after daylight her consorts bore down to her assistance; and at the same time Benbow had the mortification of seeing the Windsor, Pendennis, Greenwich, and Defiance running away to leeward, despite of his signal then flying for close action. The enemy, observing the dastardly conduct of Benbow's captains, sharply assailed the Breda; and then taking their disabled consort, her late opponent, in tow, made sail away. The heroic Benbow finding himself deserted by his captains, gave over the pursuit, and proceeded with his squadron to Jamaica, where he died of his wounds on the 4th November.

1841. Reduction of Amoy.—At 1h. 30m. P.M., the 74-gun ships Wellesley and Blenheim, after ranging along the line of works of Amoy, which mounted above 300 guns, under a smart fire, anchored by the stern at 2h. 30m., within 400 yards of the principal battery. The Cruiser, Pylades, Columbine, and Algerine sloops, took their positions at the extreme point of the line, and covered the landing of the troops, flanked by the Sesostris and Queen steam vessels, while the Blonde and Druid frigates and Modeste sloop reached their stations against the batteries of Koo-lang-soo. At 3h. 30m., 170 marines, under Captain Ellis, followed by the companies of the 26th regiment, under Major Johnstone, landed, and the British colours were soon planted on the fortifications. The marines of the Blenheim, under Capt. Whitcomb, and a party of seamen, under Commander Fletcher, landed, and drove the enemy from their guns in the principal battery. Every point being now in the power of the British, they occupied the heights above the town for the night.

August 25.

1796. When in lat. 41° 39′ N., long. 66° 24′ W., the 20-gun ship Raison, Capt. John P. Beresford, engaged the French 40-gun ship Vengeance; but a fog coming on, the combatants separated. The Raison was much cut up, and had 3 men killed and six wounded.

1799. Tamar and Republicain.—The 38-gun frigate Tamar, Capt. Thos. Western, cruising off Surinam, chased the French 28-gun frigate Republicain, Capt. Le Bosec, and on the following day brought her to close action. After a gallant resistance, which was continued while a chance of escape remained, the Republicain surrendered, having lost nine men killed and 12 wounded, out of a crew of 281. The Tamar had two men wounded.

1811. Successful Ruse.—The 38-gun frigate Diana, Capt. Wm. Ferris, and 36-gun frigate Semiramis, Capt. Charles Richardson, having on the 24th August descried five vessels, under the convoy of the 14-gun brig Teazer (late British), at the entrance of the Gironde river, adopted the following stratagem to effect their capture. At 4h. 30m. P.M., the two frigates, under French colours and making the signal for a pilot, stood boldly in. The Teazer having hoisted her colours and

fired a gun to leeward, the signal for a friend, the British ships promptly repeated the gun, and at 6h. P.M. they tacked. The battery at Pointe-la-Coubre now fired a few shot, but the Capt. of the Teazer, as she ran past, hailed the commandant, and informed him that the strangers were the Elbe and Pallas, from Rochefort. The battery then ceased firing, and shortly afterwards a pilot-boat came alongside the Diana. At 7 P.M., the frigates anchored off Pointe-de-Grave, between the Cordouan and Royan, under the batteries of which place lay the Teazer, in company with the 16-gun brig-corvette Pluvier. The Teazer's convoy having anchored four miles higher up the river, at 7h. 30m. P.M. three boats from the Diana, under Lieut. Fras. Sparrow, and four from the Semiramis, under Lieut. Thos. Gardner, were despatched to attempt their capture. And at 6h. A.M. on the 25th, the two frigates, under their assumed character, got under way, and steered for Verdon road; when Capt. Dubourg, of the Pluvier, went on board the Diana, nor did he discover his mistake until he had ascended the quarter-deck. While the Semiramis stood towards the inner brig, the Diana laid the Teazer close alongside. In an instant she was boarded, and carried, without the loss of a man. The Pluvier, on the approach of the Semiramis, cut her cables and grounded under the battery of Royan. Lieuts. Gardner and Grace, with the three boats, having returned from capturing the convoy, boarded and carried the Pluvier, without greater loss than Lieut. Gardner and two seamen wounded. Having burnt the corvette, the Semiramis stood out to join the Diana, which had anchored out of gun-shot, in company with the Teazer and the five vessels late under her charge.

August 26.

1804. In sight of the Emperor Napoleon, a flotilla of sixty brigs and upwards of thirty luggers, was attacked off Cape Grisnez, by the Immortalité, 38, Commodore Owen, 18-gun brig Harpy, Capt. E. Heywood, 12-gun brig Adder, Lieut. George Wood, and Constitution cutter, Lieut. J. J. A. Dennis, within shot of their numerous batteries. Several gun-vessels ran ashore, and the remainder bore up for Boulogne. The Constitution was struck by a shell; and one seaman killed and six wounded, was the total loss of the British squadron.

1808. CAPTURE OF SEWOLOD.—A Russian fleet of nine sail of the line, three 50-gun ships, eight frigates and smaller vessels, in all 24 sail, anchored in Hango bay, Swedish Finland, on 19th of August. On the 20th, Rear-Adm. Sir Wm. Hood, in the Centaur, 74, Capt. Webley, with Implacable, 74, Capt. T. B. Martin, joined the Swedish squadron of eleven sail of the line, but unfortunately more than a third of their crews were on the sick list with scurvy. On the 25th, the combined fleet weighed from Oro roads, and on the morning of the 26th, at 4h., the two British ships were many miles to windward of the Swedes; and the Implacable, two miles to windward of the Centaur, was within five miles of the Sewolod, the sternmost Russian ship. After several tacks, the Implacable, at 7h. 30m., ranged up alongside her; and so vigorous a cannonade was kept up, that the Sewolod struck her colours. At this moment, the Russian admiral was

within two miles of the Implacable, bearing down to the rescue of the Sewolod. The Centaur having recalled her consort, the two British ships bore up for the Swedish fleet, then ten miles to leeward. The Implacable had 6 men killed and 26 wounded. About noon, the Russian fleet anchored in the port of Rogerwick, leaving the Sewolod aground, on a shoal near the entrance of the harbour. In the afternoon, the 74 having floated off, a division of boats from the Russian squadron proceeded to her assistance. Sir Samuel Hood, determined to prevent this, bore up, to cut her off before the boats could arrive. The Centaur, ranging alongside, discharged her guns with great execution, and then lashed the bowsprit of the Russian ship to the Centaur's mizen-rigging. Much valour was displayed on both sides, and after an hour's gallant fighting, the Sewolod's colours were again struck. The prize having taken the ground, was set on fire and burnt to the water's edge. The Centaur had three men killed; Lieut. P. Lawless and 26 wounded.—Medal.

August 27.

1809. The 32-gun frigate Amphion, Capt. Wm. Hoste, on the 24th discovered in the Port of Cortelazzo, situated near Trieste, six Italian gun-boats and a convoy of trabaccalos moored close under a battery of four 24-pounders. Finding it impracticable, on account of the shoaliness of the water, to enter the port, with the frigate, Capt. Hoste resolved to attempt the capture of these vessels with the boats. To prevent suspicion, the ship was kept out of sight of land until the evening of the 26th, when, crowding all sail, the Amphion stood in shore, and at 1h. A.M. on the 27th anchored off the entrance of the Pivie river. At 3h. A.M., a detachment of 70 seamen and marines, commanded by Lieut. Charles G. R. Phillott, landed about a mile to the southward of the battery; and at 3h. 15m. A.M., the party attacked the fort, which, was carried in less than 10 minutes The guns of the battery were then turned on the gun-boats, which were boarded by the division under Lieut. Slaughter, and, after a slight opposition, taken possession of, as well as two laden trabaccolos, which were brought off, and five others burnt. The only loss sustained by the British was one man wounded.

1816. Bombardment of Algiers.—A squadron under Adm. Lord Exmouth, prepared to act against the forts of Algiers, consisting of Queen Charlotte, 100 guns, Impregnable, 98, Superb, Minden, and Albion, 74, Leander, 50, Severn and Glasgow, 40, Granicus and Hebrus, 36 guns, with five brigs and four bombs, on the 9th August, were joined in Gibraltar bay by five Dutch frigates, under Vice-Admiral the Baron Van de Capellen, sailed again on the 14th, and at daybreak on the 27th arrived off Algiers. At this time, the ships lying nearly becalmed, Lord Exmouth, despatched Lieut. Samuel Burgess to demand of the Dey the following conditions:—The abolition of Christian slavery; the release of Christian slaves; the repayment of the money recently exacted for the redemption of certain Neapolitan and Sardinian slaves; peace with the King of the Netherlands; and the immediate liberation of the British

consul, with the officers and boats' crews of the Prometheus. Meanwhile, a breeze having sprung up, the fleet stood into the bay, and lay to, about a mile from the city; upon the various batteries of which upwards of a thousand guns were mounted. No reply arriving from the Dey, at 2h. 35m. P.M. the Queen Charlotte anchored with springs about 50 yards from the mole-head, and having opened her starboard broadside, the action became general. On the larboard bow of the Queen Charlotte lay the Leander, with her starboard after-guns bearing upon the mole, and the foremost ones on the fishmarket battery. Ahead of the Leander was the Severn, her starboard broadside bearing full upon the fishmarket battery. Close to the Severn was the Glasgow, her larboard guns bearing on the town batteries. On the larboard quarter of the Queen Charlotte was the Superb, her starboard broadside bearing on the 60-gun battery next to the mole-head. It was intended that the Impregnable and Albion should have anchored close astern of the Superb; but the former not being sufficiently advanced when the firing commenced, brought up considerably outside her appointed station. The Impregnable thus lay exposed, at the distance of 450 yards, as well to the lighthouse battery of three tiers, as to the eastern battery of two tiers. The Minden, observing the space between the Impregnable and her second ahead, pushed on, and took up a position about her own length astern of the Superb. The Albion, about 3h. P.M., came to within her own length of the Minden. The Dutch admiral gallantly ran past the Melampus, with his jib-boom over the Glasgow's taffrail. The Hebrus, being becalmed, anchored a little without the line, on the larboard bow of the Queen Charlotte; and the Granicus between the Queen Charlotte and Superb. The brigs took their stations as most convenient, and the four bomb-vessels anchored about two thousand yards from the enemy's works; whilst the flotilla of mortar-boats, gun-boats, &c., under Lieut. Frederick T. Michell, placed themselves where they could most annoy the enemy. The fire of the Queen Charlotte was so well directed, that the third broadside levelled the south end of the mole to its foundation. She then sprang her broadside towards the batteries over the town gate leading to the mole, and their demolition was speedily effected. The Leander, having directed her fire at the Algerine gun-boats and row-galleys, completely frustrated their intention of boarding the nearest British ships. About 4h. P.M., the barge of the Queen Charlotte, under Lieut. Peter Richards, set fire to the Algerine frigate, lying across the mole; and in less than a quarter of an hour the ship was in flames. By 4h. 30m., the Impregnable having sustained a loss of 150 in killed and wounded, the Glasgow was ordered to divert the enemy's fire, but it being perfectly calm, after an hour's exertion, she anchored a short distance ahead of the Severn, and thus became exposed to a severe fire from the fishmarket and contiguous batteries. By 7h. P.M., the mortar and rocket-boats had set all the vessels within the harbour in flames, and the city was also set on fire in several parts by the shells from the bomb-vessels. The cannonade continued until 10 P.M., when the upper tiers of the batteries on the mole being

nearly destroyed, and the lower tier almost silenced, the Queen Charlotte cut her cables, and stood out with a light air of wind, which fortunately sprang up from off the land. The other ships following as well as their disabled condition would permit, made but slow progress; and the Leander, Superb, and Impregnable suffered much from the raking fire of a fort at the upper angle of the city. Before 2h. A. M. on the 28th, the whole fleet were out of range of shot or shell; but as if to add to the awful grandeur of the scene, for nearly three hours the lightning and thunder were incessant, and the rain poured in torrents.—Medal.

	Killed.	Wounded.
British loss -	- 128	692
Dutch „ -	- 13	52
Total loss	- 141	744

August 28.

1796. CAPTURE OF THE ELIZABETH.—On 28th August, a squadron of five sail of the line, under the command of Vice-Admiral George Murray, in the 74-gun ship Resolution, off the Chesapeake, gave chase to three French frigates. The 36-gun frigate Elizabeth was overtaken and captured by 36-gun frigate Topaze, Capt. Stephen G. Church. The others escaped.

August 29.

1350. KING EDWARD DEFEATS THE SPANIARDS.—The Spaniards having plundered some English ships and murdered their crews, King Edward assembled a fleet, and proceeded to Winchelsea. On the 28th August, he embarked on board the cog Thomas, accompanied by the Earl of Richmond and about 400 knights. At 4h. P. M. on Sunday the 29th, the Spaniards were observed sailing down Channel at a rapid rate. The English stood out to the attack, led by their chivalrous king; and on arriving close to a heavy ship, Edward, reckless of the consequences, ordered his steersman to lay her aboard. Such was the violence of the contact, that the mast of the cog Thomas went over the side, and the ship sprang a leak. The Spaniard having sheered off, Edward with difficulty succeeded in grappling another enemy, which he impetuously boarded, and, after much opposition, carried; then abandoning the sinking cog, the king removed his crew into the prize. The Spanish fleet was completely beaten, and twenty-six large ships captured. The monarch, satisfied with his victory, stood inshore and anchored at Rye, with his prizes.

1800. CAPTURE OF GUÈPE.—On 29th August, while a squadron under Rear-Adm. Sir J. B. Warren, consisting of the Renown, Courageux, and Defence, 74, Fisgard and Unicorn frigates, was proceeding along the coast of Spain, a large French privateer, named the Guèpe, was observed to anchor under the batteries of Vigo, in the narrows of Redondela. In the evening a division of boats, 20 in number, under the orders of Lieut. Henry Burke, of the Renown, proceeded to the attack of the privateer, which mounted 18 long eight-pounders, with a crew of 161 men. It was about 40 minutes past midnight when the boats got alongside the ship, which was fully prepared; nevertheless the British resolutely boarded, and in fifteen minutes carried her. The loss in this desperate affair amounted to four

men killed; Lieuts. Burke, John Henry Holmes, and Joseph Nourse, and 17 men wounded. As a proof how obstinately the Guèpe had been defended, she had 25 killed and 40 wounded, including among the mortally wounded her brave commander, the citizen Dupan.—**Medal** to boats of the Renown, Impétueux, London, Courageux, Amethyst, Stag, Amelia, Brilliant, and Cynthia.

August 30.

1799. Surrender of Dutch Squadron.—Vice-Adm. Mitchel, with a British squadron, at five A. M. got under way from the Helder, and steered for the Texel, formed in line thus:—Glatton, Romney, and Iris, of 50, Veteran, Ardent, Belliqueux, Monmouth, Overysel, Mistisloff (Russian), of 64 guns, and four frigates. They stood along the narrow and intricate channel of the Vlieter, towards the Dutch squadron of eight two-deckers and frigates, under Adm. Storey, and anchored in the south-east channel upon the Vogel sand. A summons was then sent to the Dutch admiral, and on the same day they took possession of the force we have described.

1806. In the evening the 20-gun ship Bacchante, Capt. James R. Dacres, cruising off the Spanish main, sent her boats, under Lieut. George Norton, to effect the capture or destruction of some vessels in the harbour of Santa Martha. On the 30th, at 1h. A.M., the boats, under a heavy fire from the batteries and some field-pieces on the beach, dashed alongside the vessels, and, in spite of this formidable opposition, captured and brought out an armed brig and two armed feluccas, without sustaining any loss.

August 31.

1807. Reduction of Heligoland.—On 31st August the island of Heligoland capitulated to a British force, the naval part of which was under the command of Vice-Adm. Thomas Macnamara Russell.

1807. In the night, the boats of the Psyché frigate, commanded by Lieut. Lambert Kersteman, boarded two vessels at anchor in the road of Griesse, East Indies; and although defended by the batteries of the town, an 8-gun schooner and a large merchant brig were gallantly brought out.

1812. Attack of Port Lemo.—The 38-gun frigate Bacchante, Capt. William Hoste, lying anchored off Rovigno, on the south-west coast of Istria, despatched five boats, under the orders of Lieut. D. H. O'Brien, containing 62 officers and men, to attempt the capture of several vessels, laden with ship-timber, in Port Lemo. Lieut. O'Brien captured two vessels at the entrance of the harbour, from which he obtained information that the convoy he was about to attack, was under the protection of a xebec of three guns, and two gun-boats. Leaving the two prizes in charge of Mr. Langton and six men, the remaining 55 dashed on to the attack. The skill and gallantry of Lieut. O'Brien and his party carried all before them, and, without sustaining any loss, they captured seven laden vessels, together with the armed force we have already described.—**Medal.**

September 1.

1762. Capture of Zephyr.—The 60-gun ship Lion, Capt. Le Cras, having chased from the squadron of Commodore Mann,

off Ushant, fell in with French 32-gun frigate Zephyr, but having only 22 mounted, with a crew of 250 men, bound to Newfoundland, with military stores. Although of such inferior force, the enemy's frigate did not surrender until she had sustained a running fight of one hour; with the loss of nine men killed and twenty-five wounded.

1782. Capture of Aigle. — The 18-gun sloop Duc de Chartres, Capt. J. C. Purvis, on the North American station, captured the French 22-gun corvette Aigle, Capt. De Preneuf, after an action of one hour's duration, in which she had her captain and 12 men killed, and 15 wounded. The Duc de Chartres sustained no loss. Capt. Purvis was promoted for his gallant conduct.

September 2.

1762. Capture of San Josef. —The Æolus, 32, Capt. Hotham, cruising off Cape Pinas, gave chase to two ships, which, having taken shelter under a small battery in Avilas bay, they were closely pursued; and the frigate anchoring with a spring on her cable, opened a well-directed fire upon the battery and the largest of the ships. After a short resistance, both were abandoned by the Spaniards. The marines were then landed, and spiked the guns; and Lieut. Paisley in the meantime took possession of the ship, which was so fast aground that he set her on fire. She was the San Josef, 1100 tons burthen, pierced for 60 guns, having 32 mounted, from the Caraccas, bound to Passage. The other ship, by warping into shoal water, escaped.

1781. Capture of Magicienne. — The 50-gun ship Chatham, Capt. Andrew Snape Douglas, off Boston, captured the French 32-gun frigate, Magicienne, Captain the Chevalier Bouchetiere, with the loss of 32 killed and 54 wounded. Chatham, 1 killed, 1 wounded. The Magicienne, being a very fine vessel, was added to the British navy under the same name, and continued a cruising ship for nearly thirty years.

1801. The squadron under Capt. Lawrence Halstead, in the Phœnix, with Minèrve and Pomone, Capts. George Cockburn and Edward Leveson Gower, blockading Porto Ferrago, fell in with French frigates Succés, (late British) of 32-guns, and Bravoure of 36-guns, which, after a short chase, were driven on shore near Vada. The Bravoure was destroyed; but the Succés was got off, and restored to the British navy.

1801. Victor and Flêche. — The 18-gun corvette Victor, Capt. George Ralph Collier, while cruising off the Seychelle islands, discovered to leeward the French 8-pounder 18-gun brig Flêche, and at 5h. 30m. P. M. brought her to action; but the Flêche, after a few broadsides, crossing the Victor's stern, hauled to the wind and made sail away, followed by the Victor as soon as she had repaired her running rigging. The pursuit continued during the two succeeding days, as detailed in the Calendar of 7th September.

September 3.

1782. Hughes and De Suffrein. — Vice-Adm. Sir Edward Hughes, on 3rd Sept., for the fourth time engaged the French squadron, under Commodore De Suffrein, in the East Indies.

British.		
3	ships, of	74 guns.
1	„	70 „
1	„	68 „
6	„	64 „
1	„	50 „
12	ships,	794 guns, and four frigates.

French.		
4	ships, of	74 guns.
8	„	64 „
3	„	50 „
15	ships,	958 guns.

The British were formed in line as the French bore down from the harbour of Trincomalee to the attack at 2h. 30m. P. M., five ships steering for the British van, and two on the Monmouth and Worcester in the rear. The latter ship being oppressed, the Monmouth gallantly closed to her support. The action then became general, the two flag-ships being warmly engaged. At 3h. 30m., the ship astern of the Héros lost her mizen-mast, and the next ahead her fore and mizen topmasts. The action continued until 5h. 30m., when the wind shifted to ESE. which brought the English to windward; and the effect of the fire now opened brought down the main and mizen-mast of the Héros. At 7h. P. M., the ships of De Suffrein wore and stood inshore, receiving o severe cannonade as they passed to leeward of the British line. But it certainly does seem unaccountable, that no effort should have been made to follow the beaten enemy, several of whom were much disabled, and the Héros had only her foremast standing. Among the killed were Capts. James Watt, of the Sultan, Charles Wood, of the Worcester, and the Hon. Thomas Lumley, of the Iris. The following is the loss incurred in the five several battles that Sir Edward Hughes fought with M. De Suffrein:—

	1782.				1783	Total.
	6th Feb.	12th Ap.	6th July.	3rd Sep.	20th Jun.	
Killed -	32	137	77	51	99	396
Wounded	83	430	233	283	431	1460
Total -	115	567	310	334	530	1856

1800. Capture of Conception and Paz. — Eight boats from the 74-gun ship Minotaur, Capt. Thomas Louis, and 32-gun frigate Niger, *en flûte*, under the orders of Capt. James Hillyar, of the latter, proceeded at 8 A. M. to attempt the capture of the two Spanish corvettes Conception and Paz, each mounting 22 long 12- and 8-pounders. As the boats approached, the Conception, about 9h. P. M., discharged a harmless broadside. The British, pushing on with their accustomed alacrity, were alongside before the corvette could reload her guns. They instantly boarded, and, after a sharp struggle, carried the Conception. The announcement of this victory by the cheers of the British was the signal for the Spaniards in the other ship to cut their cable, and endeavour to run close under the battery at the mole-head; but the ship casting the wrong way, and the British being alert in their movements, the Paz, in spite of a heavy fire from four strong batteries, 10 gun-boats, two schooners, mounting each two long 36-pounders, and a fort on the hill throwing shells, before 10h. P. M. shared the fate of her consort. About 11h. P. M., the boats, with the two captured ships, reached the Minotaur, having only three men killed and five wounded.

1806. Attack of Bratabano. —Capt. Le Geyt, in the Stork, 18-gun sloop, with schooners Superieure, 14, Capt. Edward Rushworth, Flying Fish, 12, Lieut. G. Gooding, and Pike, 4, Lieut. John Ottley, sailed from Port Royal on 25th August, and on the 30th arrived off the Isle of Pines, when a Spanish schooner of 10 guns was captured by the Pike. The object of the expedition being to attack Bratabano, then thirty leagues distant, Capt. Rushworth, after lightening the three schooners, proceeded up the bight, but owing to the intricacy of the navigation, these vessels did not reach within twenty miles of their destination till the 2nd September. At midnight they again moved forward, but it was broad daylight on the 3rd before they could reach the harbour. Capt. Rushworth then landing within two miles of the battery of Bratabano, with 50 men pushed on to the attack, and in spite of every opposition gained the fort, which mounted six long 18-pounders. Having spiked the guns, the boats took possession of a felucca, pierced for 14 guns, but having only one long 18-pounder mounted, a 12-gun schooner, and four privateers, together with six laden vessels. This gallant enterprise was accomplished with the trifling loss of one man wounded.

1814. The United States frigate Adams, lying moored abreast the town of Hampden, protected by 1400 militia, and the approaches to the town defended by eight long 18-pounders and fifteen 18-pounders, placed on a wharf close to the frigate, was attacked by a party of seamen and marines, amounting to about 760 men, under Captain Robert Barrie, of the 74-gun ship Dragon, lying in the Ponobscot river. Before the boats got within grape-shot, Capt. Morris, of the Adams, set the ship on fire, by which two other vessels were destroyed. The British then pushed on for Bangor, where they destroyed several vessels, including a 16-gun brig and the Decatur privateer.

September 4.

1777. The homeward-bound fleet from the West Indies, under convoy of the 22-gun ship Camel, Capt. the Hon. W. Finch, 14-gun sloop Druid, 6-pounders, and 16-gun sloop Weazel, Capts. Peter Carteret and Samuel Warren, being in lat. 40° 30′ N., long. 50° 17′ W., were chased by the United States 32-gun frigate Raleigh, Capt. T. Thomson, and 24-gun frigate Alfred, Capt. E. Hinxman. At 5h. P.M., the Raleigh ranged up alongside the Druid, when a smart action ensued. Capt. Carteret was mortally wounded and the master killed by the first broadside. Lieut. John Bourchier, succeeding to the command, continued to fight the ship so vigorously, that at 6h. P.M. the enemy made sail ahead, leaving the Druid in so disabled a state in sails and rigging as to be incapable of pursuit. At 6h. 20m., the Raleigh hauled down her colours, and made sail to leeward to close the Alfred; and the two American frigates permitted themselves to be driven from the convoy without a single trophy. The Druid, besides her captain, had 9 men killed and twenty-one wounded. Lieut. Bourchier was promoted to the command of the Druid.

1782. Capture of Hebé. — The 44-gun ship Rainbow (armed entirely with carronades: 20 68-pounders, 22 42-pounders, and 6

32-pounders), Capt. Henry Trollope, being off the isle of Bas, chased, and at 7h. A. M. brought to action, the French 40-gun frigate Hebé, of 1063 tons, commanded by the Chevalier de Vigny, with a crew of 360 men. After a running fight, the Rainbow closed with her opponent at 8h. 30m., and having discharged one broadside, the Hebé hauled down her colours, with the loss of 5 men killed. The Rainbow did not sustain any loss. The Hebé was purchased into the British navy, and, being a beautiful ship, served as a model to English shipwrights for many years.

September 5.

1781. Action off Lynn Haven Bay.—The French fleet of 24 ships of the line, under Admiral Comte de Grasse, was lying at anchor in Lynn Haven bay, when the British fleet of 19 sail of the line, under Rear-Adm. Sir Thomas Graves, appeared off that anchorage. The French fleet, on the approach of the British, got under way, and stood off shore on the larboard tack. At 1h. P.M., the two fleets were nearly abreast of each other, on opposite tacks. At about 1h. 50m., the signal was made to Rear-Adm. Drake, commanding the rear division (which was now the leading one of the fleet), to bear up and close with the enemy. At 4h. 45m. P.M., the advanced ships of the British having arrived within less than half gun-shot of the enemy's van, commenced the action. The British van and centre soon became generally engaged, but the rear took no part in the action. After the battle had lasted about two hours, without any decisive result, the British fleet hauled to the wind, without any attempt on the part of the French to renew the contest. At this period Cape Henry bore north-west, three leagues distant. The loss of the British amounted to 79 killed, 230 wounded; that of the enemy, 250 in killed and wounded. The French fleet continued in sight of the British during the succeeding four days, with the power of bringing on an action; but, although much superior in force, they did not evince any disposition to renew the contest.

Comparative Force of the Two Fleets.

	British.	French.
Ships -	19 -	24
Guns -	1,408 -	1,822
Men -	11,311 -	18,100

1800. The fortress of Valetta and its dependencies capitulated; and the island of Malta was taken possession of by the forces under Major-Gen. Pigot and Captain George Martin. In the port were the 64-gun ships Athénien and Dégo, and frigate Carthagenaise. The Athénien was added to the British navy.

1810. The boats of 38-gun frigate Surveillante, under the orders of Lieut. the Hon. Jas. Arbuthnot, captured a French brig lying under the batteries of St. Gildas and St. Jacques, in the Morbihan; and although the boats were also exposed to the fire of a body of troops and field-pieces, the brig was brought off without any casualty.

September 6.

1808. Recruit and Diligente.—The 18-gun brig Recruit, Capt. Charles Napier, in lat. 17° 50′ N., long. 58° 10′ W., discovered to windward the French corvette Diligente, and

at 8h. 40m. A.M. exchanged broadsides within pistol-shot, by which fire Capt. Napier was wounded, but not compelled to quit the deck. At 8h. 40m., the Recruit succeeded in bringing her opponent to close action, which continued until 11h. 30m., when the brig's mainmast was shot away within a few feet of the deck. In this situation she was raked by the Diligente, who then, passing ahead, exchanged broadsides, and then bore away before the wind, followed by the British brig as well as her disabled condition would admit. The Recruit had her commander and Lieut. M. de Willetts wounded.

1810. Two boats of the 38-gun frigate Surveillante, in charge of Master's Mate John Illingworth, were sent to destroy a watch-tower and a battery, mounting one long 24-pounder, lately erected at the entrance of the river Crache. This service was gallantly executed in broad daylight. Having first decoyed the guard from the battery, the British attacked and drove the enemy from the beach, spiked the gun, and levelled the building with the ground.

1811. Early in the morning the 18-gun brig Pilot, Capt. Toup Nicolas, observing a ketch secured to the walls of the fort of Castellan, stood in and anchored close to the town. The boats under Lieut. Alexander Campbell were then despatched, and that officer having gallantly landed under the castle walls, after some opposition, set the ketch on fire, without sustaining any loss.

September 7.

1798. The Phaeton and Anson frigates, Capts. Rob. Stopford and P. C. Durham, cruising off the French coast, captured the French 32-gun frigate Flore.

1801. VICTOR AND FLÊCHE.—On the 2nd, the 18-gun ship-sloop Victor, Capt. George R. Collier, cruising off the Seychelle islands, discovered the French 8-pounder 18-gun brig Flêche, Lieut. Bonnavie. The Victor brought the chase to close action at 5h. 30m. P. M., but the Flêche, after a few broadsides, made sail away. At 3h. 30m. P. M. on the 5th, the Victor descried her late opponent, standing in for the anchorage at Mahé; and at daylight on the 6th the Flêche was seen lying at the mouth of the inner harbour, with springs on her cables. An incessant cannonade was maintained by both vessels, until 2h. 20m., A. M. on the 7th, when the Flêche was discovered to be sinking, and the boats of the Victor had scarcely taken possession of their prize before she fell over on her larboard side and sank. Out of a crew of 145, the Flêche sustained a severe loss; but the Victor had only Mr. Middleton and one seaman wounded, and that loss was in the previous contest.

1807. EXPEDITION TO COPENHAGEN.—A demand having been made by Great Britain for the surrender of the Danish fleet, in consequence of the treaty of Tilsit, Adm. Gambier sailed from Yarmouth roads on the 26th July, with 17 sail of the line, 21 frigates, and smaller vessels; and in the early part of August the British force before Copenhagen amounted to twenty-five ships of the line, forty frigates, sloops, &c., having on board transports 27,000 troops, under Gen. Lord Cathcart. On the 2nd Sept., the batteries opened upon the town and forts, and the bombardment continued with little intermission

until the evening of the 5th, when the Danes proposed to capitulate; and on the morning of the 7th the terms were ratified by the respective parties stipulating that the British were to be put in possession of the citadel, the ships of war, and their stores; but within six weeks the citadel was to be restored, and the island of Zealand evacuated by the British. The loss sustained by the British during the operations amounted to 156 killed, 175 wounded, and 25 missing. Eighteen ships of the line, and two 38-gun frigates, six 36-gun frigates, two 20-gun ships, twelve smaller vessels, and twenty gun-boats were brought away; and three ships on the stocks were taken to pieces and brought off.

1809. In the night, the boats of the 28-gun frigate Mercury, under the orders of Lieut. Watkin Owen Pell, pulled into the harbour of Barletta, near Manfredonia, where they boarded and carried the French schooner Puglièse, mounting five 6-, and two 18-pounders, with 31 men on board, without a man being hurt on the part of the British.

September 8.

1811. On 8th September, the 36-gun frigate Hotspur, Captain the Hon. Joceline Percy, arrived off Calvados, and stood in to the attack of seven brigs, chased into that port by the Barbadoes and Goshawk on the preceding day. At 6h. P.M., the Hotspur having sunk one of the brigs and driven two on shore, took the ground, when within less than half gunshot of the shore. The Hotspur, during this time, was exposed to a heavy fire from the brigs, a battery, and some field-pieces, by which she sustained considerable damage in her hull, masts, and rigging, and a loss of two midshipmen (William Smith and Alexander Hay) and three men killed, and twenty-two wounded.

September 9.

1797. The French privateer Découverte was captured in the Channel by the Unité, 36, Capt. Rowley.

1840. Admiral Stopford arrived off Beyrout, accompanied by part of the fleet, which, with those already assembled there under Commodore Sir Charles Napier, amounted to thirteen ships of the line, several frigates and sloops. Five Turkish ships of war and three Austrian also arrived on the same day. During the night, the marines of the fleet, together with 5000 Turkish troops, were embarked on board the steam-ships Gorgon, Cyclops, and Phœnix, which were to make a feint of landing on the cape, under cover of the guns of the Dido and Wasp. The next morning the whole fleet got under way, and stood close in. The Benbow, 74, having anchored, threw shells with great precision, and several ships joined in the cannonade. Having by these means drawn the enemy to a particular part of the cape, the commodore, by signal from the admiral, crossed the bay to a spot ten miles distant from the expected point of disembarkation, where a landing was effected, in D'Jouni bay, without opposition.

September 10.

1759. POCOCK AND D'ACHÉ.—The squadron in the East Indies, under Vice-Adm. Pocock, discovered the French squadron under the Comte d'Aché off Cey-

lon on 4th September, and, after an anxious chase of six days, a change of wind enabled the British to bring on an action. The British squadron consisted of Yarmouth, 66, Vice-Adm. Pocock, Grafton, 68, Rear-Adm. Charles Stevens, Elizabeth, 64, Tiger, 60, Sunderland, 60, Weymouth, 60, Cumberland, 58, Newcastle, 50, Salisbury, 50, Queenborough, 24: line-of-battle force, 536 guns. French squadron, of Zodiaque (flag), 74, Minotaur, 74, Comte de Provence, 74, Centaur, 70, Illustre, 64, Actif, 64, Vengeur, 64, Fortune, 64, Duc d'Orléans, 60, St. Louis, 60, Duc de Bourgogne, 60, and two frigates: line-of-battle force, 740 guns. At 6h. A. M. on the 10th, the French squadron was in line ahead on the starboard tack, with the wind north-west, distant eight miles, when the British bore up in line abreast direct for the enemy. At 10h., the French wore, and came to the wind on the larboard tack. The British, having arrived within point-blank range, also hauled to the wind on the larboard tack, thus losing the opportunity of bringing on a decided action, and giving the enemy the advantage resulting from their heavier weight of metal. The Grafton, bearing the flag of Rear-Adm. Stevens, gallantly commenced the action with the Zodiaque, but, after a short time, relinquished that opponent to Adm. Pocock, and, passing ahead, attacked the Vengeur, until that ship bore up out of the line. The Grafton then pushed on to the support of the Tiger and Newcastle, which were opposed to the St. Louis and Duc d'Orléans; and, driving the St. Louis out of the line, the rear-admiral became engaged with the Orléans and Minotaur. Adm. Pocock continued to engage the Zodiaque, while the Illustre was opposed to the Salisbury, until the latter becoming disabled, her opponent was attacked by the Sunderland and Weymouth. After a contest of six hours, the French bore up and quitted the scene of action, leaving the British too much disabled to follow. The Yarmouth had 39 killed and wounded, Grafton 83, Elizabeth 77, Tiger 168, Sunderland two, Cumberland 52, Newcastle 115, and the Salisbury 36: total 569. The French loss was estimated at 1500 killed and wounded.

September 11.

1809. DIANA AND ZEPHYR.—The 10-gun brig Diana, long 6-pounders, and 45 men, Lieut. William Kempthorne, standing into the bay of Amarang, on the north end of the Dutch island of Celebes, discovered the Dutch brig of war Zephyr, of 14 long 6-pounders and 45 men, lying at anchor under a fort. Lieut. Kempthorne resolved to attempt her capture with the boats at night; but, in the meantime, the Zephyr had shifted her position to take shelter under a strong fort in the bay of Monado. Lieut. Kempthorne, therefore, proceeded in that direction, and on the 11th, at daylight, the enemy being discovered, the chase continued until 4h. 30m. P. M. When within four miles of the shore, the Diana succeeded in getting within half gun-shot of her opponent's lee beam. After engaging about 40 minutes, the Zephyr, who had her gaff and main-topgallant-mast shot away, encouraged by the appearance of five gun-boats sweeping off to her assistance, ran down within pistol-shot of the weather beam

of her opponent; but shortly afterwards fell on board the Diana, and hauled down her colours. The Diana, taking the Zephyr in tow, stood towards the gun-boats, which were sweeping down in line upon her weather beam; but, after receiving a few shot from the brig, they put about, and left the Diana in quiet possession of her prize. Notwithstanding this action had lasted altogether one hour and ten minutes, the Diana sustained no loss; but the Zephyr was much cut up, and had her first lieutenant and four men killed, and eight wounded.—**Medal.**

September 12.

1799. CAPTURE OF DRAAK AND GIER.—The Arrow, mounting 24 guns, 32-pounder carronades, Captain N. Portlock, and the bark Wolverine, mounting 13 guns, carronades, on traversing carriages, Capt. W. Bolton, were detached on the 9th from the squadron of Vice-Adm. Mitchell, in quest of a ship and a brig lying at anchor under the island of Vlie, at the entrance of the Texel. On the morning of the 12th, the enemy was discovered, and, as the British ships approached, hoisted the Batavian republican colours. The Wolverine anchored within 70 yards, on the weather quarter of the Gier brig, of 14 long 12-pounders and 80 men, and, having fired one gun, the brig fired three guns to leeward, and hauled down her colours. The Arrow pushed on towards the ship, which was the Draak, of two long 32- and 16 long 18-pounders, with six 50-pound brass howitzers, lying with her broadside directly opposed to the Arrow, who was for 20 minutes exposed to her fire before she could bring her broadside to bear in return. Having at length got within 80 yards of her opponent, the Arrow opened her fire, and, after a contest of 15 minutes, the Wolverine being nearly up to co-operate with her consort, the Draak struck her colours. The Arrow, out of 120 men, had one man killed; her commander, one master's mate (William Wilson), and seven men wounded. The Draak was set on fire and destroyed; but the Gier, being a fine brig of 324 tons, was taken to England.—**Medal.**

September 13.

1747. The 44-gun ship Dover, Captain The Hon. Washington Shirley, fell in with the French 32-gun frigate Renommée, which had been severely engaged by the 26-gun frigate Amazon on the previous day. After a short defence, the Renommée hauled down her colours. The Renommée was purchased into the navy.

1782. BOMBARDMENT OF GIBRALTAR.—On the 12th of September, about one o'clock in the morning, the enemy's gun, and mortar boats, came over from Algesiras, fired upwards of two hundred rounds of shot and shell, and then retired. On the same morning, the combined fleets of France and Spain, under Adm. De Pointis, stood into the bay, and by noon anchored opposite Carteja. They amounted to 46 sail of the line, six being three-deckers, and were accompanied by a number of frigates. On the 13th, at 8h. A.M., the ten Spanish battering ships under Rear-Adm. Moreno stood towards the Rock, and about 10h. anchored in their respective stations, with undaunted resolution, about nine

hundred yards from the works. The Spanish admiral opposite the King's bastion : three ships extended to the southward of the flag as far as the Church battery, five to the northward, about the height of the Old Mole, and one a very little to the westward of the admiral. Those formidable machines mounted altogether 142 guns and 5260 men. A heavy cannonade was immediately opened, supported by the cannon and mortars in the enemy's lines and from the approaches on the isthmus. At the same moment the batteries of the garrison opened with hot and cold shot and shells; and so admirably were the operations conducted, that while the chief direction of the fire seemed to be poured upon the battering-ships, the cannonade towards the enemy's lines was so well maintained that the whole peninsula appeared overwhelmed by the torrents of fire which were incessantly showered upon it. The battering-machines continued throughout the day a cannonade so tremendous as to admit of little, if any, appearance of superiority on the part of the fortress; and their construction was so formidable, that for several hours the unceasing flights of shells and hot shot with which they were assailed did not make any visible impression upon them. Towards noon their firing seemed to slacken; and about 2h. P.M. the admiral's ship appeared to be on fire. Their cannonade nevertheless continued, although with less vigour. About midnight the flames burst out from the admiral's ship; and in a short time her second was also on fire; and before morning some more successively took fire. Boats and launches from the combined fleet came to their assistance; and although exposed to the continued fire of the fortress, the Spaniards displayed great intrepidity in rescuing the crews of the burning vessels. In the midst of this scene of horror, Brigadier Curtis, with twelve gun-boats, about 3h. A.M. attacked the flank of the enemy, who, disconcerted by this unexpected onset, fled with precipitation. The day and night of the 13th exhibited the grandest scene of military prowess that was, perhaps, ever displayed; and daylight on the 14th disclosed one of awful and impressive grandeur. Numbers of the enemy were seen in the midst of the flames crying for assistance; and the melancholy condition to which those on the battering-ships were reduced produced a cessation of the firing both from the garrison as well as from the gun-boats. Nine of the battering-ships exploded; and the tenth was destroyed by the British. The loss on the part of the garrison amounted to 65 killed and 388 wounded. Gen. Elliott, for his distinguished services, was created a peer of Great Britain by the title of Baron Heathfield.

1801. CAPTURE OF ESPERANZA.—In the afternoon, the 18-gun brig Lark, acting commander Lieut. James Johnstone, being close off the island of Cuba, fell in with and chased the Spanish privateer-schooner Esperanza, of one long eight- and two four-pounders and 45 men, which ran for shelter within the Portillo reefs. The yawl and cutter of the Lark, with 16 men in each, were immediately despatched, under the orders of Lieut. James Pasley, to attempt her capture. At about 10h. 30m. P.M., the two boats found the schooner at anchor awaiting the attack, and, on their near approach, opened a

fire that severely wounded several of the men. Nevertheless the British dashed on, boarded, and after a sharp contest carried, the privateer. In this gallant and well-conducted enterprise, the British sustained a loss of one man killed, Mr. M'Cloud (midshipman) and 12 seamen wounded. The loss on board the Esperanza was the captain and 20 men killed, and six men wounded.

September 14.

1779. PEARL AND STA. MONICA.—The 32-gun frigate Pearl, Capt. George Montagu, cruising off the Azores, early in the morning chased a large ship bearing north-west, and at 9h. 30m. A.M. brought to action the Spanish 28-gun ship Santa Monica. After a gallant defence of two hours, in which she had thirty-eight men killed and forty-five wounded, the Spanish frigate surrendered. The Pearl suffered a loss of twelve men killed and nineteen wounded.

1801. ATTACK OF PORT FERRAJO.—Rear-Adm. Sir John B. Warren arrived off Port Ferrajo on the 12th, when it was determined to land a detachment of seamen and marines, to assist in an attack upon some French batteries, those especially which shut up the port. Arrangements were immediately made for an active co-operation of the squadron, consisting of the Renown, 74, Gibraltar, 80, Alexander, 74, Généreux, 74, Stately, 64, Pearl and Pomone frigates, and Vincejo brig. On the 13th, at daybreak, the Dragon and Généreux, for the purpose of creating a diversion, opened a fire upon a round tower at Marciana; and on the 14th, a little before the day broke, 449 marines and 240 seamen, commanded by Captain George Long of the Vincejo, together with a party of Tuscans, pioneers, &c., amounting in the whole to about 1000 men, landed in two divisions under Captain Chambers White, of the Renown. The attack was creditably made, several of the batteries destroyed, and 55 prisoners, including three captains and five subalterns, brought off; but the enemy arriving in very superior force, the allied detachments were compelled to retire with a loss of 32 killed, 61 wounded, and 105 missing. Of this number, Capt. Long, while gallantly leading his men to storm a narrow bridge, two seamen, and 12 marines were killed; 17 seamen and 20 marines wounded; one officer, 12 seamen, and 64 marines missing. Total loss to the navy, 15 killed, 33 wounded, and 77 missing.

1803. BOMBARDMENT OF DIEPPE.—Captain Owen, in the Immortalité frigate, with bomb-vessels Perseus and Explosion, cannonaded the batteries protecting the town of Dieppe, from 8h. until 11h. 30m. A.M.

1806. DESTRUCTION OF IMPÉTUEUX.—The French 74-gun ship Impétueux, under jurymasts, endeavouring to enter the Chesapeake river, coast of North America, was discovered by the 74-gun ships Belleisle, Capt. Wm. Hargood, and Bellona, J. E. Douglas, and Melampus frigate. Finding escape impracticable, the Impétueux ran on shore near Cape Henry, where she was destroyed by the Melampus, after removing her crew.

September 15.

1782. CAPTURE OF AIGLE.—The French 40-gun frigates Aigle and Gloire, which had been

repulsed on the 5th of September in their attack on the 74-gun ship Hector, one of the prizes captured on the 12th of April, were chased into the Delaware on the 15th by a small squadron under the Hon. Keith Elphinstone, in the Warwick, of 50 guns. The Gloire succeeded in getting so far up the river that she could not be effectually attacked; but the Aigle, which was armed with 24-pounders on her main-deck, having grounded, the Vestal, 28, and Bonetta, 16, with the Sophie of 22 guns (a prize manned by the Warwick and Lion), were despatched to attempt the capture of the French frigate. Those ships took up positions on either quarter of the Aigle so judiciously that she could not bring a gun to bear on her antagonists, and, after receiving a few broadsides, surrendered; but the Aigle's mast had been previously cut away, and the ship scuttled. She was, however, got off, and added to the British navy under the same name.

1795. The Cape of Good Hope surrendered to a squadron under Vice-Admiral Sir George Keith Elphinstone, consisting of the Monarch, Victorious, and Arrogant, of 74, America and Stately, of 64 guns, and two sloops, and a large body of troops under Gen. Alured Clarke.

1803. Granville bombarded. — An attack was made upon the town of Granville by a small squadron under Rear-Adm. Sir James Saumarez. The bombardment lasted from 5h. until 10h. 30m. A.M., when the falling of the tide compelled the squadron to haul off.

1804. Centurion with Marengo and Squadron.—The 50-gun ship Centurion, Lieut. J. R. Philips (Capt. Lind on shore on duty), lying in the Vizagapatam roads, with two Indiamen in company, was attacked by the French 74-gun ship Marengo, Rear-Admiral Linois, with the 40-gun frigates Atalante and Sémillante. On their arriving within gun-shot, the Centurion cut her cable, and, having stood towards the enemy, gallantly sustained this unequal contest until 10h. 45m., when the Marengo hauled to the wind, followed by the frigates. The Centurion shortly afterwards anchored in six fathoms, to the NE. of the town, when Captain Lind joined the ship. At 11h. 30m., the French ships made another unsuccessful attack upon the Centurion; but they carried off the Princess Charlotte Indiaman. The Centurion was much cut up, and had one man killed and nine wounded. Capt. Lind obtained the honour of knighthood, and a sword of 100 guineas' value from the Patriotic Fund; but the lieutenant who so gallantly commenced the action, and repelled the attack, had to wait a year for his promotion, although presented with a sword of fifty guineas' value by the Patriotic Fund. — Medal.

September 16.

1710 Successful Attack of Ribadeo. — On 15th September, Captain Robert Johnson, in the Weymouth, 60, having the Winchester frigate and Dursley galley under his orders, learning that two Spanish ships of war and a merchant vessel were lying in the harbour of Ribadeo, about sixteen leagues from Cape Ortegal, proceeded thither, where they arrived on the 16th. Having sent the boats ahead to sound, the Weymouth and Winchester

anchored between the Spanish ships and a battery of eight guns, within musket-shot. In a short time the enemy's fire was silenced and a party of men landed to take possession of the battery. The Spanish men-of-war blew up before they could be boarded; but the merchant ship was brought off. Capt. Johnson received the honour of knighthood.

1812. In the evening, the 74-gun ship Eagle, Capt. Charles Rowley, having anchored off Cape Maistro, near Ancona, Lieutenant Augustus Cannon was despatched, with three boats, to intercept the enemy's coasting trade. On the morning of the 17th, a convoy of 23 sail, protected by two gun-boats, was discovered standing towards Goro. As the boats advanced, the convoy, each vessel of which was armed with a long 6-pounder, drew up in line of battle, with the two gun-boats in front, supported by a four-gun battery, and the beach lined with armed people. Notwithstanding that the boats, owing to the shallowness of the channel, frequently grounded in their advance, the largest gun-boat was gallantly carried; then, turning her guns upon the second gun-boat, also captured her, and all the convoy but two. Lieut. Colson Festing, who had succeeded to the command, in consequence of Lieut. Cannon being mortally wounded, burnt six, and brought out the remaining seventeen vessels, including the two gun-boats. Besides Lieut. Cannon mortally wounded, two seamen were killed and three wounded.

1813. Swallow at Port D'Anzo.—Early in the morning, the 18-gun brig Swallow, Capt. Edward R. Sibly, being off port D'Anzo, discovered a brig and a xebec, between herself and that harbour. The boats were immediately despatched from the Swallow in pursuit of them, under the orders of Lieut. Samuel E. Cook. After a row of two hours, the boats overtook the French brig Guerrière, of four guns and 60 stand of fire-arms, when she had arrived close under D'Anzo; and, notwithstanding that numerous boats and two gun-vessels gave their assistance, and kept the brig in tow until the British were alongside, Lieutenant Cook and his party gained entire possession of her. But, in effecting this, he had two men killed and four wounded, in his own boat.

September 17.

1797. Pelican and Trompeur.—The 18-gun brig Pelican, Lieut. Thomas White acting commander, at 7h. 30m. A.M. was off Cape Nicolas' mole, St. Domingo, when a brig was observed standing towards her on the larboard tack, with the wind at east. The Pelican made sail in chase, and about 9h. A. M. opened her fire while crossing the enemy on opposite tacks. She then wore round under the stern of her opponent, and kept up a well-directed fire until 9h. 45m. A.M., when the stranger, which was the French privateer Trompeur, of 12 long six-pounders and 78 men, hauled on board her larboard tacks and made all sail away. As soon as the Pelican had repaired her running rigging, which had been very much cut up, she crowded all the canvass she could set in pursuit of her antagonist. At 45m. past noon she was again alongside the Trompeur, and a spirited action was continued on both sides until 1h. 10m. P. M., when the Trompeur blew up abaft;

and in about five minutes, went down by the head. The Pelican immediately hoisted out the boats, and fortunately, by their exertions, 60 of the drowning crew, including the captain, were saved. The Pelican had one man killed and five wounded.

September 18.

1810. Capture of Venus. — The 38-gun frigate Boadicea, Commodore Rowley, with the Otter stoop and Staunch gun-brig, lying in St. Paul's bay, Isle of Bourbon, discovered, abreast of St. Denis, the French 40-gun frigate Venus, and Victor corvette, with the late British 32-gun frigate Ceylon, which they had just captured. The Boadicea and consorts immediately weighed, and went in pursuit. At 8h. A.M., the Victor took the Ceylon in tow; but, at 3h. 30m., finding the British gaining rapidly upon them, the latter removed her men from the prize, and, hauling up, made sail towards the Isle of France. The Venus then stood towards the Boadicea, who, having ran her opponent alongside, at 4h. 4m. P. M. compelled her to surrender, after a defence of ten minutes, in which she had nine men killed and fifteen wounded; the Boadicea having only two men wounded. Taking the Venus in tow, the Boadicea returned to the Isle of Bourbon, where the Otter also conducted the Ceylon. The Venus, a fine ship of 1100 tons, was taken into the British service, and, to perpetuate the ship so heroically defended by Capt. W. Willoughby at Grand-Port, was called Néréide. — Medal.

1811. Reduction of Java. — The island of Java and its dependencies capitulated on the 18th September, after a series of gallant exploits and numerous skirmishes, in which the seamen and marines bore ample share. The fleet, under Rear-Adm. Robt. Stopford, consisting of 74-gun ships Scipion, Illustrious, and Minden, Lion, 64, Akbar, 44, thirteen frigates, and seven sloops, together with eight cruisers of the Hon. East India Company's service, in all 100 sail. The troops, 8000 strong, were under the command of Major-Gen. Wetheral and Col. Robert R. Gillespie. The loss sustained by the navy amounted to eleven seamen and four marines killed; Capt. Edward Stopford, Lieut. F. Noble, Lieutenants of Marines H. Elliott and J. Haswell; Masters Mates J. D. Worthy and Robert G. Durlop, 29 seamen, and 20 marines wounded, and 3 missing. The loss of the army, 141 killed, 733 wounded: making a total loss of 156 killed, 788 wounded, and sixteen missing. — Medal.

September 19.

1777. Alert and Lexington. — The British 10-gun cutter Alert, Lieut. John Bazeley, having been despatched off the French coast, in order to intercept an American vessel of war, got sight of a brig off Ushant. At 7h. 30m. she brought the stranger to action, which was continued with much spirit until 10h. A.M., when the brig wore and endeavoured to escape; but the cutter, having repaired her damages, was again alongside of her antagonist at 1h. P.M. The engagement was then renewed, and continued until 2h. P.M., when the brig surrendered. She proved to be the Lexington, mounting 16 guns, twelve swivels, with a crew of 84 men; of which number, seven

were killed and eleven wounded. The Alert, out of a crew of 60 men, had two killed and three wounded. The gallant conduct of Lieut. Bazeley obtained his promotion to the rank of commander.

September 20.

1799. DEFEAT OF THE PRENEUSE.—On the 20th September, the armed store-ship Camel, mounting 24 guns, Capt. John Lee, and 16-gun sloop Rattlesnake, Lieut. Samuel Gooch, were lying in Algoa bay, with lower yards and topmasts down. Capt. Lee, having a detachment of seamen with him, was serving with the army under Gen. Dundas, and the lieutenant of the Rattlesnake was detained on shore by the violence of the surf. While in this unprepared state, the French 36-gun frigate Preneuse, Capt. L'Hermite, stood into the bay and anchored about 800 yards from the Rattlesnake. Lieut. William Fothergill conducted the defence of the British ships in such an able manner, that, after an action of three hours' duration, the Preneuse cut her cable and made sail out of the bay. The Camel was much cut up, and, out of a crew of 101 men, had six wounded. The Rattlesnake, out of ninety-two men, had two killed and seven wounded.

1803. GALLANT DEFENCE OF THE PRINCESS AUGUSTA.—At 5h. P. M., the hired armed cutter Princess Augusta, of eight 4-pounders and 26 men, Lieut. Isaac W. Scott, being off the Texel, was attacked by two Dutch schooners. At 6h. 30m., the largest, which was the Union, mounting 12 guns, with a crew of 70 men, closed with the cutter to windward, and by her first broadside killed the gunner and boatswain of the cutter, and mortally wounded Lieut. Scott. Meanwhile, the other schooner, the Wraak, of eight guns and 50 men, ranged up on the cutter's lee, and both the enemy's vessels made ineffectual attempts to board. After an hours' engagement, the enemy hauled off, and discontinued the action. In his dying moments, Lieut. Scott recommended the master to fight the cutter bravely, and desired him to tell the admiral (Lord Keith) that he had done his duty. Mr. Joseph Thomas, the master, fully acted up to his commander's injunctions; for it was by the heroic determination of himself and the few hands about him that the Princess Augusta was brought off triumphantly. Her loss amounted to three killed and two wounded.

September 21.

1757. SOUTHAMPTON AND EMÉRAUDE. — The 32-gun frigate Southampton, Capt. James Gilchrist, cruising off Brest, at 1h. P. M. brought to action the French 28-gun frigate Eméraude. In consequence of the calm that ensued, the ships drifted foul of each other, and the French made an ineffectual attempt to carry the Southampton by boarding; but after a severe struggle of a quarter of an hour, the Eméraude surrendered, having lost her first and second captains, and 60 men, in killed and wounded. The Southampton had her second lieutenant and 19 men killed, all her officers (except the captain) and 28 men wounded. The Eméraude was added to the Royal Navy under the English name, Emerald, and continued for many years a cruising ship.

1809. Reduction of the Isle of Bourbon. — It having been determined by Commodore Josias Rowley to make an attack on the harbour of St. Paul, Isle of Bourbon, on the 16th September, a squadron, consisting of the Raisonable, 64, frigates Sirius, Boadicea, and Néréide, Capts. S. Pym, J. Hatley, and Robert Corbett, Otter sloop, Capt. N. J. Willoughby, and armed schooner Wasp, Lieut. Watkins, having on board a detachment of 368 troops, assembled off port Louis, Isle of France, for that purpose. On the morning of the 19th, a party of seamen and marines, forming, with the troops, 604 men, were put on board the Néréide, and the squadron stood towards Bourbon. On the morning of the 21st, the detachment landed without opposition, and being in possession of the batteries of Lamboussière and La Centière, the seamen under Captain Willoughby immediately turned the guns on the shipping, the fire from which had considerably annoyed the troops. After defeating the enemy in a sharp skirmish, the invaders took the battery of Le Neuf; but the French receiving a reinforcement from the interior and from the Caroline frigate, the British spiked the guns of the two first-captured batteries, and manned the guns at that of Le Neuf, which they opened upon the French frigate and her consorts. The fourth and fifth batteries were also taken, and by 8h. 30m. the town batteries (mounting together 117 heavy guns), magazines, eight field-pieces, and all the public stores, together with many prisoners, were in possession of the troops under Lieut.-Col. Keating. In the meanwhile, the British squadron stood into the bay, and opened a fire upon the 40-gun frigate Caroline and two captured Indiamen (the Streatham and Europe), as well as on the batteries. The French ships cut their cables and drifted on shore; but they were soon got off without having sustained material injury. By the evening, the demolition of the several batteries and of the magazines was completed, and the whole force re-embarked. On the 22nd, in the evening, a French force appearing on the hills, Captain Willoughby landed with a party of seamen, destroyed the storehouses and public property, and then returned to the squadron, without any casualty. In this enterprise, the loss sustained by the British amounted to two seamen and five marines killed, and 19 wounded. Of the troops, eight were killed and 40 wounded. Total, 15 killed, 58 wounded, and three missing. The Caroline was commissioned by Capt. Corbett under the name of Bourbonnaise, and the gallant conduct of Capt. Willoughby was rewarded by his appointment to the vacancy in the Néréide.

1811. Capture of Ville de Lyon. — A French flotilla, under the command of Rear-Admiral Baste, consisting of seven prames, each mounting 12 guns, with a crew of 120 men, and ten brigs, each mounting four long 24-pounders, at 7h. A.M. stood out from under the batteries near Boulogne, with the intention of attacking the British squadron, consisting of the 38-gun frigate Naiad, Capt. Philip Carteret, 10-gun brigs Rinaldo and Redpole, 18-gun brig Castilian, and 8-gun cutter Viper. At 9h. 30m. A.M., the leading prame, bearing the admiral's flag, having tacked inshore, the British by signal bore up together in chase. The Naiad having got within pistol-shot of

the enemy, opened her fire on both sides, but finding it impossible, owing to the shallowness of the water, to close with the French admiral, she wore round, ran on board the Ville de Lyon, and carried her, after a gallant resistance, in which the French lost above 30 in killed and wounded. The Naiad had two men killed and twelve wounded. The Castilian, her first-lieutenant (Charles Cobb, killed), and one seaman wounded. The Redpole, her pilot wounded.

September 22.

1795. Sans Culottes, French 18-gun brig-privateer, destroyed by Aimable, 32, Capt. Davis.

September 23.

1796. PELICAN AND MÉDÉE.—At daybreak, the 18-gun brig Pelican, Capt. John Clarke Searle, being off the island of Désirade, found herself close under the lee of the French 40-gun frigate Médée. The Pelican made sail to the north-west, and was followed by the frigate, rapidly approaching. Some of the crew appeared to hesitate about engaging a ship of such superior force ; but when Capt. Searle recalled to their recollection the frequent occasions in which they had distinguished themselves, and expressed his reliance that they would not now sully their good reputation, nor place less confidence in him than hitherto, the noble fellows gave three cheers, and expressed their determination to do their duty while the brig would swim. At 7h. A.M., the Pelican shortened sail, and gallantly awaited the approach of her formidable adversary, who opened her fire on arriving within gun-shot,—the brig reserving hers until her carronades would reach with effect. A close action was then maintained on both sides until 8h. A.M., when the Médée, in much apparent confusion, hauled on board her main-tack, and made off to the northward under all sail, leaving the Pelican so much disabled in sails and rigging as to be incapable of immediate pursuit ; but with all this damage the brig had only one man wounded. The Médée, out of a crew of 300 men, had 33 killed and wounded. The Pelican had only 97 men and boys on board in the action.

September 24.

1758. Caumartin, 16 guns, captured by Southampton 32, Capt. Gilchrist.

1797. Indien, 16 guns, captured off the Roches-bonnes, by Phaeton, 32, Capt. Stopford.

1801. CHANCE AND LIMANO. — The letter-of-marque Chance, Capt. William White, mounting 16 guns, with a crew of fifty men, standing in towards the roads of Puna in Guayaquil bay, fell in with a large Spanish brig, bearing a broad pendant, and after some distant firing, brought her to close action at 5h. P.M. The engagement had continued upwards of two hours and a half, when, after endeavouring to make off, the brig was compelled to haul down her colours. She proved to be the Spanish man-of-war brig Limano, mounting 18 long six-pounders, commanded by Commodore Du Philip de Martinez, the senior officer on that coast, with a crew of 140 men, sent from Guayaquil for the express purpose of capturing the Chance. She had fourteen men killed and seven wounded; among the latter,

Capt. Martinez, mortally. The Chance had two men killed and one wounded.

September 25.

1778. The United States 32-gun frigate Raleigh, Captain J. Barry, after being engaged an hour and a half with the Experiment, 44, Capt. Sir James Wallace, and Unicorn, 32, was driven on shore near Boston ; but was got off without damage, and added to the British navy.

1805. CALCUTTA AND FRENCH SQUADRON.—At noon, the 50-gun ship Calcutta, Captain Daniel Woodriff, having under convoy the Indus East India ship, three whalers, and two other ships from St. Helena, homeward bound, in lat. 46° 30′ north, long. 9° west, discovered the Rochefort squadron, under Rear-Adm. Allemand, consisting of the Majestueux, 120, Magnanime, Jemappes, Suffrein, and Lion, 74s, Armide, Gloire, and Thétis frigates, and two brigs. At daylight on the 26th, Capt. Woodriff directing the Indus to make all sail ahead with the convoy, the Calcutta stood towards the Armide, then in chase of the merchant ships. At 3h. P. M., the frigate commenced firing her stern-chasers, and after an hour's action, hauled off to repair damages. At 5h. P. M., the Magnanime opened her fire upon the British ship, still running under all sail to the southward. As the Magnanime was far ahead of her consorts, the Calcutta was brought close to her opponent, and a spirited action was maintained for more than 40 minutes. Being then completely unrigged and unmanageable, and the remainder of the French squadron rapidly approaching, the gallantly defended ship hauled down her colours. Out of 343 men and boys, the Calcutta had six men killed, and six wounded. The delay, and the direction in which Capt. Woodriff had purposely drawn the squadron, enabled the ships under his charge to get clear.

1806. CAPTURE OF FOUR FRENCH FRIGATES.—Commodore Sir Samuel Hood, in the Centaur, 74, with the Windsor Castle, 98, Achille, Monarch, Revenge, and Mars, 74s, and the Atalante brig, cruising off Rochefort, at 1h. A. M. discovered to the leeward, and gave chase to, the French 40-gun frigates Armide, Gloire, Infatigable, Minèrve, and 36-gun frigate Thémis, with Lynx and Sylphe corvettes, who bore up under all sail, steering south-west. At 5h. A. M., the Monarch commenced firing at the Armide. At 6h., the Infatigable hauled up to the north-east, pursued by the Mars, while the Thémis with the two brigs bore away to the southward, and effected their escape. The Gloire, Armide, and Minèrve, kept in close order for mutual support ; and at about 10h. A. M. the Monarch opened her starboard, main and quarter-deck guns upon the two rearmost, the swell being so heavy as to prevent her opening her lower-deck ports ; consequently she became much cut up. At 11h. A. M., the Centaur arrived up, and discharged her larboard broadside at the Gloire and Armide, while the Monarch continued engaging the Minèrve. After defending themselves with much credit, the Armide struck to the Centaur at 11h. 45m.; and shortly after noon the Minèrve surrendered to the Monarch. By this time the Mars had overtaken and captured the Infatigable. The Gloire, as a last resource, hauled up to the westward, pursued by the Centaur. At 2h. 30m.

P. M., the Mars, having joined in the case, opened her fire, and at 3h. P. M. compelled the Gloire to haul down her colours. The Centaur had 3 killed, the commodore and 3 wounded. The Monarch, 4 killed, 25 wounded. The four frigates were added to the British navy. The Minèrve under the name of Alceste, the Infatigable that of Immortalité, and the Gloire and Armide retained their French names.

September 26.

1814. DESTRUCTION OF THE GENERAL ARMSTRONG. — The Plantagenet, 74, Capt. Robert Lloyd, 38-gun frigate Rota, Capt. Philip Somerville, and 18-gun brig Carnation, Capt. George Bentham, cruising off the Western Isles, discovered, at anchor in Fayal road, the American privateer-schooner General Armstrong, of 7 guns, including a long 32-pounder, on a traversing carriage, and a crew of 90 men. Lieut. Robert Faussett was despatched in the pinnace of the 74, to ascertain the force of the schooner; but owing to the strength of the tide, and the schooner getting under way, the boat became exposed to her fire, by which two men were killed and seven wounded. As the captain of the schooner had thus broken the neutrality of the port, Capt. Lloyd determined to attempt her capture. Accordingly, at 9 P.M., four boats from the Plantagenet, and three from the Rota, containing about 180 seamen and marines, under the orders of Lieut. Wm. Matterface, pulled in towards the road. After a fatiguing row against a strong wind and current, the boats arrived within hail of the privateer at about midnight, and received from her, and from a battery armed with a portion of her guns on the commanding points of land, under which she had anchored, a heavy fire of canon and musketry, which sank two of the boats, and killed or disabled two-thirds of the party on board of them. The remainder returned, and at about 10 P.M. on the 27th reached the Rota, having sustained a loss of the first and third lieutenants of the Roto (William Matterface and Charles R. Norman), one midshipman, and 31 men killed. The Rota's second-lieutenant (Richard Rawle), lieut. of marines (Thomas Park), purser (W. B. Basden), two midshipmen, and 81 men wounded. Soon after daylight the Carnation stood in to destroy the privateer, but the Americans saved the British that trouble, by setting her on fire themselves.

September 27.

1806. CAPTURE OF PRESIDENTE. — The Dispatch, 18-gun brig, Commander Edward Hawkins, was in company with a squadron under the command of Adm. Louis, in the Bay of Biscay, when in the afternoon the signal was made for "general chase." The wind was light and variable during the night, and at daylight the Dispatch was ahead of the squadron five miles, and had arrived within musket-shot of La Presidente, French 44-gun frigate, when it fell calm. An action commenced, which continued about three-quarters of an hour, when the French ship struck her colours, and was taken, and kept possession of by her daring antagonist, until the barge of the Canopus arrived up at the end of an hour, and took charge of the prize. The Dispatch had not a man hurt; but was much cut up

in sails and rigging, with loss of fore-topmast. The Presidente was commissioned under her own name.

1810. In the night, the boats of the Caledonia, 120, Valiant, 74, and 38-gun frigate Armide, lying at anchor in Basque roads, were detached under the orders of Lieutenant Arthur P. Hamilton, to capture or destroy three brigs, lying under the protection of a battery on Pointe du Ché. As the enemy had a strong body of troops in the immediate vicinity of the fort, a detachment of 130 marines, commanded by Capt. Thomas Sherman, were added to the division of seamen from the three ships. At about 2h. 30m. A.M. on the 28th, the marines having landed under the battery, the alarm was immediately given by the brigs, and an ineffectual fire opened from the enemy's guns. Lieut. John Little, with the party of marine artillery under his immediate command, pushed forward with the bayonet to the assault, quickly carried the battery, and spiked the guns. A considerable body of the enemy had approached from the country around, but these were kept in check by the fire from the carronade of the launch and divisions of marines under Capts. Sherman and M'Lachlan. In the meantime the boats had effected the capture of two brigs and the destruction of the third. The marines were then re-embarked without the loss of a man killed; but Lieut. Little, in struggling with the French sentinel at the entrance of the battery, received the contents of the musket into his hand, which was so much shattered as to render amputation necessary. One private was also wounded. The enemy had 14 men killed in defending the battery upon Pointe du Ché.—**Medal.**

1840. STORM OF SIDON.—On 27th September, a British squadron under Commodore Sir Chas. Napier, consisting of Thunderer, 84, Capt. M. F. F. Berkeley, steam-vessels Cyclops, Gorgon, Stromboli, Wasp, and Hydra, with Austrian frigate Guerriera, and a Turkish corvette, bombarded the town of Sidon. At 1h. P.M., a breach having been effected on the sea-wall, the Turkish troops, with a battalion of marines, under Capt. A. Morrison, and another of the same corps, under Captain Whylock, pushed for the shore. After a short struggle, the Egyptians were driven at all points, and 1800 men laid down their arms. In five hours from the commencement of the bombardment, Sidon was in quiet possession of the assailants. Lieut. C. F. Hockin, of the marines, and two seamen, were killed; master's mates W. R. O. Price (Revenge) and R. Maquire, (Wasp), and 19 men wounded.

September 28.

1652. DUTCH DEFEATED OFF THE GOODWIN.—The Dutch fleet consisting of 59 men-of-war, besides many smaller vessels, under Adms. De Witte and De Ruyter, was discovered near the Goodwin sands, by the English fleet, of nearly equal force, commanded by Adms. Blake and Penn, who immediately stood towards them with a fresh breeze at W. by N. At about 3 P.M., Adm. Blake, in the Resolution, being far ahead, shortened sail to allow the body of the fleet to come up, and at 4 P.M. engaged them with great effect. The Sovereign, unfortunately, grounded on the shoal called the Kentish Knock, but

not before she had engaged and sunk a Dutch rear-admiral's ship. Several others of the largest English ships also grounded on this shoal; whilst those of the Dutch, drawing less water, went over it, and thus escaped being captured. Four of the enemy were dismasted, but, being taken in tow, escaped capture. One rear-admiral and two captains were among the prisoners. The English ships had 300 men killed and as many wounded, and their masts and sails were much damaged; they, nevertheless, pursued the enemy on the two following days to the mouth of the Texel, and then returned into port with their prizes.

1795. Rose and Feluccas.—Early in the morning, the hired cutter Rose, Lieut. William Walker, of eight 4-pounders and only 13 men, near Capraria, fell in with three French felucca-privateers, and immediately bore away for the largest vessel, which was to leeward of the other two. Passing so close to the felucca's stern as to carry away her mizen-mast, the Rose poured in a treble-shotted broadside; then, shooting ahead of her to leeward, tacked and crossed the felucca's bows, gave her another broadside, and having with her boom carried away the privateer's foreyard, she surrendered. Without waiting to take possession, Lieut. Walker stood after the other vessels, one of which he sank, but the third escaped. The captured vessel mounted one long brass six-pounder, four one-pound swivels, and 12 musketoons on her sides; and had on board, when taken, 29 men, exclusive of 13 reported to have been killed The privateer that was sunk had on board 56 men, and the one that escaped, 48, making a total of 146 opposed to 14! Battening down the privateer's men in their vessel, and then taking her in tow, the cutter conducted her to Bastia. The Rose had only one man wounded.

1801. Sylph and Artémise.—The 18-gun brig Sylph, Capt. Charles Dashwood, having refitted at Plymouth, was about 40 leagues to the northward of Cape Pinas on 28th September, 1801, when she discovered and chased her old opponent, the French frigate Artémise, of 44 guns and 350 men. After crossing each other three times, exchanging as many broadsides, at 7h. 30m. the Sylph obtained a position upon the frigate's weather bow. A severe conflict continued without intermission for two hours and five minutes, when the frigate wore, and made sail on the opposite tack. The Sylph was so much cut up in standing and running rigging, that she was unable to make sail to renew the action; but, strange to say, she had only one person wounded, Mr. Lionel Carey, midshipman, who had been wounded in the former action, when the Artémise had 20 men killed and 40 wounded. Capt. Dashwood was promoted on 2nd November following, for his meritorious conduct in both these actions. — **Medal.**

1810. Capt. Robert Hall, of the 14 gun-brig Rambler, having been detached from Gibraltar with some gun-boats, in quest of the enemy's privateers, after a pull of twenty hours, effected a landing on 28th September, with thirty officers and men, near the entrance of the river Barbute, Tarifa. After traversing the sand-hills to get at a large French privateer, protected by two 6-pounders and thirty dragoons, in addition to her own crew, Capt. Hall attacked the enemy so

vigorously, that they retreated with the loss of five dragoons and two seamen killed. The privateer was brought out.

September 29.

1719. Reduction of Vigo. — On 29th September, a land and sea-force, under the command of Lord Cobham and Vice-Adm. Sir James Mighells, attacked and surprised Vigo, with loss of the British of two officers and four men killed. The operations had continued only four days, when the place surrendered. A great number of brass cannon, 8000 muskets, and ammunition, intended to be employed against England, were seized, and seven ships, including three privateers, were captured. The troops then moved upon Ponte Vedra, which surrendered without opposition. The place was found to contain a quantity of military stores.

1795. Southampton and Vestale. — The 32-gun frigate Southampton, Capt. James Macnamara, standing in towards Genoa in the afternoon, discovered and chased the French 36-gun frigate Vestale, in company with the 28-gun corvette Brune and two 14-gun brigs. At 10 P. M. the Southampton arrived within pistol-shot of the Vestale, and, receiving no answer to her hail, fired her starboard broadside into the French frigate's larboard quarter. The Vestale returned the fire, but, wishing to avoid an action, at 10h. 25m. tacked, and was promptly followed by the Southampton, who soon brought her larboard guns to bear. The Vestale, with the Brune a short distance ahead of her, made all sail to get away. The Southampton having repaired her damaged rigging, was soon in pursuit of the enemy, and at 11 P. M., just as she was getting within point-blank range of the Vestale, her mizen-mast fell over the side. Although the deck was speedily cleared, a jury-mast erected, and fresh sails bent, the Vestale effected her escape. Her loss amounted to eight men killed and nine wounded.

1803. Rambler, Leda, and French Flotilla. — The 36-gun frigate Leda, Captain Robert Honeyman, drove on shore twenty-three sail of gun-vessels, which were attempting to escape from Calais to Boulogne, and the whole were bilged upon the rocks.

1803. Two boats of the Antelope, 50, Commodore Sir Sidney Smith, under command of Lieut. John H. Hanchett and Midshipman W. C. C. Dalzell, sent to reconnoitre the enemy's fleet in the Texel, were attacked by two schooners and five large gun-vessels, Lieut. Hanchett, having succeeded in drawing the gun-vessels off from the land, and out of reach of the schooners, sunk one, and killed and wounded many men on board the others.

September 30.

1780. Capture of the Espérance. — The 32-gun frigate Pearl, Capt. George Montagu, cruising off Bermuda, chased and captured, after a well-contested action, the French merchant frigate Espérance, mounting 28 guns. The loss on board the Pearl amounted to one lieutenant of marines (J. Foulke) and five men killed, the master (Mr. Dunbar) and nine men wounded. Out of a crew of 123 men, the Espérance had 20 men killed, 24 wounded.

The prize was added to the British navy under the name of Clinton.

1841. Successful Operations in China. — Since the British forces had been withdrawn in February, the Chinese were actively engaged in erecting batteries. From the western extremity outside Guard Island to the eastern termination of their works, there was a continuous line of strong batteries on the sea-face, principally constructed of mud, comprising 267 embrasures, and 95 guns of various calibre, actually mounted on different points, independently of 41 on the ramparts, besides numerous gingals in every direction. The Modeste and small vessels anchored close to the battery on Guard Island, to prevent its occupation, while the guns of the Nemesis made a considerable breach in the walls of the fortified encampment. The northerly gales prevented the removal of the fleet from the anchorage of Just-in-the-way before the 29th September, when the men-of-war and part of the transports reached the outer harbour of Chusan. The Modeste, Blonde, and Jupiter, with the Queen steam-vessel, proceeded to take up a position on the south side of the Macclesfield and Trumbull islands, to cover a party of artillery erecting a battery there. The Wellesley was moved as close as possible to the intended place of landing, while the Cruiser and Columbine were advanced within 200 yards of the beach ; and, by well directed shot from these vessels and shells from the Sesostris, the Chinese were completely kept in check. The remainder of the transports arrived on the 30th ; and on the 12th October the disembarkation took place. The 49th regiment and the battalion of marines, together with a body of seamen, formed the right column under Lieut.-Col. Morris, and were to have attacked the sea-defences; but as the 49th was not landed in time, the marines immediately pushed forward in support of the 18th regiment. The Chinese suffered very considerably and fled in all directions. The British troops had only 2 killed and 27 wounded, and the navy 3 men wounded.

October 1.

1748. Conquestadore captured. — A British squadron, consisting of the Cornwall, 80, Rear-Admiral Charles Knowles, Capt. P. Taylor; Lenox, 70, Capt. Charles Holmes ; Tilbury, 60, Capt. Charles Powlett; Strafford, 60, Capt. David Brodie; Warwick, 60, Capt. Edward Clarke, and Oxford, 50, Capt. Edw. Toll, attacked a Spanish squadron of seven ships of the line, under Vice-Adm. Reggio, when about half-way between the Tortugos and the Havannah. The Cornwall, at 2h. P.M., arrived within musket-shot of Vice-Adm. Reggio, in the Africa, 74; but having her main-topmast and fore-topsail-yard shot away, she was compelled to drop astern out of the line. The Lenox took the Cornwall's place, and maintained the action with great spirit; but her situation was rendered very critical by the Spanish ships closing round their admiral, until the arrival up of the Canterbury and Warwick. The action then became general, and continued until 8h. P.M., when Vice-Adm. Reggio deemed it prudent to attempt a retreat. The crew of the Cornwall having by great exertion refitted their ship, the Conquestadore, 74, from being much dis-

abled, and astern of her squadron, became the first object of her renewed attack. Having run alongside of that ship, the Cornwall opened so animated a fire that the Spaniard had her captain and many of her crew killed, and was compelled to haul down her colours. Rear-Adm. Knowles soon afterwards gave over the pursuit. He, however, fell in with the Africa, 74, on the second day after the action, anchored a few leagues distant from the Havannah. On the approach of the British squadron, the Spaniards took to their boats, after setting fire to the ship, and she blew up before possession could be taken. Out of a force of 4150 men, the captains of the Conquestadore, Africa, and Galgo, and 86 men were killed; the vice-admiral, 14 officers, and 197 men wounded. The British loss amounted to 59 killed and 120 wounded, out of a total number of 2900 men.

1807. Windsor Castle and Jeune Richard.—Windsor Castle packet, acting Capt. William Rogers, on her passage to Barbadoes, was attacked about noon by a French privateer, approaching under all sail. The packet, finding it impossible to effect her escape, made preparation to receive her opponent. At noon the action commenced, and shortly afterwards the privateer ran alongside the Windsor Castle, grappled her, and made an attempt to board; but they were beaten back with severe loss. The enemy now endeavoured to get clear, but the mainyard of the packet, being locked in the schooner's rigging, held her fast. At 3 P.M., when the Frenchmen were preparing for another assault, a nine-pounder carronade, loaded with double-grape, canister, and 100 musket-balls, was discharged with great effect. Capt. Rogers, with five men out of his little crew, then sprang upon the schooner's decks, drove the enemy from their quarters, and carried the Jeune Richard, mounting six long 6-pounders, and one long 18-pounder on a traversing carriage, with a complement of 92 men, of whom 21 were found dead on her decks, and 33 wounded. The Windsor Castle mounted six long 4-pounders, and two 9-pounder carronades, with a crew of 28 men and boys, of whom 3 were killed and 10 severely wounded. Her mainyard and mizen-mast were carried away, and her rigging, fore and aft, much damaged.

October 2.

1758. The 28-gun ship Lizard, Capt. Broderick Hartwell, cruising off Brest, fell in with the French corvettes Heroine and Duc d'Hanovre. The Heroine escaped in the passage of Fortenoy, but the Duc d'Hanovre, mounting 14 guns, was captured.

1806. Boats of Minerva.—While the 32-gun frigate Minerva, Capt. George R. Collier, was lying at anchor off Oro island, near Porto Novo, on the coast of Spain, the cutter and barge of the frigate, commanded by Capt. Collier in person in the cutter, proceeded in search of some Spanish gun-boats, supposed to be lying at Carril. After rowing seven hours, the cutter was hailed by a large gun-boat, within pistol-shot of the shore, accompanied by a smaller one, mounting a brass 4-pounder. The gun-boat was immediately boarded on the quarter, and carried, as well as her attendant, without the loss of a man. She was the Spanish

gun-boat No. 2., mounting one long 24-pounder in the bow and two shot brass fours, with a complement of 30 men.

October 3.

1799. The 14-gun brig Speedy, Capt. Jahleel Brenton, while running through the gut of Gibraltar, observed several small vessels coming out of Algesiras, which proved to be eight Spanish coasters under the protection of a cutter and schooner. In a short time, two of the coasters having taken refuge under the guns of a castle, the Speedy stood on in chase; and at 4h. P.M., after passing under the fire of Tarifa castle, came up with four others as they were entering a bay to the eastward of Cape Trafalgar, where they anchored under the protection of batteries. As it blew hard, the Speedy could not venture nearer than 900 yards of the shore, where, having anchored, she opened a fire upon the castle and the vessels, which were soon abandoned by the Spaniards, after cutting their cables, that they might drift on shore. Lieut. Richard William Parker was then despatched with the boats to effect their destruction, but the surf broke over their vessels so heavily that they soon became complete wrecks.

October 4.

1797. Alexandrian and Epicharis.—At daybreak, the island of Barbadoes bearing west four or five leagues, the 6-gun schooner Alexandrian, Lieutenant William Wood Senhouse, descried a schooner on her quarter in chase of an American brig to leeward. No sooner did the stranger (which was the French privateer Epicharis, of 8 guns) discover the Alexandrian to be an armed vessel, than she hauled her wind to the northward, and was immediately pursued. At 9h. A.M., the Alexandria overtook the Epicharis, and, after an action of fifty minutes, compelled her to haul down her colours, having four men killed and twelve wounded, out of a crew of seventy-four. The Alexandrian had one seaman killed and four wounded.

October 5.

1804. Capture of Medea, Fama, and Clara.—A squadron, consisting of the Indefatigable, 44, Lively, 38, Medusa, 32, and Amphion, 32, Capts. Graham Moore, G. E. Hamond, John Gore, and John Sutton, at 6h. A.M., when off Cape St. Mary, discovered and chased the Spanish frigate Medea, 40, Rear-Adm. J. Bustamente, and 34-gun frigates Fama, Clara, and Mercedes. The strangers formed the line of battle ahead, and at 9h. A.M. the Medusa placed herself within pistol-shot of the Fama. Shortly afterwards, the Indefatigable took a similar station by the side of the second ship, the Medea; and the Amphion and Lively, as they came up, ranged alongside the Mercedes and Clara. Capt. Moore communicated to the Spanish admiral that he was ordered to detain his squadron; which being refused, the Indefatigable, at 9h. 30m., bore down close upon the weather bow of the Medea, and the battle instantly commenced. In about ten minutes the Mercedes blew up alongside the Amphion, with a tremendous explosion. Shortly afterwards, the Fama attempted to make off, and was pursued by the Medusa.

After sustaining, during 17 minutes, the heavy broadsides of the Indefatigable, and finding a new opponent in the Amphion, who had advanced on her starboard quarter, the Medea surrendered. In another five minutes the Clara also submitted; and the Lively immediately made sail after the Fama, which at 1h. 15m. struck to the two British ships in chase of her. The Lively had two men killed and four wounded; the Amphion, three men wounded. The Medea had two killed, 10 wounded; Fama, 11 killed, 50 wounded; Clara, seven killed and 20 wounded; and the Mercedes, by the fatal explosion, lost the whole of her crew (280), except the second captain and about 40 men.

1813. Attack of Port D'Anzo.—In the morning, the 74-gun ship Edinburgh, Capt. the Hon. George Heneage Lawrence Dundas, 36-gun frigates Impérieuse and Resistance, sloops Eclair, Pylades, and Swallow, attacked a convoy of 29 vessels, which had assembled in the port of D'Anzo. The place was defended by two batteries, mounting two heavy guns each, on a mole; a tower to the northward of this, with one gun, and a battery to the southward, with two guns, flanking the mole. At 1h. 30m. P.M., everything being prepared, the ships bore up and took their stations as follows:—The Impérieuse and Resistance against the mole batteries, the Swallow against the tower, the Eclair and Pylades against the battery to the southward, and the Edinburgh supporting the two last-named brigs. The ships, by signal, opened their fire together; and shortly afterwards Lieut. Eaton Travers, of the Impérieuse, and the marines, under Captain Thomas Mitchell, landed in the best order, close under the southern battery, which was instantly carried, driving the French in all directions. In the meantime Lieut. David Mapleton took possession of the convoy, 20 of which, laden with timber for the arsenal at Toulon, were brought out without any loss,—all the enemy's works having previously been destroyed.

October 6.

1762. Expedition to Manilla.—Vice-Adm. Samuel E. Cornish, with a squadron of 7 sail of the line, a 50-gun ship, and three frigates, conveying an army of 2330 men under Gen. Draper, composed in great part of Caffres, Topasses and Lascars, anchored in Manilla bay on 23rd September, and effected a landing at Malata on the 24th. On the 6th October, Manilla and the Philippine islands were surrendered, together with a quantity of ordnance and naval stores, and a large amount of treasure. Manilla was saved from plunder upon a promise of a ransom of one million sterling; which terms were, however, negatived by the king of Spain, peace having occurred in the interim of the negotiations.

1779. Quebec and Surveillante.—The 12-pounder 32-gun frigate Quebec, Captain George Farmer, whilst cruising off Brest, in company with the Rambler cutter, Lieut. George, chased the French 18-pounder 40-gun frigate Surveillante, which at 9h. A.M. commenced firing at the Quebec; and, the latter having closed, both ships, running off the wind, became warmly engaged. At 11h. A.M., the Rambler brought to action the 16-gun cutter Expedition, and after

engaging for three hours, the enemy made off towards the French coast. The frigates continued furiously engaged until 2h. P.M., by which time they were both dismasted, and alongside of each other. Unfortunately, the Quebec, by firing through the sails which were lying over the muzzles of the guns, took fire; and the ship continued to burn with unremitting fury until 6h. P.M., when she blew up with her colours flying. By the exertions of the boats of the Rambler, as well as those of the French frigate, Lieutenant Francis Roberts, Lieutenant of Marines A. J. Field, the surgeon, one master's mate, two midshipmen, and 36 of the crew were saved. Previously to this lamentable conclusion, Capt. Farmer and about 80 of his crew had been killed or wounded. The Surveillante was reduced to a sinking state, and it was with much difficulty that she reached a French port. The great inferiority of the British frigate and the gallant manner in which the action was fought shed a lustre on the fame of her lamented commander. The king, to mark his sense of his distinguished services, conferred a baronetcy upon Capt. Farmer's eldest son; and Lieut. Roberts was deservedly promoted to the rank of commander.

October 7.

1760. Rear-Admiral Stevens, blockading Pondicherry, in the night of 7th October sent the boats of the fleet, formed in two divisions, commanded by Capt. Newsom and Lieut. Isaac Ourry, to cut out the French frigates Hermione and Baleine, moored close to the town, protected by several batteries. This service was executed with the greatest skill and gallantry,—the British resolutely boarding the frigates and towing them off in triumph, in spite of a determined resistance and a destructive fire from the batteries, mounting nearly one hundred pieces of cannon.

1807. Boats of Porcupine — In the evening, the 22-gun ship Porcupine, Captain Hon. Henry Duncan, cruising in the Adriatic, having chased a trabacculo into Zupano, despatched two boats, commanded by Lieuts. George Price and Francis Smith, to bring her out. As they rounded a point near the harbour's mouth, a gun-boat, under the Italian flag, opened a fire of round and grape upon them, which Captain Duncan observing, he recalled the boats; but at night they were again despatched on the same service. Having on this second occasion captured the guard-boat, mounting one 4-pounder swivel and manned with French soldiers, the boats pushed on for the gun-vessel, which, prepared for the attack, was moored close to the shore with four cables. In the face of a heavy fire of grape and musketry, Lieut. Price and his party gallantly boarded and carried the vessel, which proved to be the Venetian gun-boat Safo, armed with one long 24-pounder and several swivels, with a crew of 50 men. In accomplishing this enterprise, only two men were wounded.

October 8.

1746. Capt. Hugh Palliser, in command of the Weasel sloop-of-war, of 12 guns, engaged two privateers, one mounting six guns and six swivels and 48 men, the other 10 guns, 10 swivels, and 95 men, both of which he captured.

1747. Capture of Glorioso. —The 80-gun ship Russell, Capt. Buckle, and 50-gun ship Dartmouth, Captain Hamilton, fell in with the Spanish 70-gun ship Glorioso near Cadiz; and at 1h. P.M. the Dartmouth brought her to close action. Both ships continued to engage with great spirit until 3h. 30m., when the Dartmouth unfortunately, by some accident, blew up, and all on board perished, excepting Lieut. O'Brien and eleven seamen, who were taken up by the boats of a British privateer. The Russell did not arrive up with the Glorioso till 1h. A.M. on the 9th. A warm engagement then ensued; and the Spanish ship having lost her main-topmast, and twenty-five men killed, and a great many wounded, surrendered. The Russell had twelve men killed and twenty wounded.

1800. Gipsy and Quidproquo.—At 8h. A.M., the Gipsy schooner, of 10 long 4-pounders and 42 men (tender to the Leviathan, 74, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Duckworth), commanded by Lieutenant Coryndon Boger, when cruising off the north end of Guadaloupe, brought to action a French armed sloop. During one hour and a half the two vessels continued closely engaged, when the Gipsy, receiving great annoyance from the musketry of her opponent, hauled a little further off, and then, keeping up a smart fire of round and grape, at 10h. 30m. compelled her opponent to haul down her colours. She proved to be the Quidproquo, of eight guns, 4- and 8-pounders, with a crew of 98 men, 80 of whom were Guadaloupe chasseurs. The Gipsy had three men killed, and nine, including Lieut. Boger, wounded. The captain of the Quidproquo, and four men, were killed, and eleven wounded.

1808. The 36-gun frigate Modeste, Captain the Hon. George Elliott, cruising off the Sand-Heads in the Bay of Bengal, captured, after a chase of nine hours and a running fight of fifty minutes, the 18-gun corvette Jéna, which, although much disabled in sails and rigging, had not a man hurt. The Modeste had her master (Wm. Donovan) killed, and one seaman wounded. The prize was added to the British navy, and named the Victor.

October 9.

1803. The 18-gun brig Atalante, Captain J. O. Mansfield, having driven on shore three French merchant vessels under the battery of St. Gildas, at the entrance of the river Pennerf, in the Morbihan, the boats were despatched under Lieut. John Hawkins, who succeeded in boarding the vessels, in spite of much resistance from a party of soldiers; but, being light and of no value, their cables were cut, and they drifted on the rocks. The boats had one man killed and two wounded.

1805. Recapture of Cyane. —The 36-gun frigate Princess Charlotte, Captain George Tobin, cruising near the island of Tobago, discovered, at a great distance to windward, two suspicious-looking vessels, a ship and a brig. Capt. Tobin immediately disguised the frigate as much as possible; and in a short time the strangers bore down. These, which were the late British sloop-ship Cyane, mounting 26 guns and 190 men, and the brig-corvette Naiade, of sixteen long 12-pounders, four 2-pounder brass swivels, and 170 men, did not

discover their mistake until the Cyane was within gun-shot of the frigate; but she did not surrender until she had made a gallant defence, and, besides being greatly damaged, had her first-lieutenant and two men killed, and nine wounded. The French commodore, by superior sailing, effected his escape. A week afterwards, the Naiade, after a nine hours' chase, and some partial firing of 15 minutes' duration, was captured by the 32-gun frigate Jason.

1806. Boats of Galatea.—Three boats of the 32-gun frigate Galatea, Captain George Sayer, under the orders of Lieutenant Richard Gettings, were sent to cut out some vessels at anchor near Barcelona. In spite of a heavy fire from the batteries, and musketry from the beach, to which the vessels were moored head and stern, three schooners were boarded and brought out without the British incurring any loss.

1813. Thunder and Neptune.—At 8h. 30m. A.M., the Thunder bomb, Capt. W. O. Pell, observing a large lugger to windward, hauled in for the land, to decoy her down. The stranger, which was the 16-gun lugger-privateer Neptune, of Dunkirk, having a crew of 65 men, taking the Thunder for a merchant ship, bore up, and, at 10h. 30m. arriving within hail, ordered her to surrender, at the same time putting her helm up to lay her on board. The British ship, at the same time, putting her helm down, discharged her four carronades, with a volley of musketry. The lugger having fallen on board, a party of British instantly jumped on the privateer's deck, and, after a short struggle, gained entire possession. The Thunder had only two men wounded; but the Neptune had four killed and ten wounded.

October 10.

1782. Capture of San Miguel.—In the night, the combined French and Spanish fleets in Algesiras bay suffered material damage in a violent storm from the south-west. A ship of the line and a frigate were driven on shore near the Orange Grove; and two others, forced from their anchors, ran to the eastward of Gibraltar. A French ship of the line lost her foremast and bowsprit; and many others were driven over towards the garrison. The San Miguel, a fine Spanish 72-gun ship, with a crew of 650 men, commanded by Commodore Juan Moreno, was driven close under the fortifications of the rock; and after a few shots being fired at her, she struck her colours. The confusion on board her was so great that she took the ground, and remained in that situation three or four hours, when, by the active exertions of Captain Curtis and the seamen under his directions, the Spanish ship was got off with no further damage than the loss of her mizen-mast, notwithstanding the incessant fire kept up upon her from the enemy's batteries, by which a few men were killed.

October 11.

1746. The Nottingham, 60 guns, Captain Philip Saumarez, being off Cape Clear, fell in with the French 64-gun ship Mars, having a crew of 550 men. After a well-contested action, which continued for two hours, the Mars, having had 40 of her crew killed and wounded, struck her

colours. The Nottingham's loss amounted to only three or four men killed and wounded.

1797. Battle of Camperdown.—The fleet under Admiral Duncan was lying in Yarmouth roads on the 9th of October, when, early in the morning of that day, the Active cutter appeared with the signal flying for an enemy. Before noon, the admiral with nine ships of the line were steering a course for the Texel. On the same day the Powerful and Agincourt joined; and on the 10th the Russell, Adamant, and Beaulieu were seen with signal flying for "an enemy to leeward." At 8h. 30m., the Dutch fleet, consisting of the following 21 ships, were seen formed in a close line, hove to:—Beschermer, 50; Gelykheid, 64 (*taken*); Hercules, 64 (*taken*); Devries, 64 (*taken*); Vryheid, 74, Adm. De Winter (*taken*); States General, 74, Rear-Adm. Storey; Wassenaer, 64 (*taken*); Batavier, 60; Brutus, 74, Rear-Admiral Bloys; Leyden, 64; Mars, 44; Cerberus, 64; Jupiter, 74, Vice-Adm. Reyntjes (*taken*); Haerlem, 64 (*taken*); Alkmaan, 50; Delft, 50 (*taken*); Monnikendam, 40 (*taken*); Ambuscade, 32 (*taken*); Heldin, 32; whilst nine frigates and 6 corvettes were as an inner line, forming the intervals in the outer one.

British Fleet.

Starboard Division:—

		Killed.	Wounded.
Venerable	74 guns,	15	62
Triumph -	74 „	29	55
Ardent -	64 „	41	107
Bedford -	74 „	30	41
Lancaster -	64 „	3	18
Belliqueux	64 „	25	78
Adamant -	50 „	0	0
Isis - -	50 „	2	21
		145	382

	Killed.	Wounded.
Starboard Division,	145	382
Larboard Division:—		
Monarch - 74 guns	36	100
Russell - 74 „	0	7
Director - 64 „	0	7
Montagu - 74 „	3	5
Veteran - 64 „	4	21
Powerful - 74 „	10	78
Monmouth 64 „	5	22
Agincourt 64 „	0	0
Total - -	203	622

At 11h. 10m. A.M., Adm. Duncan made the signal for each ship to engage her opponent in the enemy's line—to bear up and sail large, and for the van to attack the enemy's rear. At 11h. 30m., the centre of the Dutch line bearing south-east, distant about four miles, the British fleet bore down; but they were not formed in any regular order of battle, and, while they were pushing on for the thickest of the fight, some seemed in doubt where to place themselves. At 11h. 53m. Admiral Duncan made the signal to pass through the enemy's line, and engage to leeward. At about half-past noon, Vice-Adm. Onslow, in the Monarch, leading the larboard division, cut through the Dutch line, between the Jupiter and the Haerlem, then luffed up close alongside the Jupiter. The remaining ships of the larboard division, more especially the Monmouth and Russell, were soon in action with the Dutch rear ships. It was a quarter of an hour after the Monarch had broken the Dutch line, that the Venerable passed under the stern of the States General, and the Triumph found an opponent in the Wassenaer, her second astern. In the meanwhile the Venerable ranged up close under the lee of her first-intended antagonist, the

Vryheid, with whom, on the opposite side, the Ardent was warmly engaged. In front, the Bedford, as she cut through the line astern of the Devries, also engaged the Vryheid. The Brutus, Leyden, and Mars, not being pressed upon by opponents, advanced to the succour of their admiral, and did considerable damage to the Venerable and other British ships around her. The Hercules, after having caught fire, surrendered. At length, from the united fire of the Venerable, Triumph, Ardent, and Director, the three masts of the Vryheid fell over the side, and that gallantly-fought ship struck her colours. With the surrender of Admiral De Winter's ship, the action ceased; and the British found themselves in possession of two ships of 74 guns, five of 64 guns, one of 50 guns, and two frigates. The remaining ships of the enemy bore away for the Texel, and were not pursued, in consequence of the proximity to the shore, the land near Camperdown being only five miles distant. The Dutch admiral and both rear-admirals were wounded, the captains of the Wassenaer and Vryheid were killed, and their total loss amounted to 540 killed, and 620 wounded.

COMPARATIVE FORCE OF THE TWO FLEETS

	British.	Dutch.
Number of ships	16	16
Broadside guns —		
Number -	575	517
Pounds - -	11,501	9,857
Crews, aggregate number - -	8,221	7,157
Tons - -	23,601	20,937

—Medal.

1799. French privateer Bordelais, of 24 guns, captured on coast of Ireland by 38-gun frigate Révolutionnaire, Capt. Thomas Twysden, after a run of 114 hours.

1811. Boats of Impérieuse frigate, under Lieut. E. Travers, carried a fort mounting 24-pounders, at Positano, in gulf of Salerno, and brought off two gunboats, with no greater loss than one man killed and two wounded.

October 12.

1702. REDUCTION OF VIGO.—Adm. Sir George Rooke, with 15 English, and 10 Dutch men-of-war, and some fire-ships, attacked the combined French and Spanish fleet, moored in the harbour of Vigo, protected by a strong boom, with a ship of the line at each extremity; and within the boom were five ships of from 60 to 70 guns, with their broadsides bearing upon the entrance. Vice-Adm. Hopson, in the Torbay, led the attack, and, having broke the boom, was instantly between the two ships placed to defend the entrance of the harbour. The other ships had at length found a way through the same passage. The Torbay, from her exposed situation, suffered most severely, having 115 men killed, besides many wounded; and she was so much disabled that Vice-Adm. Hobson shifted his flag into the Monmouth. The land forces having gained possession of the town, the French admiral gave orders to set fire to the ships of his fleet. The following is a summary of the French loss:—

	Ships.	Guns.	Men.
Burnt and otherwise destroyed - -	7	334	2,030
Taken by the English	4	284	1,750
„ Dutch -	6	342	2,043
Total loss to the French - -	17	960	5,823

Three Spanish men-of-war, carrying 178 guns, were destroyed; and of the 15 galleons, four were

taken by the English, five by the Dutch, and four destroyed. The gold and silver on board this fleet were computed at 20 millions of pieces-of-eight, but only six millions were on board the galleons at the time of the attack.

1798. Warren's Action.—A British squadron, consisting of the Canada, 74, Commodore Sir J. B. Warren, Bart., Robust, 74, Captain Edward Thornborough, Foudroyant, 74, Capt. Sir Thomas Byard, Magnanime, 44, Captain Hon. M. De Courcy, Ethalion, 38, Capt. George Countess, Anson, 44, Capt. P. C. H. Durham, Melampus, 36, Capt. Graham Moore, and Amelia, 38, Captain Hon. Charles Herbert, when off Tory island, coast of Ireland, at 6h. A.M. discovered the French squadron of Commodore Bompart, consisting of the Hoche, 74, Immortalité, Romaine, and Loire, 46, Bellone, Coquille, Embuscade, Resolue, and Semillante, of 36 guns. At 7h. A.M., the British ships, having formed in line astern of the Robust, bore down upon the enemy, who had formed a line ahead, the commodore, in the Hoche, being the fourth ship from the rear. At 7h. 45m., the Robust having passed under the stern of the Coquille, ranged up under the lee of the Hoche. The Magnanime passing on, engaged the Loire, Immortalité, and Bellone; but these ships, after receiving a few broadsides, made sail to leeward. The Magnanime then placed herself across the bows of the Hoche, and at 10h. 50m. A.M. that ship was so entirely disabled that she hauled down her colours. The Embuscade also surrendered; but the Coquille made sail after her companions, whose object was to cross the bows of the Foudroyant, still on the starboard tack. In this, the Loire and Immortalité succeeded; but the Bellone, unable to effect it, was compelled to haul up to windward of the of the Foudroyant. After receiving the heavy fire of that ship, she became engaged with the Melampus, whose masts she disabled, and keeping up a running fight of one hour and fifty minutes with the Ethalion, the Bellone was at length compelled to haul down her colours, with loss of 20 killed and 45 wounded. The Coquille also surrendered, and was taken possession of by the Magnanime. The Robust had 10 men killed and 43 wounded. The loss on board the other ships was but trifling, for the total only amounted to 13 killed and 75 wounded. The French loss amounted to 462 killed and wounded. — Medal.

October 13.

1795. Capture of Républicaine. — The 32-gun frigate Mermaid, Capt. H. Warre, cruising off Grenada, captured the French 18-gun corvette Républicaine, after a running fight of some hours, and a close action of ten minutes, in which the Mermaid had one man killed and three wounded. The corvette, 20 killed and wounded.

1796. Terpsichore and Mahonesa. — The 32-gun frigate Terpsichore, Captain Richard Bowen, cruising off Carthagena, captured the Spanish 34-gun frigate Mahonesa, after an action, within hail, which lasted from 9h. 30m. A.M. until 10h. 20m., when the Mahonesa endeavoured to make off; but the Terpsichore having quickly refitted her rigging, was again alongside the enemy. In a short time the Mahonesa was compelled to haul down her colours, having, out of a crew of

275, 30 men killed and 30 wounded; whilst the Terpsichore, whose crew amounted to no more than 182 men, had only four wounded. Lieut. J. F. Devonshire was promoted to the rank of commander. — Medal.

1813. Telegraph and Flibustier. — At daylight, the Telegraph schooner, mounting twelve 12-pounder carronades, Lieut. Timothy Scriven, being off the entrance of the Bayonne river, discovered the French 16-gun brig Flibustier, Lieut. Daniel, lying becalmed under the land. At this time the 18-gun brig Challenger and Constant gun-brig were more than six miles distant, in the offing. Favoured by a light breeze, the Telegraph approached the Flibustier, which had anchored under the distant protection of a battery. At 6h. 45m., the Telegraph, having taken up a raking position ahead, opened her fire, which was returned by the brig with the guns she could bring to bear. At 7h. P.M., finding that the two British brigs in the offing were rapidly approaching, the Flibustier was set on fire by her own crew, who immediately took to their boats; and at 8h. 10m. the brig blew up. The Telegraph had not a man hurt, nor did she sustain any damage. Lieut. Scriven was promoted to the rank of commander, and continued in the Telegraph. — Medal.

October 14.

1798. Capture of Résolue. — The French 46-gun frigate Immortalité and 36-gun frigate Résolue, which had escaped from the action on 12th October, were chased; and the Résolue being overtaken by the Melampus, 36, Captain Graham Moore, after a feeble resistance, surrendered; the Immortalité making no effort to succour her consort.

1803. The 18-gun brig Racoon, Capt. Austen Bissell, being off Cumberland harbour, island of Cuba, at daylight chased some vessels under the land; and having arrived within gun-shot of a brig which had 180 troops on board, compelled her to haul down her colours. A schooner and a cutter were then seen standing towards the Racoon. When they had arrived within pistol-shot, the Racoon fired her broadside at the cutter, then, wearing round, discharged the other at the schooner, and continued in this manner to manœuvre so effectually as to prevent the two vessels, whose decks were crowded with troops, from executing their project of boarding. After engaging an hour, the cutter, Amélie, carrying 4 guns, several swivels, and upwards of 70 troops, being reduced to a sinking state, surrendered. Having taken possession of the cutter, the Racoon crowded sail after the schooner, the Jeune Adèle, carrying six guns and 80 troops, which surrendered without further resistance. No loss was sustained by the Racoon, but the enemy had 40 men killed and wounded.

1810. Briseis and Sans Souci. —The 10-gun brig Briseis Acting-Capt. George Bentham, in the North Sea, after a run of eight hours and an action of fifty-five minutes, captured the French 14-gun schooner-privateer Sans Souci, having 8 men killed and 19 wounded. The Briseis had 4 killed and 11 wounded.—Medal.

1813. At 1h. P.M., the 36-gun frigate Furieuse, running along the coast towards the island of Ponza, observed in the port of Marinello, about six miles from Civita-Vec-

chia, a convoy of vessels, protected by two gun-boats, a fort of two long 24-pounders, a fortified tower, and a castle. The boats were immediately despatched with a party of seamen and marines, under the orders of Lieut. Walter Croker, who landed and stormed the fort on the land side. After a few broadsides from the Furieuse, the battery was also carried, and the guns spiked. The French troops, having retreated to the castle, kept up a galling fire of musketry from loop-holes; notwithstanding which, 16 vessels were captured: two of these were sunk, and the remaining 14, deeply laden, brought out. The British sustained a loss of two men killed and ten wounded.

October 15.

1795. Capture of Eveillée. —In the morning, the 36-gun frigates Melampus, Captain Sir Richard Strachan, and Latona, Capt. A. K. Legge, off the isle of Groix, gave chase to the French 36-gun frigates Tortue and Néréide and 18-gun brig Eveillée, but owing to the inability of the pilot to take the ships within the Barges d'Olonne, the frigates entered the Pertuis Breton in safety, but the Eveillée was captured by the Thunderer, 74, Capt. A. Bertie.

1799. On the 14th October, the 16-gun sloop Echo, Capt. R. Philpot, having chased a brig into Laguadille bay, Porto Rico, on the following day despatched two boats under Lieut. Napier, who captured a Spanish brig from Camana, on the main, bound to Old Spain, laden, and armed with two 4-pounders and 20 men.

October 16.

1798. Mermaid and Loire. —On 15th October, the twelve-pounder 32-gun frigate Mermaid, Capt. J. N. Newman, in company with 18-gun brig Kangaroo, Capt. Edward Brace, chased the French 40-gun frigate Loire; and on the 16th, at 3h. P.M., the brig, being far advanced in the chase, succeeded in bringing the enemy to action in the most gallant manner until her fore-topmast was shot away. At daybreak on the 17th, the Mermaid, having outsailed the brig, closed with the Loire, and both ships going nearly before the wind, steering north-east, became warmly engaged. After defeating the enemy's attempt to board, the Mermaid, having gained a position on the larboard bow of her opponent, shot away her fore-topmast and cross-jack-yard; and at 9h. 15m. the main-topsail-yard. Soon afterwards, the main-topsail-yard of the Mermaid came down, and as she was luffing across the hawse of the Loire, her mizen-mast and main-topmast went over the side. Leaving her antagonist thus crippled, the Loire put before the wind and was soon out of sight. The Mermaid had only three men killed and 13 wounded.

1799. Capture of Thetis and Sta. Brigida.—In the morning, the 38-gun frigate Naiad, Capt. William Pierrepoint, being in lat. 44° N., long. 12° 30′ W., chased the Spanish 34-gun frigates Thetis and Santa Brigida. The pursuit continued until 3h. 30m. A.M. on the 16th, when the Ethalion, 38, Capt. James Young, joined in the pursuit. At daybreak, the 32-gun frigates Triton and Alcmene, Capts. John Gore and Henry Digby, hove in sight, the former astern and the latter

to the westward. At 7h. 30m., the Spanish ships separated; and the Ethalion, having pursued the Thetis, brought her to action, and, after a short resistance, compelled her to haul down her colours. The Santa Brigida bore up under all sail, steering for Corunna, closely pursued by the Triton and Alcmene. On the 17th, at 5h. A.M., the Brigida passed so near the rocks of Monte Lora, that the Triton, following her, struck heavily, and sustained some damage; but fortunately got off, and soon afterwards opened her fire upon the chase. The Alcmene being also close at hand, the Brigida surrendered. For this valuable capture, the captains received 40,730*l.* 18*s.*; lieutenants, 5091*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*; warrant officers, 2468*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*; petty officers, 791*l.* 17*s.*; seamen and marines, 182*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*

October 17.

1782. A British squadron, consisting of Torbay, 74, Capt. J. L. Gidoin, London, 98, Capt. James Kempthorne, and Badger sloop, cruising off the east end of St. Domingo, discovered to leeward of them the French 74-gun ship Scipion, and the 40-gun frigate Sybille. The enemy bore away, pursued by the British ships. At 8h. P.M., the London, after some firing, ran alongside to leeward of the Scipion, and a close action continued for 40 minutes, the Sybille keeping up a galling fire under the bows of the London. The London, in endeavouring to get athwart her hawse, fell on board her opponent, the larboard cat-head of the Scipion being abreast of the London's starboard gangway. In this position the action was continued with increased fury; but, after a short time, the Scipion backed clear of the London, and, bearing up under her stern, raked her; but the latter again closed with the Scipion, and both ships continued engaging until 10h. 20m. P.M., when the Sybille made all sail away. The London, being much disabled, was unable to close the Scipion to take possession, but the Torbay arriving up at 3h. 30m. P.M. on the 18th, the French ship bore up and ran into English Harbour, where she struck upon a rock and was totally lost. Her captain, the Chevalier Grimouard, was wounded, and her total loss amounted to 15 killed and 46 wounded. The London had 11 killed and 75 wounded.

1809. In the morning, the boats of the 18-gun brigs Hazard and Pelorus, Capts. Hugh Cameron and Thomas Huskisson, were despatched, under the orders of Lieut. James Robertson, to attack a privateer moored under the batteries of St. Marie, Guadaloupe. Although they were for some time exposed to a heavy fire of grape and musketry, the schooner was gallantly boarded and carried; but being moored to the shore by chains, she was set on fire, and soon afterwards blew up. Six men were killed, Lieut. Flinn and 8 wounded.

1854. Bombardment of Sebastopol.—On the night of the 16th October, it was determined by the commanders-in-chief of the allied forces that the bombardment of Sebastopol should take effect on the following day, and that the combined fleet should, at the same time, attack the batteries at the entrance of the port. At about half-past six, volumes of smoke and flashes of fire broke out simultaneously from every part of our lines, which the enemy instantly returned with vigour,

not only from their extensive intrenchments, but on every height and ridge guns of heavy calibre were placed in battery; and the deafening roar of 120 pieces of cannon on the part of the allies, and above 130 on the Russian batteries, continued with little cessation until evening. As soon as the first guns were heard, the greatest activity prevailed on board the fleet. At 9 o'clock the steamers got under way, and paired off with the liners, to which they were respectively lashed.

	Guns.		
Queen,	116	starboard side of	Vesuvius
Vengeance,	84	,,	Highflyer
Albion,	90	,,	Firebrand
Britannia, (V.-Ad. Dundas)	120	,,	Furious
London,	90	,,	Niger
Arethusa,	50	,,	Triton
Bellerophon,	78	,,	Cyclops
Rodney,	90	,,	Spiteful
Trafalgar,	120	,,	Retribution.

Whilst the steamers Agamemnon, 91, Rear-Adm. Lyons, Sanspareil, 81, Terrible, 21, Sampson, 6, and Sphinx, were left on detached service.

	Guns.		
Ville de Paris, (V.-Ad. Hamelin)	120	alongside	Primauget (steamer)
Valmy,	120	,,	Canada
Friedland,	120	,,	Pomone
Montebello,	120	,,	Mogador
Henri IV.,	100	,,	Albatross
Jupiter, (screw),	90		
Napoléon,	90		
Charlemagne,	90		
Bayard,	90		
Jean Bart,	90		
Suffren,	90	alongside	Labrador
Ville de Marseilles,	80	,,	Christophe Colombe
Alger,	80	,,	Pluton
Marengo,	80	,,	(screw).

Making a total of 24 sail of the line, a ship of 50 guns, and above twenty steamers.

The French squadron, led by the Napoléon, first took their stations, at about half-past 12 o'clock, on the southern side of the harbour, attacking forts Alexander and Paul, mounting, respectively, 180 and 200 guns; whilst the English assailed fort Constantine, of 300, another of 150, with three minor batteries, of 10, 20, and 30 guns each. The firing soon became terrific, and the weather being calm, the smoke hung heavily about both ships and batteries, and frequently prevented anything being seen on either side. The body of the fleet was at the distance of from 1200 to 1500 yards, whilst the Agamemnon, Sanspareil, London, Albion, Terrible, Tribune, and Sampson, were within 800 yards of fort Constantine. The British moved to the attack in three divisions, the Queen at the head of the right, the Britannia of the centre, and the detached ships, under Adm. Lyons, on the left. Owing to some misconception of the order of battle, the French and Turks approached too far north, and consequently the intended line could not be kept. The Queen, Capt. F. T. Michell, being impeded from taking her intended station, gallantly stood away for and joined the inshore ships, and her approach was greeted by a signal from the Rear-Adm. "Well done, Queen;" but this noble ship having been set on fire by a red-hot shot, was obliged to retire. Towards dusk the Rodney joined the Agamemnon; but about this time the whole fleet took their departure towards the offing. The ships which suffered most were the Albion, 10 killed, 71 wounded; Sanspariel, 11 killed, 59 wounded; Agamemnon, 4 killed, 25 wounded; Arethusa, 4 killed, 15 wounded.

The total loss amounting to

	Killed.	Wounded.
	44	266
Which, with the French	32	180
Gives a total of	76	346

October 18.

1798, Capture of Loire.—In the morning, the French 40-gun frigate Loire, with loss of fore and main topmasts, was discovered to leeward by the 44-gun frigate Anson, Capt. P. C. H. Durham, and the 18-gun brig Kangaroo, Capt. Brace; the former without her mizen-mast, main-yard, and main cross-trees, which had been carried away in a squall on the 11th October. At 10h. 30m. A.M., the Anson bore down and engaged the Loire until 11h. 45m., when both ships were much disabled. As the Anson dropped astern, the Kangaroo gallantly ranged up alongside the enemy's frigate, whose mizen-mast falling over the side, carried with it her colours, and the Loire surrendered. The Anson had two men killed and 13 wounded The loss on board the Loire amounted to 48 killed and 70 wounded.

1806. Caroline and Maria.—The 18-pounder, 36-gun frigate Caroline, Capt. Peter Rainier, attacked the Dutch 12-pounder 36-gun frigate Maria Riggersbergen, a 14-gun corvette-brig, and an armed ship of 18 guns, which were lying at anchor at Batavia roads. The Caroline anchored within pistol-shot of the frigate, and, after an action of 30 minutes, compelled her to surrender. The British frigate sustained very little damage, and her loss amounted to 4 killed and 17 men wounded. The Maria had 50 killed and wounded.

1854. Defeat of Chinese Pirates.—Lieut. Wray Palliser, assisted by Lieut. of Marines E. G. Stokes, with three boats of the Spartan, 26, containing 85 seamen and marines, on the 17th October, proceeded in company with the Ann steamer, Lieut. Morrell, to rescue a French lady, held in captivity by some Chinese pirates; and in the evening anchored in Coulan bay. On the following morning the boats gave chase to three junks, which made for the shore, whose crew, after throwing the guns overboard, escaped into the jungle. The French lady, together with a Chinese merchant, were, however, fortunately recovered, and sent to the steamer. The three junks being destroyed, the boats pulled to the village of Coo-choo-mee, which, with two other hamlets, were burnt. Lieut. Palliser then attacked a village in an adjacent valley, defended by four guns, five wall-pieces, and by large stones thrown from a height. In spite of this opposition, the battery was speedily cleared, and the Chinese, not killed or wounded, hastily fled. Having burnt the village and 17 boats on the beach, the party returned to the Ann, without sustaining any loss.

October 19.

1760. Capture of Sirène.—On 17th October, the 50-gun ship Hampshire, Capt. Charles Norbury, 28-gun ship Boreas, Capt. Samuel Uvedale, and 20-gun ship Lively, Capt. the Hon. Frederick Maitland, off Cape Nicolas, chased five French frigates. The Boreas, at midnight, arrived up with the 32-gun frigate Sirène, Commodore M'Cartie, but in a short time was so disabled as to drop astern. Having repaired her damages, she again closed with the Sirène at 2h. A.M. on the 18th, and, after two hours' close action, compelled her to surrender, with loss of 80 killed and wounded, out of a crew of 280. Boreas, one killed and one wounded. The remaining four ships, were

pursued by Hampshire and Lively. The latter was enabled to bring the sternmost to action at a little before eight, and, after a contest of two hours, compelled her to haul down her colours, having 38 killed and 24 wounded. The Hampshire followed the remaining three frigates, and at 3h. 30m. P.M. attacked the Duc de Choiseul; but the latter effected her escape into Port-au-Paix. The Prince Edward and Fleur de Lys ran on shore, and, being set on fire by their crews, blew up.

October 20.

1793. CRESCENT AND RÉUNION. —The 18-pounder 36-gun frigate Crescent, with a crew of 257 men, Capt. James Saumarez, being off Cape Barfleur, as the day dawned on the 20th discovered the French 12-pounder 36-gun frigate Réunion, Capt. F. A. Dénian, and a cutter. The Crescent immediately edged away with a commanding breeze, and in a short time ran alongside her opponent. A spirited action ensued, in the early part of which the Crescent had her fore-topsail-yard and fore-topmast shot away. She then came round on the opposite tack, and brought her larboard guns to bear upon the Réunion's stern and quarter. Having also her fore-yard and mizen-topmast knocked away, the French frigate became exposed to the raking fire of the Crescent, and, after a gallant resistance of two hours and ten minutes, she struck her colours. The Circe, 28, Capt. J. S. Yorke, which had been becalmed about three leagues off, was now fast approaching. The Réunion, out of a crew of 300 men, had 33 killed and 48 severely wounded; whilst the Crescent had not a man hurt by the enemy's shot, and the only person injured had his leg broken by the recoil of a gun. —Medal.

1798. FISGARD AND IMMORTALITÉ. — The 38-gun frigate Fisgard, Capt. Thomas Byam Martin, cruising to the westward, discovered the French 40-gun frigate Immortalité to windward, steering free with the wind WSW. At 11h. 30m., the two frigates commenced firing their chase guns; and, at half-past noon, the Fisgard having got close alongside, a spirited action was maintained until 1h. P.M., when the Fisgard, being much cut up, dropped astern. The French frigate endeavoured to make off, but in less than half an hour the Fisgard was again in action with her antagonist. Both ships were warmly engaged until 3h. P.M., by which time the Immortalité, having her mizen-mast shot away, her other masts badly wounded, and her captain, several officers, and 54 men killed, and 61 wounded, hauled down her colours. The loss of the Fisgard amounted to ten men killed and 26 wounded. —Medal.

1827. BATTLE OF NAVARINO.— On 15th October the combined British, French, and Russian squadrons were assembled before Navarino. Various attempts to communicate with Ibrahim having failed, it was decided on the 18th that the combined squadron should enter the harbour, and thence renew the negotiations. On the evening of the 19th, the vice-admiral issued instructions for anchoring each division. At about 1h. 30m. P.M., on the 20th October, the signal was made by the Asia to prepare for action; and the combined fleet, consisting of the following ships, immediately weighed, and stood into the harbour of Navarino.

British Squadron.

Guns.		Killed.	Wnded.
80	Asia, V.-A. Sir E. Codrington, Captain Edward Curzon, K. C.B. -	19	57
74	Genoa, Commo. W. Bathurst (killed)	26	33
74	Albion, Capt. John Ommaney -	10	50
46	Dartmouth, Capt. Thos. Fellowes -	6	8
50	Glasgow, Captain Hon. J. A. Maude	—	2
48	Cambrian, Captain G. W. Hamilton	1	1
28	Talbot, Capt. Hon. Fred. Spencer -	6	17
10	Philomel, Captain Visct. Ingestrie -	1	7
18	Rose, Capt. Lewis Davies - -	3	15
10	Brisk, Capt. Hon. W. Anson -	1	3
10	Musquito, Captain George B. Martin	2	4
6	Hind cutter, Lieut. J. Robb - -	—	—
	Total - -	85	197

French.

Guns.	
60	Sirène, Rear-Admiral de Rigny.
80	Trident.
78	Scipion.
80	Breslau.
76	Armide.
16	Alcyone.
	Daphne.

Russian.

Guns.	
80	Azoff, Rear-Adm. Count Heiden.
76	Gorgoute.
76	Ezekiel.
76	Newsky.
46	Provernoy.
48	Constantine.
46	Elena.
46	Castor.

The Turkish and Egyptian ships were moored in the form of a crescent, consisting of one ship of 84, and two of 74 guns each, mounting on their lower deck four guns of 10-inch bore, for throwing marble-shot of 120 lbs., weight, two of 64, two of 60, two of 50, fifteen 48-gun frigates, 26 large corvettes, eleven brigs, and five fire-ships; making, with about 40 transports, a total of above a hundred sail, mounting together 2000 guns. At about 2h. P. M., the Asia passed unmolested within pistol-shot of the heavy battery on the starboard hand, and anchored close alongside of a ship of the line, bearing the flag of the Captain Bey, and on the larboard, or inner quarter of a double-banked frigate, with the flag of Moharem Bey, commanding the Egyptian squadron.* The Genoa, closely following, brought up abreast of a double-banked frigate astern of the admiral, and the Albion anchored astern of the Genoa. Four ships of the Egyptian squadron, to windward of the fleet, were entrusted to the Russian admiral, and those to leeward in the bight of the crescent were to mark the stations of the whole Russian squadron; the ships of the line closing those of the British, and being followed up by their frigates. The French frigate Armide was directed to place herself alongside the outermost frigate on the left hand side on entering the harbour, and the Cambrian, Glasgow, and Talbot, next to her, and abreast of the Asia, Genoa, and Albion. The Dartmouth, with the Rose, Wasp, Philomel, and Mosquito, were ordered to watch the movements of the six fire-ships stationed at the entrance of the harbour. The British ships of the line were suffered to anchor without a shot being fired, and the Dartmouth following them, had also anchored, when Capt. Fellowes, perceiving some activity on board the fire-ships, sent a boat, commanded by Lieut. George W. H. Fitzroy, to desire that the fire-ships should quit the line occupied by the allies. A fire was opened upon the boat, which killed the lieutenant and several of the crew. The Sirène and Dartmouth instantly opened a fire of musketry upon the Turkish vessels, to cover the boat's

return. A shot from the Turkish admiral having been fired, the whole of the allied ships in position immediately opened their broadsides upon the Turks. The action then becoming general, the fire-ships were soon in flames: one blew up, and another was sunk. The forts, especially that of Navarino, committed much havoc on board the ships. In a short time the two opponents of the Asia were so effectually beaten, that they dropped to leeward complete wrecks. She then became exposed to a destructive fire from the ships of the inner lines, by which her mizen-mast was shot away. The Genoa also suffered severely. Capt. Bathurst was mortally wounded by a grape-shot. The Albion was exposed to a cluster of ships, but her principal opponents were a ship of 74, and two of 64 guns. One of these fell foul of the Albion and made an attempt to board, but the assailants were repulsed with heavy loss, and the Turkish ship was in turn boarded, and carried by a party of men led by Lieut. John Drake. Shortly afterwards she caught fire, and having drifted to leeward, exploded; and the two other opponents of the Albion met the same fate. The Rose, Philomel, and Talbot, were also greatly distinguished; and the conduct of Lieut. Robb, in the Hind cutter, elicited the admiration of the fleets. The French ships behaved nobly, and the Russians also well maintained the honour of their flag.

SUMMARY.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Total killed and wounded.
British	75	197	272
French	43	144	187
Russians	59	139	198
Total	177	480	657

— Medal.

October 21.

1757. Capt. Arthur Forrest, in the Augusta, 60, with Edinburgh, Capt. William Langdon, and Dreadnought, 60, Capt. Maurice Suckling, cruising off Cape François, at 7h. A.M. discovered a French squadron under M. de Kersaint, consisting of Intrépide and Sceptre, 74s, Opinatre, 64, Greenwich, 50, Outarde, 44, and Sauvage and Licorne, of 32 guns, At 3h. 20m. P.M., the three British ships formed in line ahead: the Dreadnought leading, attacked the Intrepide; and the action was maintained with much spirit, until the French ships dropped astern, and fell foul of the Greenwich, producing so much confusion that the British were enabled to engage them with great effect, without experiencing any injury in return. The action had lasted two hours, when the French commodore in the Intrépide was towed out of action by one of the frigates, and the whole of the enemy's squadron then made off to leeward. The British ships suffered so much in their sails and rigging as to be incapable of pursuit. The Augusta had her first lieutenant and 8 men killed, and 39 wounded; Dreadnought, 9 killed and 30 wounded; Edinburgh, 5 killed and 30 wounded. The French squadron lost about 600 in killed and wounded.

1794. CAPTURE OF RÉVOLUTIONNAIRE.—The 38-gun frigate Artois, Capt. Edmund Nagle being in company with the frigates, Arethusa, Diamond, and Galatea, gave chase to the French 40-gun frigate, Révolutionnaire. The Artois took the lead in the pursuit, and engaged the enemy for forty minutes; when the Diamond arriving up,

the French frigate surrendered, having eight men killed, her captain and four men wounded.—**Medal.**

1805. BATTLE OF TRAFALGAR. —On 19th October, a British fleet of twenty-seven ships of the line and four frigates, under Vice-Adm. Lord Nelson, was cruising before Cadiz. On that day, and on the 20th, the combined French and Spanish fleet of 33 ships of the line and 5 frigates put to sea. On Monday the 21st, at 6h. A.M., Cape Trafalgar bearing east by south, distant seven leagues, the combined fleet was discovered about ten miles to leeward. The British soon after bore up, and formed the order of sailing in two columns. At 8h. 30m. the enemy wore and formed in line on the larboard tack. Owing to the lightness of the wind and the heavy swell, it was near 10h. A.M. before the manœuvre was completed, and then the line was so very irregularly formed, that it was nearly in the shape of a crescent, particularly towards the rear. The Victory leading the weather, and the Royal Sovereign the lee column of the British fleet, Lord Nelson telegraphed to Lord Collingwood, "I intend to pass through the van of the enemy's line, to prevent him from getting into Cadiz." The signal was next made, "Prepare to anchor after close of day;" and shortly afterwards, that emphatic injunction was telegraphed to the fleet, "England expects every man will do his duty."

It was just at noon, the wind very light, the sea smooth, with a heavy swell setting from the westward, when the Fougueux, the ship next astern to the Santa Aña, opened her fire upon the Royal Sovereign, as did other ships as they brought their guns to bear. At ten minutes past noon, the Royal Sovereign passed close astern of the Santa Aña, and ranged close alongside of the three-decker, to leeward. The Sovereign was also exposed to the fire of the San Leandro, San Justo, and Indomptable, within 300 yards on her starboard bow and quarter. Just at this time the mizen-topmast of the Spanish three-decker was shot away; by 1h. P.M., her three masts had fallen over the side; and after a severe contest of little more than two hours, the Santa Aña struck her colours. At this period the mizen-mast of the Royal Sovereign came down, and shortly afterwards her main-mast fell over the side; whilst the tottering foremast was so crippled, that the British ship was almost as much disabled as the one she had so gallantly captured.

After sustaining the fire of the centre and part of the rear of the combined line, for more than twenty minutes, the Belleisle, at 30 minutes past noon, discharged a broadside into the stern of the Santa Aña, and with her starboard guns exchanged some shot with the Fougueux. She then steered for the stern of the Indomptable; but the latter, after the exchange of some broadsides, bore away to the south-east. At 1h. P.M., the Fougueux ranged up on the starboard side, but in a quarter of an hour, hauled to the northward and ran on board the Téméraire. At this time, as the Belleisle lay with main-topmast and mizen-mast shot away, the French Achille stationed herself on the larboard quarter, while the Aigle engaged her distantly on the starboard side, as did the San Leandro and Justo, as they passed ahead towards the rear of the line. At 3h. 15m., the Belleisle was lying totally dismast-

ed, when the Swiftsure passed under her stern, and soon gave full occupation to the French Achille.

The Mars, as she broke through the line, became engaged with the Pluton (from which ship Capt. Duff was killed); and she also found opponents in the Monarca and the Algesiras; but the Tonnant arriving up, passed under the stern of the Spanish ship, and soon compelled her to haul down her colours. She then ran the Algesiras on board, being at the same time engaged by the San Juan on her larboard bow, and the Monarca, who had re-hoisted her colours, on her quarter. The French ship now made a serious attempt to board, but the assailants were repulsed with great loss; and at 2h. 15m. she struck her colours, having 200 men killed and wounded, including Rear-Adm. Magon, mortally wounded.

The Bellerophon, passing under the stern of the Monarca, at 50 minutes past noon, ran foul of the Aigle. Whilst engaging that ship, the Bellerophon sustained the fire of the Monarca and Montanez to windward, and the Bahama and Swiftsure to leeward. At. 1h. P.M., her main and mizen topmasts fell over the starboard side, and shortly afterwards Capt. Cooke was killed; and at 1h. 40m. P.M., the Aigle, after several ineffectual attempts to board, dropped astern.

At about 1h. P.M., the Colossus ran on board the larboard side of the Argonaute, and in about a quarter of an hour the French ship dropped astern. After engaging the Swiftsure, the Colossus, directing her entire attention to the Bahama, compelled her to surrender; and then renewed her contest with the Swiftsure, who lost her mizen-mast just as Bellerophon brought down her mainmast, and the French ship surrendered. The Colossus lost her mizen-mast, and the mainmast went during the night.

The Achille, following closely after the Colossus, passed under the stern of the Montanez; but in a short time the Spanish ship sheered off. The Achille then stood away to succour the Belleisle, which was lying partly dismasted, with three ships upon her, and engaged the Argonaute until she compelled her to strike her colours. The Achille soon found fresh opponents in the French Achille and the Berwick. The two ships were warmly engaged for upwards of an hour, when the Berwick hauled down her colours.

At 2h. 20m., the Dreadnought ran on board of and captured the San Juan, which, having been previously engaged by the Tonnant, Bellerophon, and some other ships, was nearly in a defenceless state. The Dreadnought then stood on towards the Principe de Asturias; but, after two or three broadsides, the Spanish three-decker with several other ships effected their escape.

About 3h. 25m., the Swiftsure opened her fire upon the French Achille, as the latter passed along the larboard beam of the Belleisle. The Polyphemus, after receiving the heavy fire of the French Neptune in passing between that ship and the Belleisle, advanced upon the Achille's weather quarter; but in a short time, the French ship having taken fire, she ceased to engage; and the Prince bore down in time to assist in silencing that gallantly defended ship. The Polyphemus then stood away towards the Defence, which was engaged with the San Ildefonso; but the Spanish

colours were hauled down before the Polyphemus could take part in the action.

The Revenge passed close ahead of the Aigle, and whilst hauling up on the larboard tack, received a destructive fire into her lee quarter from the Principe de Asturias, which, in conjunction with the ships around her, continued to cannonade the Revenge, until the Dreadnought and Thunderer took off the fire of the Spanish three-decker.

The Defence commenced engaging the Berwick at 2h. 30m. P.M., but in less than half an hour the French ship hauled off. The San Ildefonso was the next opponent of the Defence, and after engaging her for upwards of an hour, the Spanish ship struck her colours.

The Thunderer, after raking the Principe de Asturias, was engaged with the French Neptune for a short time.

The Defiance, at 3h. P.M., closed with the Aigle, and boarded her with little resistance, but the assailants were soon driven back to their ship. After contending for twenty minutes within pistol-shot, the Aigle surrendered.

Returning to the starboard division, the Victory, at 1h. P.M., passing under the stern of the Bucentaure, became exposed to the raking fire of the French Neptune, as she ran foul of the Redoutable, and in a few minutes the Victory dropped along that ship's starboard side. At 1h. 25m. P.M., Lord Nelson was mortally wounded by a musket-ball. The two ships continued warmly engaged, when the Téméraire, arriving quickly up, received a sharp fire from the starboard guns of the Redoutable, and she suffered severely from being raked by the French Neptune, which brought down her fore-yard and main-topmast. At that moment, about 1h. 40m. P.M., the Redoutable, with the Victory on her larboard side, fell on board the Téméraire. That ship having dropped alongside, the heroically-fought Redoutable, after several resolute attempts to board her opponents, was at length overpowered, and taken possession of at 1h. 55m., having 300 killed and 222 wounded, out of a crew of 643 men. Just as the Victory was booming herself off, the Fougueux, which had been engaged with the Belleisle and other ships of the larboard column, ran alongside the Téméraire. Lieut. Kennédy, with 30 followers, then boarded and carried the Fougueux.

It was intended that the Leviathan should have preceded the Victory, but the head of the column was now too far advanced to render this change practicable. The Neptune having shortened sail, to facilitate the endeavours of the Leviathan to pass ahead to her newly allotted station, at 1h. 45m. the latter passing under the stern of the Bucentaure, brought down the French admiral's main and mizen masts. The Neptune was soon close under the stern of the Santissima Trinidada, whose main and mizen masts went by the board just as the Leviathan opened her fire. The Conqueror, following the Leviathan, having brought down the Bucentaure's foremast, then directed her fire at the Santissima from to windward, while the Neptune engaged her to leeward; and at 2h. 30m. the foremast of this huge ship fell over her bows, as she lay an unmanageable hulk upon the water. The Leviathan then hauled up for the ships in the enemy's van; and at 3h. P.M., as the San Au-

gustin endeavoured to pass ahead, a well-directed broadside brought down her mizen-mast, and with it the Spanish colours, as she fell on board the Leviathan. Lieut. Eyles Mounsheer, at the head of a party of men, then boarded and carried her without further opposition. The Africa brought the Intrépide to close action at about 3h. 30m. P.M., and notwithstanding her inferiority of force, continued the contest for nearly three-quarters of an hour; at which time the Orion came up, and, after a defence of 30 minutes, the Intrépide, with loss of main and mizen masts, struck her colours, having 200 killed and wounded.

Of the ten van ships of the enemy, four French and one Spanish, under Rear-Adm. Dumanoir, hauled their wind, and the remaining five kept away towards Cadiz. The Britannia, after engaging the San Francisco d'Asis, became opposed to the Rayo. The Agamemnon also exchanged a few broadsides with some of the ships that bore up.

The Formidable, Duguay Trouin, Mont Blanc, Scipion and Neptuno, as they passed to windward, at about 3h. 15m. became engaged with the Minotaur and Spartiate, lying hove to on the larboard tack. At 4h. P.M., the two British 74s wore round, and closed with the Neptuno, who, after a gallant defence, surrendered at about 5h. 10m. P.M., with loss of her mizen-mast and fore and main topmasts. Of the 19 ships composing the rear of the combined line, eleven were captured, and seven, which bore away towards Cadiz, escaped. The Achille, at about 5h. 45m., still having her colours flying, exploded.

The following is a statement of the ships in both fleets: —

British Fleet.

Weather Division.

Guns.		Killed.	Wnded.
100	Victory, Vice-A. Ld. Nelson, K.B.	57	102
98	Téméraire -	47	76
98	Neptune -	10	34
74	Leviathan -	4	22
74	Conqueror -	3	9
100	Britannia, Rear-Adm. Earl of Northesk -	10	42
74	Agamemnon -	2	7
64	Africa -	18	44
74	Ajax - -	2	9
„	Orion - -	1	23
„	Minotaur -	3	22
„	Spartiate -	3	20

Lee Division.

		Killed.	Wnded.
100	Royal Sovereign, Vice-A. Collingwood -	47	94
74	Belleisle -	33	93
74	Mars - -	29	69
80	Tonnant -	26	50
74	Bellerophon -	27	123
„	Colossus -	40	160
„	Achille - -	13	59
98	Dreadnought -	7	26
64	Polyphemus -	2	4
74	Revenge -	28	51
„	Swiftsure -	9	8
„	Defiance -	17	53
„	Thunderer -	4	12
„	Defence -	7	29
98	Prince - -	—	—
	Total -	449	1241

Frigates, Euryalus, Naiad, Phœbe, Sirius. Cutter Entreprenant. Schooner Pickle.

Combined Fleet.

Guns.	
80	*Neptuno* (taken).*
74	Scipion.
74	Intrépide (taken).
100	*Rayo.*
80	Formidable.
74	Duguay Trouin, Rear-Adm. Dumanoir.
„	Mont Blanc.

* The Spanish ships are in *italic*.

Guns.
74 *San Francisco de Asis.*
„ *San Augustin* (taken).
„ Héros.
130 *Santissima Trinidada*, Rear-Adm. Cisneros (taken).
74 Bucentaure, Vice-Adm. Villeneuve (taken).
80 Neptune.
64 *San Leandro.*
74 Redoubtable (taken).
80 *San Justo.*
„ Indomptable.
112 *Santa Ana*, Vice-Admiral D'Alava (taken).
74 Fougueux (taken).
„ *Monarca* (taken).
„ Pluton.
„ Algesiras, Rear-Adm. Magon (killed), (taken).
„ *Bahama* (taken).
„ Aigle (taken).
„ Swiftsure (taken).
„ Argonaute.
„ *Montanez.*
80 *Argonauta* (taken).
74 Berwick (taken).
„ *San Juan Nepomuceno* (taken).
„ *San Ildefonso* (taken).
„ Achille (burnt).
112 *Principe de Asturias*, Adm. Gravina.

French frigates, Cornélie, Hermione, Hortense, Rhin, Thémis. Brigs, Argus and Furet.

—Medal.

1813. The Franco-Batavian 40-gun frigate Weser, with the loss of her main and mizen masts and fore-topmast, after resisting the attack of Scylla and Royalist, 18-gun brigs, for two days, with loss of 4 men killed and 15 wounded, was captured by Rippon, 74, Capt. C. Cole, on 21st October.

October 22.

1793. Agamemnon and French Squadron.—At 2h. A.M., the 64-gun ship Agamemnon, Captain Horatio Nelson, being off Sardinia, on her way to join Commodore Linzee, fell in with a French squadron of five frigates, under Commodore Perrée, which at 2h. A.M. were seen close on awind, standing to the north-west, across the bows of the Agamemnon; but, on observing the latter, they fired rockets and tacked. At 4h., the Agamemnon having hailed a frigate, and receiving no reply, a shot was fired ahead of her; whereupon the stranger made all sail, steering two points free, followed by the British 64. At daylight the chase hoisted French colours, and commenced firing her stern-chasers, and occasionally, from her superiority of sailing, was enabled to yaw and discharge her broadside. The other four ships were under all sail on the Agamemnon's weather quarter; and at 9h. A.M. were gaining very fast. The British ship being nearly becalmed, the frigate to leeward, which was the Melpomène, then hauled up to rejoin her consorts. The Agamemnon, having her masts badly wounded, and sails and rigging much cut, was not in a condition to haul to the wind in chase; but the French squadron had the option of bringing the 64 to action during the whole day. They did not, however, make the attempt, but pursued their route. Out of a crew of 345 men, the Agamemnon had one man killed and six wounded.

October 23.

1813. Capture of Trave.—On 21st October the 40-gun frigate Trave (consort of the Weser, captured on same day by Rippon, 74, and also dismasted) was fallen in with by the 16-gun brig Achates, Capt. J. H. Morrison, standing to the south-east,

with the wind at south-west. The brig, being to leeward, made sail in chase, and at 7h. 50m., having opened her fire in passing, received in return the broadside of the frigate. At noon, the Achates again exchanged shots with the enemy's ship, and continued engaging in an advantageous position on her quarter until 8h. P. M., when dark and squally weather hid the Trave from her view. The French frigate, without further interruption, continued her course until the afternoon of the 23rd, when the 38-gun frigate Andromache hove in sight. At 3h. 30m. P. M., the Trave commenced firing her stern-chasers, but the Andromache made no return to it until 4h. 15m., by which time she had gained a position on the French frigate's weather quarter. The fire of the Andromache was so close and well directed, that in a quarter of an hour the Trave hauled down her colours; having, out of a complement of 321, one man killed, her captain and 27 wounded. The senior lieutenant of the Andromache, Thomas Dickinson, was severely, and one seaman slightly wounded.

October 24.

1779. The French 32-gun frigate Alcmène, captured by the squadron under Capt. Richard Edwards, cruising off Martinico.

1793. THAMES AND URANIE.—The 32-gun frigate Thames, Capt. James Cotes, cruising to the westward of Ushant, at 10h. A. M. discovered the French 40-gun frigate Uranie standing towards her. On arriving abreast of the Thames, the enemy fired her broadside, then, wearing round, hauled up on the British ship's weather quarter. A spirited action was maintained until 2h. 30m. P. M., when the Uranie bore up and raked her opponent. She then hauled up, and attempted to board her on the starboard quarter; but finding herself repulsed by the well-directed fire of the Thames, she threw all aback and hauled off, the crew of the British frigate giving three cheers at parting. Out of a crew of 184, the Thames had eleven men killed; one lieutenant (George Robinson), her master (George Norris), master's mate (David Valentine), Midshipman James Dale, and 23 wounded. The Thames was only 650 tons, whilst her opponent was a first-class 40-gun frigate, with a crew of 320 men. While the British frigate was repairing her damages, four French ships hove in sight, and to one of these the Thames surrendered.

1798. SIRIUS AND FURIE.—In the forenoon, the 36-gun frigate Sirius, Capt. Richard King, off the Texel, fell in with the Dutch 36-gun frigate Furie and 24-gun corvette Waakzaamheid. After firing a broadside at the frigate as she passed, the Sirius hauled up for the corvette, which at 9h. A. M., on receiving the fire of her opponent, hauled down her colours. The Furie, on seeing the fate of her consort, bore up and made sail to escape; but the Sirius, after taking possession of the corvette, overtook the Dutch frigate at 5h. P. M., and, after an hour's engagement, compelled her to surrender. Her loss, out of a crew of 328, including 165 soldiers, amounted to eight killed and 14 wounded. The Sirius had only one man wounded.

October 25.

1799. CAPTURE OF THE HERMIONE.—The 28-gun frigate Sur-

prise, Capt. Edward Hamilton, arrived off the harbour of Puerto Cabello on the 21st October, when she discovered the Hermione (late British), now mounting 44 guns, with a crew of 321 men, moored head and stern between two strong batteries, at the entrance of the harbour, said to mount between them nearly 200 guns. On the evening of the 24th, Capt. Hamilton acquainted the ship's company with his intention to lead them in an attempt to cut out the Hermione by the boats; which at 8h. P.M., containing 100 men, pulled towards the Spanish frigate. About midnight a guard-boat gave the alarm, and the Hermione discharged the bow-guns on her main-deck and forecastle. The British, nothing daunted, dashed boldly forward. Captain Hamilton, with Mr. John Maxwell the gunner, and eight or ten men from his boat, boarded the Spanish frigate, and took possession of the forecastle, without much resistance. The gig, under the command of Mr. John M'Mullen the surgeon, boarded on the larboard bow, and the men immediately joined the captain's party. In the meanwhile the two cutters, commanded by the first lieutenant and boatswain, had each been beaten off from the gangways. The second lieutenant, in the launch, had been directed to cut the bower, and the carpenter, in the jolly boat, the stern cable; and then both boats, after reinforcing the boarders, were to go ahead and tow the ship. Leaving the gunner with 12 men in possession of the starboard gangway, Captain Hamilton, with the surgeon's party, proceeded along the larboard side to the quarter-deck, where the Spanish officers had taken their station, which they obstinately defended. A dreadful carnage ensued among the Spaniards, nor did the British escape with impunity,—Captain Hamilton, the gunner, and several of the men being badly wounded. At this moment the first lieutenant, and acting lieutenant of marines, M. de la Tour du Pin, had boarded with their respective parties; and the cables being cut, the boats under the direction of the second lieutenant pulled ahead, and took the ship in tow, whilst hands went aloft and loosed the fore and mizen topsails. Following up their success, the officer of marines and the surgeon pursued the Spaniards on the main-deck so quickly that they were incapable of making a regular defence, and soon compelled to cry for quarter. The batteries did not open their fire until the Hermione was fairly under way; nevertheless she was struck by several shot; but by 2h. A.M. the prize was out of reach of the batteries. In effecting this unparalleled enterprise, the British sustained so comparatively slight a loss as 12 wounded, including Captain Hamilton by several contusions, and Mr. Maxell the gunner, dangerously and in several places. Out of a crew of 365, the Hermione had 119 killed and 97 wounded.—**Medal.**

1810. The 10-gun brig Calliope, Captain John M'Kerlie, in the North Sea, captured the French schooner-privateer Comtesse d'Hambourg, of 14 guns and 51 men, after a chase of two hours and a smart running fight. The Calliope had three men wounded.

October 26.

1803. CAPTURE OF RESOURCE.—Three boats of the 18-gun brig Osprey, under the command of

Lieut. Robert Henderson, proceeded in chase of the French privateer Resource, of four 4-pounders and 73 men, being under the land of Trinidad. The boat of the lieutenant being considerably in advance of the other two, that gallant officer dashed alongside the privateer, and, although exposed to a heavy fire from her guns and musketry, boarded and carried the schooner, which had two men killed and 12 wounded. Lieut. Henderson and four seamen were wounded.

1807. Boats of Herald. — In the night of 25th October, the boats of the 18-gun sloop Herald, Captain George M. Honey, commanded by Lieut. Walter Foreman, were sent to attack a vessel lying moored under the fortress of Otranto. Early on the morning of the 26th, the boats dashed alongside of the French privateer César, mounting four long 6-pounders, and carried her with the loss of only one man wounded.

1809. The French 80-gun ship Robuste and 74-gun ship Lion, belonging to the squadron of Rear-Adm. Baudin, which had escaped from Toulon with Adm. Gantheaume, were driven on shore near Frontignan, in the gulf of Lyons, by a squadron of six sail of the line under Rear-Admiral George Martin. The French ships were set on fire by their own crews, and at 10h. 30m. P.M. blew up with a tremendous explosion.

October 27.

1800. Capture of the San Josef. — In the evening, the boats of the 38-gun frigate Phaeton, under the orders of Lieut. Francis Beaufort, proceeded to attack the Spanish polacre-ship San Josef, mounting two long 24-pounders in the bow, two long 18-pounders for stern-chasers, and four 12- and six 4-pounders, all brass, on her sides, having on board 34 seamen and 22 soldiers, lying moored under the protection of five guns, mounted on the fortress of Fuengirola, near Malaga. At 5h. A.M. on the 28th, in face of an obstinate resistance, the three boats boarded, carried, and brought out the polacre. In this gallant affair, one seaman was killed. Lieut. Beaufort was wounded in the head, and afterwards received several slugs in his left arm and in his body. Lieutenant Duncan Campbell received several sabre wounds, and Mr. Hamilton was shot through the thigh whilst in the boat; notwithstanding which he gallantly boarded with the rest: one seaman was also wounded, making the total British loss one killed and four wounded.

1810. Orestes and Loup-Garou. — At daylight, lat. 48° 30′ N., long. 8° 56′ W., the 16-gun brig Orestes, 95 men and boys, Capt. John Richard Lapenotiere, after an hour's chase and a close action of thirty minutes, captured the French brig-privateer Loup-Garou, of 16 guns, and 100 men and boys. Her loss amounted to only 4 men wounded. The Orestes had not a man hurt.

October 28.

1801. Pasley and Polacre. —The hired armed 14-gun brig Pasley, Lieut. William Wooldridge, when about twenty leagues from Cape de Gatt, was chased by Spanish polacre-ship Virgin del Rosario, pierced for 20, but mounting only ten guns, eight of which were long twelve-pounders

and two long twenty-fours, with a crew of 94 men. After an hour's engagement, the Pasley, being disabled in her rigging and having her gaff shot away, in order to prevent her adversary's escape, ran the polacre athwart hawse, lashing the Spaniard's bowsprit to the Pasley's capstan. The British crew then jumped on board, and after a sharp struggle of 15 minutes, carried the polacre; but not until her captain, six officers, and 15 seamen were killed, and 13 wounded. On board the Pasley, the gunner and two seamen were killed; her commander shot through the left shoulder, her master, Ambrose Lyons (mortally), master's mate (George Davies), and five seamen wounded. Lieut. Wooldridge was promoted to the rank of commander, for the bravery evinced on this and on former occasions. —Medal.

October 29.

1704. In the month of October, the Spaniards having formed a plan for the attack of Gibraltar, the Prince of Hesse applied to Sir John Leake, who was then at Lisbon with his fleet, for succour. On the 25th of the month, the admiral sailed to its relief, and on the 29th entered the bay, where he surprised and captured three French frigates, a corvette, and a store-ship. The English fleet arrived very opportunely, for the Spaniards intended to have stormed the fortress that night.

October 30.

1794. Jacobin, 24, captured in West Indies by squadron under Capt. Truscott.

1805. Prudente, 12, captured at the Cape of Good Hope by squadron under Sir Home Popham.

1809. Milan, 18, taken off Ushant by Surveillante, 38, Capt. Sir George Collier.

October 31.

1803. At 9h. A.M., while the Leda frigate, Capt. Robert Honeyman, with the Lark and Harpy brigs, were off Etaples, working towards the shore, with a strong breeze at ESE., a brig mounting 12 long 24-pounders, with six vessels under convoy, was observed coming out of port. The hired armed cutter Admiral Mitchell, of 12 carronades, 12-pounders, with a crew of 35 men and boys, Lieut. Alexander Shippard, being close off Boulogne, gallantly stood after them. At 10h. A.M., he brought them to action under the batteries of Portet, and, after engaging them upwards of two hours, drove the brig and one of the sloops ashore. The Admiral Mitchell was much cut up in her masts and rigging, but her loss did not amount to more than two men wounded.

1808. Circe and Palinure. —At daylight, the 32-gun frigate Circe, Capt. Hugh Pigot, cruising off fort Royal, Martinique, discovered the French 16-gun brig Palinure, under jury-masts, coming down before the wind, and, hauling close round the Diamond rock, by the aid of her sweeps, got under the protection of a battery on Pointe Salomon. The Circe opened her fire as soon as her guns would bear with effect, and, after an action of 15 minutes, the Palinure, having seven men killed and eight wounded, hauled down her colours. The Circe had one man killed and one wounded.

1809. Gallant Boat Attack in Bay of Rosas. — On 31st October, the boats of the Tigre and Cumberland, 74s, Volontaire, Apollo, and Topaze frigates, Scout and Tuscan brigs, under the orders of Lieut. John Tailour, after dark, proceeded to attempt the capture or destruction of the 16-gun French store-ship Lamproie, the two armed vessels Victoire and Grondeur, and the armed xebec Normande, with seven merchant vessels, which had taken shelter under the formidable batteries in the bay of Rosas. The boats moved forward in perfect order, and, as they approached the harbour, the alarm-gun was fired. This produced a general cheer from the British as they dashed on to their allotted stations. The Lamproie was boarded at all points, and, spite of a very resolute resistance, carried in a few minutes. The Victoire, Grondeur, Normande, and a felucca armed with musketry, shared the same fate; and this was effected in the face of a heavy fire from the castle of Rosas, fort Trinidad, several other batteries, and of repeated volleys of musketry from the troops on the beach. By daylight on the 1st November, every French vessel of the eleven was either brought out or destroyed. This gallant exploit was not performed without severe loss. Lieut. Dalhousie Tait, and Master's Mate James Caldwell, ten seamen, and three marines, were killed. Lieuts. John Tailour and John Forster, Midshipman Dey Richard Syer, and one marine, severely; Lieuts. Richard Stuart, Hon. J. A. Maude, James Begbie, and Midshipmen H. Brady, John Webster, and John Armstead, 28 seamen, and 5 marines, slightly wounded. Total, 15 killed, 55 wounded. Lieut. Tailour was immediately promoted to the rank of commander, and Mr. Syer to the rank of lieutenant. — Medal.

November 1.

1806. The boats of the 36-gun frigate Pique, Capt. Charles B. H. Ross, under the orders of Lieut. Christopher Bell, cut out of Cabaret bay, Porto Rico, a Spanish brig pierced for 12 guns, after having destroyed a 3-gun battery. No loss was sustained by the British.

1808. Cruiser and Flotilla. —The 18-gun brig Cruiser, acting commander Lieut. Thos. Wells, being off the entrance to Gottenburg, fell in with about 20 sail of armed cutters, luggers, and row-boats, which she attacked, and succeeded in capturing a schuyt mounting ten 4-pounders and 32 men. Lieut. Wells was promoted. — Medal.

1811. Attack on Palinuro. —An attack was made upon the harbour of Palinuro by a detachment of 250 men of the 62nd regiment, under Major Darby, acting with a party of seamen, under Lieut. Eaton Travers, and the detachment of marines of the Impérieuse and Thames frigates, under Lieut. Pipon; the whole commanded by Captain Charles Napier, of the Thames. The British, landing at the back of the harbour, immediately ascended and carried the heights, under a heavy fire from the enemy, assembled in great force, and who soon after dark made an unsuccessful attempt to recover their position. On the morning of the 2nd, Captain Duncan, finding it impossible to dislodge the enemy from a strong tower, recalled Capt. Napier, and as soon as the sea-breeze set in, the two frigates

ran close inshore, sank two gun-boats, and compelled eight others to surrender; then, anchoring, opened their fire upon the fort, which in less than fifteen minutes hauled down its colours. The fort was immediately taken possession of by Lieut. Travers, the guns of which were thrown into the sea, and the walls and ramparts blown up. Six gun-boats, 22 laden feluccas, and 20 large spars, were brought off. Lieut. Kay, of the 62nd, and four men were killed; Lieut. Pipon, of the marines, and two men wounded.

1813. The 16-gun brig Snap, Capt. W. B. Dashwood, being off St. Valery, fell in with five French luggers. At 9h. A. M., the Snap bore away in chase of the two leewardmost, and after an action of ten minutes captured the Lion of Boulogne, mounting sixteen guns, with a crew of sixty-nine men, four of whom were killed and six wounded. The British did not sustain any loss.

November 2.

1757. Capture of Mélampe. — The 28-gun frigate Tartar, Capt. Lockhart, cruising in the Channel, gave chase to the Mélampe privateer, of 700 tons, and mounting twenty-six long 12-pounders and ten 6-pounders, with a crew of 330 men. After a pursuit of thirty hours, and a running fight of three hours, in which the Mélampe sustained a loss of twelve men killed and twenty-six wounded, the privateer surrendered. The Tartar, had four men killed. The prize was added to the navy under her own name, and long continued a favourite ship as a 36-gun frigate.

1757. Unicorn and Hermione. — The British 9-pounder 28-gun frigate Unicorn, Capt. Matthew Moore, cruising in the Channel, captured the 12-pounder 38-gun French frigate Hermione, after an action of five hours.

1758. Antelope and Belliqueux. — The 50-gun ship Antelope, Capt. Thomas Saumarez, captured, off Lundy island, the French 64-gun ship Belliqueux, from Quebec, having on board a great quantity of merchandise. At the same time the Rhinoceros, 36, was captured by the Isis, 50, Capt. Edward Wheeler.

1789. Zephyr and Sénégal. —The 14-gun brig Zephyr, Capt. John Inglis, captured, after a gallant action, the French 18-gun ship Sénégal (late British Racehorse), lying with some prizes in the river Gambia. The Sénégal sustained a loss of twelve men killed and twenty-two wounded; and the Zephyr, two killed and four wounded. On the 22nd November, the Sénégal, preparing for the homeward voyage, took fire and blew up. Lieut George Crofts, and twenty-two officers and men perished.

1806. Lieut. Philip H. Baker, in the launch of the 36-gun frigate Pique, drove on shore, upon the reef of Cape Roxo, West Indies, a French felucca-rigged privateer, mounting two guns and four swivels, with a crew of twenty-six men. The felucca was completely wrecked.

November 3.

1757. On 3rd November, the 50-gun ship Antelope, Captain Thomas Saumarez, cruising in the Channel, captured the French 22-gun privateer Moras, having a crew of 285 men. The Antelope, had two men killed and sixteen wounded.

1762. Capture of Marigny. — The 26-gun frigate Terpsi-

chore, Captain the Hon. John Ruthven, cruising off the French coast, captured the French letter-of-marque Marquis de Marigny, after an action of 15 minutes, in which she had 9 men killed and 18 wounded. Terpsichore, 5 killed, Captain Ruthven and fifteen wounded.

1778. MAIDSTONE AND LION. —The 9-pounder 28-gun frigate Maidstone, Capt. Alan Gardner, cruising off the Chesapeake, discovered and chased the French 12-pounder 36-gun frigate Lion. At 3h. 30m. A.M., she succeeded in getting close alongside, and an action was maintained with great spirit for upwards of an hour, when the Maidstone had received so much injury to her sails and rigging as to be compelled to heave to, to repair damages. At noon on the 4th, Capt. Gardner again brought the enemy to action, and at 1h. P.M. compelled her to surrender. Out of a crew of 216, she had 8 men killed and 18 wounded. On board the Maidstone 4 were killed, Capt. Gardner and 8 men wounded.

1840. BOMBARDMENT OF ACRE. —On 2nd November, a squadron under Adm. Stopford, consisting of Princess Charlotte, 104, Powerful, 84, Bellerophon, 78, Thunderer, 84, Revenge, 74, Edinburgh, 72, Benbow, 72, Pique, 36, Castor, 36, Carysfort, 26, Hazard and Talbot sloops; steamers Gorgon, Phœnix, Stromboli; Austrian frigates, Medea, Guerriera and Vesuvius, also a Turkish 74-gun ship bearing a rear-admiral's flag, arrived in the bay of Acre. On the sea batteries 147 guns were mounted, besides five 13-inch mortars; and the place had ammunition in abundance. On the 3rd, at 1h. P.M., the sea-breeze having set in, the ships bore up for their respective stations, the admiral being on board the Phœnix, in order the better to observe the proceedings. The Powerful, closely followed by Princess Charlotte, Thunderer, and Bellerophon, stood to the northward, and then steered for the batteries. At 2h. 17m., just as Commodore Napier's division had anchored and opened fire upon the western line of batteries, the Castor and Talbot, gallantly leading the division (consisting of Edinburgh, Benbow, Carysfort, Hazard, and Wasp), appointed to act against the southern face, dropped anchor in less than four fathoms water, within about 700 yards of the fort, and opened a spirited fire. The remaining ships took up positions as most convenient, whilst the Turkish admiral anchored to the eastward, and the Austrian ships to the westward. At 2h. 30m. P.M., when the action became general, the Revenge, which had been ordered to keep under way, anchored by signal ahead of the Powerful, and the Pique brought up to the northward of the whole. The cannonade continued until 4h. P.M., when the whole fortress was illumined by an instant blaze of light,—the principal magazine, containing some thousand barrels of powder, had exploded. The firing, which had for a second been stayed, was succeeded by a loud cheer, which resounded from ship to ship. The action continued until near sunset, when the admiral made the signal to discontinue the bombardment. It would be impossible to describe the devastating effects of the British fire combined with the explosion. Embrasures were beaten into one, and the parapets, throughout, so much damaged as to be nearly useless. Total British loss, 12 killed, 32 wounded; Austrian, 2 killed and 6

wounded; Turkish, 4 killed and 3 wounded.

November 4.

1805. STRACHAN'S ACTION. — The 36-gun frigate Phœnix, Capt. T. Baker, off Cape Finisterre on 2nd November, being chased by the French squadron under Rear-Admiral Dumanoir, consisting of the 80-gun ship Formidable, Mont Blanc, Scipion, and Duguay Trouin, 74 guns, which had escaped from the battle of Trafalgar, shaped her course towards a British squadron, under Captain Sir Richard Strachan, cruising off Ferrol. At 11h. P.M., Sir Richard, apprised of the enemy being near at hand, bore away in the Cæsar, 80, under all sail, followed, at no great distance, by the Hero, Courageux, 74s, and Æolus, 32; and in a short time the light of the moon discovered to them the enemy in the ENE., under a press of canvass. At 9h. A.M. on the 3rd, the French ships were again seen, and immediately pursued by the British squadron under all sail. At daylight on the 4th, the enemy were not more than six miles distant, and at 5h. 45m. A.M. the Santa Margarita, 36, commenced firing her foremost starboard guns at the Scipion, who soon afterwards returned the fire with effect. At 9h. 30m., the Phœnix arrived up, and opened her larboard guns upon the Scipion's starboard quarter. In this way the two frigates continued to harass the French rear. Meanwhile, the Cæsar, Hero, and Courageux were rapidly advancing in line ahead. At 11h. 50m., the French ships, by signal, shortened sail, and hauled to the wind of the larboard tack, in the following order:—Duguay Trouin, Formidable, Mont Blanc, Scipion. It was about 15 minutes past noon when the Cæsar opened her larboard guns upon the Formidable, then, as well as her three companions, under topsails and topgallant-sails, with the wind a point abaft the starboard beam. Within a few minutes, the Hero and Courageux, in quick succession, discharged their broadsides into the Mont Blanc and Scipion, and a spirited action ensued. At about 1h. P.M., the Duguay Trouin, luffing up to rake the Cæsar, went in stays, and having come round on the larboard tack, passed under the lee, successively, of the Cæsar and Hero, receiving from each of them a destructive fire. The French admiral, in order to support the Duguay Trouin, tacked, and was followed in this manœuvre by the two ships in his wake; but the Formidable was so slow in getting round, that she did not regain her station; consequently, the line was thus formed on the larboard tack: — Duguay Trouin, Mont Blanc, Formidable, Scipion. The British ships got round in pursuit, as soon as the disabled state of their rigging would admit. The Namur, 74, had now arrived up, and her signal was made to attack the enemy's van, and, at the same time, to the Hero, to lead on the larboard tack. The squadron then edged away, and, at 2h. P.M. the Hero opened her starboard guns upon the Scipion. Having brought down her mainmast, she dropped astern and became engaged by the Courageux to windward, and by the Révolutionnaire, 38, to leeward. The Hero then advanced upon the weather beam of the Formidable until she gained a position on the French ship's larboard bow. At 2h. 45m. P.M., the Namur having placed herself abreast of the Formidable, the

Hero pushed on for the Mont Blanc. At 3h. 5m. P.M., the Cæsar was about to renew her fire on the Formidable, when that ship, having had her mizen-topmast shot away, being otherwise much cut up, and having lost 200 men in killed and wounded, struck her colours, and was taken possession of by the Namur. At 3h. 10m., just as the Duguay Trouin and Mont Blanc had bore up to form a line ahead of the Scipion, the latter ship having had her fore-topmast, main and mizen masts shot away, and having lost 200 in killed and wounded, struck her colours. The Duguay Trouin and Mont Blanc now endeavoured to make off, but they were soon brought to close action by the Hero and Cæsar. After a defence of about 20 minutes, both the French ships, being reduced to a shattered state, one with the loss of 150, and the other 180 in killed and wounded, at about 3h. 35m. P.M. hauled down their colours. The total British loss amounted to 24 killed and 111 wounded. That of the French squadron, above 700 killed and wounded. — Medal.

November 5.

1803. On the evening of the 4th, Lieut. Edward Nicolls, of the marines, with 12 men in the cutter of the 36-gun frigate Blanche, proceeded to the attack of the French cutter Albion, mounting two 4-pounders, 6 swivels, with 43 men, lying close under the guns of Monte Christi, St. Domingo. At 3h. 30m. A.M. on the 5th, having arrived within pistol-shot, the cutter hailed. Replying to the hail with three hearty cheers, the British dashed alongside, under a sharp fire of musketry, which wounded three men. After a short resistance, in which their captain was killed and five men wounded, the Albion surrendered. Lieut. Nicolls was severely wounded by a musket-ball, which passed round the belly and lodged in his right arm. Hitherto not a shot had been discharged from the batteries, and, in order to keep up the delusion that the victory was undecided, Lieut. Nicolls directed the marines to load and fire as fast as possible, while the seamen were busily engaged in getting the cutter under way. The vessel was nearly under sail, when the barge came alongside, and Lieutenant Lake took command. The marines having discontinued firing, the battery immediately opened, by which two of the Blanche's crew were killed. Fortunately, the breeze freshened off the land, and the cutter was brought out without further loss. On the same morning, the launch of the Blanche, with twenty-eight men, under the command of Master's Mate John Smith, attacked a French schooner, mounting one long 8-pounder, and having a crew of thirty men, as she was coming out of the Caracol passage, and, after an obstinate resistance, carried her, after she had sustained the loss of one man killed and five wounded. The launch had one man killed and two wounded. Mr. Smith having been promoted for this exploit, the naval medal has been granted to the survivors of his boat's crew; but no such mark of distinction has been conferred on Lieut. Nicolls and his gallant followers for the capture of the Albion.

1813. SKIRMISH OFF TOULON. — A partial engagement took place off Cape Sepet, between

the squadron under Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Pellew and the French fleet of 13 sail of the line, under Comte Emeriau. A change of wind at noon having separated 5 ships of the line and 4 frigates from the main body of the fleet of 13 sail, under Comte Emeriau, off Sepet, a gallant, though unsuccessful, attempt was made to cut them off. The Caledonia, 120, bearing Sir Edward Pellew's flag, received several shot in her hull, and had three men wounded; and the San Josef, 110, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir Richard King, had four wounded, including Lieut. of Marines William Clarke, and Midshipman William Cappage, each of whom lost a leg by the same shot. The Boyne, 98, and Scipion, 74, Captains George Burlton and Henry Heathcote, had each one man wounded; the Pembroke, 74, Capt. James Brisbane, three men, and Pompée, 74, two men wounded. The French squadron was much cut up in sails and rigging, and had seventeen men wounded.

November 6.

1807. In the night of the 6th November, the boats of the 36-gun frigate Renommée, Capt. Sir Thomas Livingstone, and 18-gun brig Grasshopper, Capt. Thomas Searle, cruising off Carthagena, were sent, under the orders of Lieut. Wm. Webster, to cut out some vessels lying at anchor under the Tower of Estacio. The boats gained possession of a Spanish brig and a French tartan, each mounting six guns; but the current being strong, with only a light air of wind, both vessels ran aground. As there were a number of women and children on board, Lieut. Webster, from motives of humanity, did not destroy the prizes, and they were abandoned. Mr. Thomas Bustin, purser of the Grasshopper, and one seaman, were wounded.

November 7.

1803. Midshipman Edward Henry A'Court, in a cutter of the 36-gun frigate Blanche, cruising off St. Domingo, was sent with seven seamen and marines to obtain sand for the use of the ship. In the evening the boat fell in with a schooner lying nearly becalmed, and, apprehensive that the stranger was a privateer, kept cautiously in her wake. As they got under the vessel's stern a discharge of musketry mortally wounded one, and severely another, of the boat's crew. Mr. A'Court, nevertheless, gallantly pulled up alongside, and, with his five remaining men, boarded and carried the schooner, although she had among her passengers a French colonel and thirty soldiers.

November 8.

1709. The Defiance, 50, Capt. John Evans, and Centurion, 50, Capt. James Mighells, fell in with two French ships, of equal force, off Malaga. After an action, which lasted from 8h. A. M. until noon, the enemy made sail away; and, although pursued by their opponents, effected their escape. They arrived at Málaga in a shattered state, with the loss of 100 men. The Defiance had 25 men killed and 60 wounded, including among the latter Captain Evans; the Centurion had twenty-one, including Lieutenant Thomas, and the chaplain, the Rev. Robert Williams, killed, and forty men wounded.

1810. The boats of Quebec, 32, under Lieut. Stephen Popham, boarded and carried the French schooner-privateer Jeune Louise, of 14 guns and 35 men, at anchor within the Vlie stroom, in the Texel. Previous to the attack, the boats unfortunately grounded on the sand within pistol-shot of the schooner; and, in that situation, received some broadsides and musketry. The British loss amounted to two men killed and one wounded. Besides the French captain, who fell in personal conflict with Lieutenant Yates, the schooner had one man killed and one wounded.

1813. At 8h. 30m. P. M., the boats of the 74-gun ship Revenge, Capt. Sir John Gore, under the orders of Lieut. William Richards, were sent into the harbour of Palamos to cut out a French felucca-privateer. At 11h. P. M., Lieut. Richards and his party boarded and carried the felucca, without having a man hurt; and by 1h. A. M. on the 9th, the prize was alongside the Revenge.

November 9.

1813. PORT NOUVELLE.—The boats of the 38-gun frigate Undaunted, Capt. Thomas Ussher, commanded by Lieut. Thomas Hastings, assisted by Lieut. of Marines Harry Hunt, and the boats of the 18-gun brig Guadaloupe, under Lieut. George Hurst, landed at Port Nouvelle, and stormed the batteries in a very gallant manner. Two vessels were captured and five destroyed; and this service was achieved without any loss to the British.

November 10.

1808. AMETHYST AND THÉTIS.—The 36-gun frigate Amethyst, Captain Michael Seymour, was standing in towards the isle of Groix, with the wind at ENE., when at 7h. P. M. a sail was observed astern, running to the westward. The Amethyst immediately went in chase, and at 9h. P. M. got within a quarter of a mile of the French 40-gun frigate Thétis, Capt. T. Pinsun, bound to Martinique, with troops and 1000 barrels of flour. At 9h. 15m., the Thétis, then going nine knots, luffed to, on the starboard tack, to rake her opponent. This the Amethyst avoided, and, passing just clear of the French ship's starboard quarter, shot up in the wind, right abreast of her to windward. In this way, a close and furious action was maintained by the two frigates as they fell round off and stood to the westward. At 9h. 40m., the Thétis attempted to cross her opponent's stern, but not having room, run her jib-boom between the Amethyst's main and mizen rigging. In a few minutes the ships separated, and again bore up, warmly engaging. At 10h. 5m. P.M., the Amethyst, crossing her opponent's hawse, placed herself a little before her starboard beam. At 10h. 20m., the mizen-mast of the Amethyst came down, and, falling in-board, encumbered the whole quarter-deck. Within a few minutes, the mizen-mast of the French frigate fell over the side. At 11h. P.M., the Thétis ran the Amethyst on board, and the ships meeting at the bows, dropped alongside. In this way the action continued until about 20 minutes past midnight, when the fire of the Thétis being completely silenced, the Amethyst

boarded and carried her. Shortly after the ships got clear, the fore and main-masts of the French frigate went over the side. About 1h. 15m. A.M. on the 11th, the Triumph, 74, came up under a press of sail; and in another quarter of an hour, the 38-gun frigate Shannon joined, from the westward, and took the prize in tow. Out of a crew of 261 men and boys, the Amethyst had her second lieutenant of marines (Bernard Kendall) and 18 men killed, and 49 wounded. The Thétis, of a crew of 436 men and boys, had her captain and 134 men killed, and 102 wounded. Lieut. G. Blenerhasset was promoted to the rank of commander. — Medal.

1811. Defeat of French Flotilla. — The 16-gun brig Skylark, Captain James Boxer, and 12-gun brig Locust, Lieut. John Gedge, gave chase to twelve French gun-vessels, one of which was driven on shore near Calais, and one, mounting four 24-pounders and sixty men, captured, immediately under the enemy's batteries. Lieut. Gedge was promoted. — Medal.

1841. Reduction of Chinghae. — On the evening of 9th Nov., the British fleet anchored off Chinghae, and at an early hour on the 10th the troops under Major-General Gough moved to the points of debarkation. The Wellesley, 24, was towed to an excellent position, and anchored within 1300 yards from the citadel and town wall. The Blenheim, 74, also anchored, whilst the Blonde frigate and Modeste sloop took their stations under sail. The troops carried all before them. From 1200 to 1500 of the enemy were driven down the heights into the river, and many were drowned, and 500 taken prisoners. The right column, consisting of the seamen, a detachment of royal artillery, and 50 sappers, with the battalion of marines under Capt. Ellis, and the whole commanded by Capt. Herbert, of the Blenheim, landed at 11h. 15m. A.M. In a short time, the Union Jack was displayed on the Joss-house walls. Thus, the city of Chinghae, and the several fortifications on the right bank of the river, fell into the possession of the British.

November 11.

1780. Capture of Santa Margaritta. — The Spanish 34-gun frigate Santa Margaritta was captured off Cape Finisterre by the 28-gun ship Tartar, Capt. A. Græme, belonging to the squadron of Commodore George Johnstone, after a short defence, and loss of one man killed and three wounded. The Tartar sustained no loss.

November 12.

1806. Boats of Galatea. — In the morning, the Galatea, 36, Capt. Sayer, cruising off the island of Guadaloupe, gave chase to a suspicious looking schooner in the north-west. After a few hours' pursuit, and when getting near to the schooner, it fell calm. The boats were immediately despatched under the orders of Lieuts Gittins and Walker, and just as they had arrived near enough to return the fire of musketry, and were on the point of laying her on board, the schooner hauled down the French colours. She proved to be the Réunion, a fine copper-bottomed vessel of 10 guns, from La Guayra, bound to Martinique. No loss was sustained by the boats.

1854. Martello Tower destroyed.—In the forenoon of Sunday, 12th November, the steam frigate Tribune, Capt. Carnegie, with Highflyer and Lynx, whilst standing in towards the coast of Circassia, about ten miles to the NW. of Anapa, were fired at by a martello tower, mounting two guns. The ships having anchored at a distance of 500 yards from the beach, opened a fire, which soon compelled the enemy to abandon the place. A party of seamen and marines were immediately landed, and completed the destruction of the tower. Capt. Moore, of the Highflyer, and Lieut. Smithett, of the Tribune, wounded by the explosion, was the only loss sustained by the British.

November 13.

1800. Milbrook and Bellone.—Early in the morning, the Milbrook schooner, mounting 16 carronades, 18-pounders, on the non-recoil principle, Lieut. Matthew Smith, lying becalmed off Oporto, with two brigs under his convoy, discovered a ship, apparently a frigate. The Milbrook immediately swept towards the stranger, and at 8h. A.M. received a broadside from the French privateer Bellone, of Bordeaux, mounting 24 long 8-pounders, and six brass 36-pounder carronades. Before the enemy could bring her second broadside to bear, the Milbrook had fired three broadsides; and by the time the ship had discharged her third, the schooner had fired her guns eleven times. At about 10h. A.M., the ship's colours came down. Not having a rope left wherewith to hoist out a boat, one was launched over the gunwale; but she was so pierced with shot, that she soon filled with water. At this time the Milbrook lay quite unmanageable; ten of her guns disabled, and her sweeps cut to pieces. A light air springing up, the Bellone crowded all sail, and sought safety in flight. Out of a crew of 47 men, the Milbrook had nine severely, and three slightly wounded. The Bellone put into Vigo, when it was ascertained that her loss amounted to 20 killed, her captain and 45 wounded, out of a crew of 250 men.

1809. The town of Ras-al-Khyma, in the Persian Gulf, having been for some time a nest for numerous desperate pirates, a squadron, consisting of Chiffone, 36, Capt. John Wainwright, Caroline, 36, Capt. Charles Gordon, and H. E. I. Company's cruisers Mornington, Aurora, Nautilus, Prince of Wales, Fury, and Ariel, conveying a body of troops under Lieut.-Col. Smith, proceeded thither; and on 13th November burnt the town and above fifty vessels. The squadron next visited Linga, where twenty large piratical vessels were destroyed; and on the 27th, eleven vessels of the same character at the town of Luft, and the sea defences of both places levelled with the ground. The pirates made a desperate defence at both places, and the loss of the British amounted to five killed and thirty-four wounded.

November 14.

1755. A squadron under Admiral the Hon. John Byng, cruising in the Channel, captured the French 74-gun ship Espérance; which being greatly damaged, and bad weather coming on, was set on fire and destroyed.

1803. Capture of Harmonie.—A detachment of seamen and

marines, numbering 134 men, under Capt. William Ferris, of the 14-gun brig Drake, with Lieuts. Thomas Cole and Thomas Furber, of the 74-gun ship Blenheim, and Captain of Marines Thomas Graves, and Lieuts. Walter S. Boyd and George Beatty, accompanied by the Swift cutter, proceeded off Marine Harbour, Martinique, to attack the French schooner Harmonie, at anchor in the port. The marines landed, surprised the fort, taking fifteen prisoners; and, having dismounted and spiked the guns, blew up the magazine. The boats attacked the schooner under a sharp fire; but she was gallantly boarded, and in a few minutes carried. The Harmonie mounted eight guns, and, out of a crew of sixty-six men, had two killed and fourteen wounded. The British loss amounted to one man killed and five wounded.

1808. Capture of Colibri.—At 8h. 30m. A.M., the 64-gun ship Polyphemus, Capt. William Pryce Cumby, cruising off the city of San Domingo, despatched her boats in chase of the French national schooner Colibri, of three carriage guns and 63 men, which was attempting to enter the roads. At 9h. 20m., Lieut. Joseph Daly, assisted by Lieut. of Marines James Irvine Willes, in the face of a heavy fire of grape and musketry, boarded and carried the schooner. In accomplishing this gallant service, the British had one marine killed; and the enemy, in defending their vessel, had one man killed and five wounded.

November 15.

1799. Capture of Galgo.—The 36-gun frigate Crescent and 16-gun sloop Calypso, off Porto Rico, when in charge of a convoy bound to Jamaica, fell in with the Spanish 64-gun ship Asia, 40-gun frigate Amfitrite, and 16-gun ship-corvette Galgo. Ordering the convoy to disperse, the Crescent hauled her wind and carried off the Galgo, without any resistance on the part of the corvette.

1808. Gallant Defence of Fort Trinidad.—At 8h. A.M., a resolute but unsuccessful assault was made upon Fort Trinidad, one of the defences of Rosas, by a body of 200 French troops, with a reserve of 2000 men. The garrison of the fort at this time consisted of 25 marines, under Lieut. Thomas How, and the same number of Spaniards. In a second assault the enemy came on with equal determination; but not a shot was fired from the fort, until the outer gate was forced; and then such a steady and well-directed fire of musketry and hand-grenades was opened upon them by the marines, that they were again compelled to retreat, leaving their leader, a chef-de-brigade, and several officers and men dead under the walls. Expecting a third assault, Capt. West, of the Excellent, 74, by the means of a rope ladder, threw in a reinforcement, consisting of Captain James Nicholson, with Lieut. George Pattoun and 30 rank and file; and although the party had bravely entered the fort under an incessant fire of musketry from the besiegers, only one was slightly wounded.

November 16.

1703. The French 52-gun ship Hazardous, Capt. De la Rue, after a gallant defence, was captured by the Orford, Warspite, and Litchfield, belonging to the fleet of Sir Cloudesley Shovel.

1810. Phipps and Barbier de Séville.—The 14-gun brig-sloop Phipps, Capt. Christopher Bell, being off Calais at 5h. A.M., discovered and chased the French lugger Barbier de Séville, mounting 16 guns, with a crew of 60 men. For a quarter of an hour the lugger maintained a sharp fire of musketry, and appeared determined to run on shore. As the only means of frustrating this design, especially as the brig was already in three and a half fathoms water, the Phipps ran the lugger alongside, and discharged her guns with destructive effect. Under cover of the smoke, Lieut. Robert Tryon, assisted by Master's Mate Patrick Wright, and Mr. Peter Geddes, the boatswain, at the head of a party of seamen, sprang upon her decks, and in a few minutes carried the privateer, with a loss of six of her men killed and eleven wounded. Of the British, one seaman was killed, and Lieut. Tryon mortally wounded.

November 17.

1800. Destruction of Réolaise.—The boats of the 74-gun ship Captain, Magicienne frigate, and Nile lugger, under the orders of Lieut. William Hennah, assisted by Lieuts. Charles Clyde, Richard William Clarke, George Skottowe, and the Hon. Edward Rodney, were despatched to attempt the destruction of the French corvette Réolaise, lying in the harbour of Port Navalo, in the Morbihan. The enterprise was conducted with great judgment and gallantry; and notwithstanding a heavy fire from the shore on all sides, the Réolaise was boarded and destroyed. The British had one man killed and seven wounded.

November 18.

1693. Bombardment of St. Malo. — Early in November, Commodore John Benbow, with twelve ships of the line, 4 bomb-vessels, ten brigantines, and several smaller vessels, proceeded to the French coast with the intention of bombarding St. Malo. On the 16th, in the afternoon, the fleet anchored at the entrance of the harbour, near the unfinished work of Quince fort, situated on the Conchal island; and, when the tide permitted, three mortar-vessels and brigantines took positions to bombard the town. The cannonade was repeated for several days, the vessels withdrawing at the falling of the tide. On the 18th, a party landed on the island of Sezelmere, and destroyed a convent; and on the following day an extraordinary description of fire-ship was towed in. In the lower part of this vessel were placed 100 barrels of powder, covered with combustibles; over these, a row of thick planks with holes to communicate the fire from above, and upon them were placed 340 carcasses filled with grenades and various other destructive missiles. It was intended to have placed this engine of destruction near the wall of the town; but it grounded on a rock at some distance; nevertheless the explosion shook the whole city, blew down a part of the town wall, and damaged every house in the place. This, with the demolition of Quince fort and making eighty prisoners, was the extent of the injury sustained by the French.

November 19.

1779. In the evening, the Hussar, 28, Captain Elliot Salter, being in company with the Chat-

ham, 50, convoy to the homeward-bound trade from Lisbon, gave chase to a large ship, which proving to be a two-decker, the Hussar kept close to her until daylight, when the stranger hoisted Spanish colours and commenced firing. After the action had lasted forty-five minutes, she hauled down her colours, and proved to be the Nostra Senora del Bueno Consejo, of eleven hundred tons, pierced for 64 guns, but mounting only twenty-six 12-pounders, with a crew of 120 men, of whom 27 were killed and eight wounded. The Hussar had four killed and ten wounded.

November 20.

1759. French Fleet defeated. — The Channel fleet, of 23 sail of the line and 11 frigates, under Adm. Sir Edward Hawke, put to sea from Torbay on 14th November, and on the same day Adm. Conflans, with 20 ships of the line and six frigates, sailed from Brest. On the 20th, at 8h. 30m. A.M., the enemy was discovered near Belleisle, standing in for the land, with a fresh gale from the north-west. At 2h. 30m., the advanced ships arrived up with the French rear, and the action became very animated. The Formidable, 80, Rear-Adm. Verger, after nobly defending herself against several ships, and having 200 of her crew killed, surrendered at 4h. P.M. to the Resolution, 74. The Magnanime, 74, Capt. Viscount Howe, became closely engaged with the Thésée, 74; but the latter being disabled, dropped astern, and was engaged with the Torbay, 74, Capt. Hon. A. Keppel, whilst Lord Howe pushed on in search of a fresh opponent, which he found in the Héros, 74. The Thésée, in endeavouring to fight her lower-deck guns, shipped so much water that she filled and sank. The Superbe, 70, overset in the squall, and also sank. At 5h., the Héros surrendered to the Magnanime, and came to an anchor, but the sea ran too high to take possession of her. Night coming on, Sir Edward Hawke ordered the fleet to anchor, the island of Dumet bearing from the Royal George about east, distant three miles. The admiral's signal to anchor was not generally understood, consequently many of his ships stood out to sea; and one ship, the Resolution, 74, Capt. Henry Speke, got on shore on the Four reef, and was totally lost. At daylight on the 21st, the Héros was discovered aground, and the dismasted Soleil Royal, 80, cut and run on shore. The Essex also got on shore on the Four, and was wrecked, but her crew were saved. The two French ships were set on fire during the day, and destroyed. The loss of the British, amounting to 50 killed and 250 wounded, was borne by the leading ships of the fleet.

1791. Phœnix and Résolue. —Captain Sir Richard Strachan, off Mangalore, in the 36-gun frigate Phœnix, insisting upon searching two merchant vessels in company with the French 32-gun frigate Résolue, an action took place, and, after engaging twenty-five minutes, the Résolue hauled down her colours, having sustained a loss of twenty-five men killed, her captain (dangerously) and 40 wounded. The loss on board the Phœnix amounted to six killed and eleven wounded. The French captain, refusing to resume the command of his ship, the Résolue, was conducted to Mahé roads.

1806. Boats of Success. — The 32-gun frigate Success, Capt. John Ayscough, being off Cumberland harbour, isle of Cuba, sent her barge and pinnace, under Lieut. William Duke, to attempt the capture of a felucca in Hidden Port. As the boats approached, a fire was opened upon them from a neighbouring hill, where the crew of the felucca had taken post, and the first volley killed Lieut. Duke. After a vain attempt to dislodge the privateer's men from the hill, Lieut. Spence, with the additional loss of seven wounded, including Lieutenant O'Reilly, was unable to do more than to take possession of the abandoned felucca, which proved to be the French privateer Vengeur, from San Domingo. During the same night, while the 32-gun frigate Orpheus, Captain Thomas Briggs, was cruising in the bay of Campeachy, her barge, commanded by Lieut. George Ballard Vine, boarded and carried without loss the Spanish schooner Dolores, mounting one long nine- and two four-pounder guns, and four swivels, with 34 men. This vessel had just been sent out from Campeachy for the express purpose of attacking the frigate's boats.

November 21.

1739. Reduction of Porto Bello.—On the 20th November, a squadron consisting of the following ships came in sight of Porto Bello.—

	Guns.	
Burford - - -	70	Vice-Admiral Edw. Vernon, Captain Thos. Watson.
Hampton Court	70	Com. Chas. Brown, Capt. Digby Dent.
Worcester - -	70	Capt. Perry Mayne.
Strafford - -	60	„ Thos. Trevor.
Princess Louise	60	„ Thos. Waterhouse.
Norwich - -	50	„ Rich. Herbert.

On the 21st, the squadron worked up to the harbour, and, at 2h. P.M., the Hampton Court anchored close under the Iron Castle, mounting 78 guns, with a battery of 22 guns nearly level with the water. The Norwich and Worcester next took up a position, and the united fire of those ships soon silenced the fort. Vice-Adm. Vernon arriving up about this time, and observing the slackness of the enemy's fire, ordered the boats to assemble near him. The Spaniards now re-opened their fire; but the Burford adding to the cannonade, again compelled them to desist, and the soldiers in the lower battery were driven from their guns by the small-arm men stationed in the ships' tops. Upon this, the boats commanded by Lieut. Thomas Broderick put off, and in a short space of time the seamen, clambering up the face of the rampart by the aid of each other's head and shoulders, made themselves masters of the castle, and then advanced towards the town. The Spaniards fled in all directions; and as reinforcements arrived from the squadron, all appearance of opposition ceased, and a white flag was soon held out from the walls of the town. The castles of Gloria and Jeronimo still held out; but, after some negotiation, both surrendered on the following day. Gloria castle, consisting of two regular bastions towards the bay, mounted 92 guns, besides a line of eight guns pointing towards the anchorage. Above this castle, on a sandy point running into the bay, stood fort St. Jeronimo, a quadrangular redoubt mounting twenty guns. These two castles commanded the anchorage, and, together with the Iron Castle, rendered access to the harbour

most hazardous. The town of Porto Bello, built along the shore in the form of a crescent, stood at the bottom of the bay. The loss of the British was but slight: the Burford and Worcester had each 3 men killed and 5 wounded, and on board the Hampton Court only one man was wounded. By the 6th December, the whole of the formidable fortifications, under the direction of Capt. Charles Knowles and Captain Boscawen, were levelled to the ground.

November 22.

1799. The 32-gun frigate Solebay, Capt. Stephen Poyntz, cruising off St. Domingo, discovered at daybreak a French squadron, consisting of the 12-pounder 20-gun frigate-built store-ship Egyptienne, 18-gun corvette Eole, 12-gun brig Levrier, and 8-gun schooner Vengeur. At 6h. A.M., the Egyptienne, on ascertaining the force and character of the Solebay, made all sail to escape; but at 2h. P.M. the squadron was lying nearly becalmed, while the Solebay, with a light breeze was enabled to bring the Egyptienne and brig to action, and after a short resistance compelled them to surrender. The Solebay then attacked the other two, which were also captured. The aggregate force of this squadron was 58 guns and 481 men, so that the conquest was by no means an insignificant triumph.

November 23.

1758. DESTRUCTION OF ALCYONE. — The 28-gun frigate Hussar, Capt. John Elliot, and 24-gun ship Dolphin, Capt. Benjamin Marlow, gave chase to a large ship. The Hussar closed with the stranger at 8h. P.M., and commenced the action, in which she was shortly joined by the Dolphin. At 10h. P.M., the French ship, being entirely dismasted, went down with her colours flying. The ill-fated vessel was supposed to have been the French 50-gun ship Alcyone, *armée en flûte*. The Hussar was so much damaged that she had not a boat that would swim; the Dolphin, however, lent assistance, but unfortunately did not succeed in rescuing any of the devoted French crew.

1799. COURIER AND GUERRIER. —The hired armed cutter Courier, Lieut. Thomas Searle, cruising off Flushing, discovered a sail to windward, and after an anxious chase of twelve hours, came up with the French privateer-cutter Guerrier, of fourteen long 4-pounders, and forty-four men, Capt. Felix L'Allemand; and after an action of fifty minutes compelled her to surrender. Mr. Stephen Marsh, the master of the cutter, was killed early in the action, and two seamen were wounded. The Guerrier had four killed and six wounded. Lieut. Searle was promoted.—**Medal.**

November 24.

1758. The French 36-gun frigate Bien Acquis, was captured by the 70-gun ship Chichester, Capt. S. W. Willett, and 24-gun ship Sheerness, Capt. Thomas Graves.

November 25.

1757. The 60-gun ship Augusta, Capt. Arthur Forrest, proceeding between the islands of Gonaive and Hispaniola, with a view to cut off a valuable fleet, under convoy of two armed merchant-frigates, stood inshore, un-

der Dutch colours. At 10h. P.M., two ships were seen, and one having fired a gun, the other made sail for Leogane bay. The Augusta now closed with the strange ship, and, throwing off all disguise by opening her lower-deck ports, cautioned the captain, on pain of being sunk, not to give any alarm. The ship submitted without opposition, and Captain, Forrest having put a lieutenant and thirty-five men into the prize, with directions for her to stand into Petit Guave, to intercept any ships making for that port, the Augusta made sail after the convoy, and by dawn of day was in the midst of them, firing at all in turn. The French ships returned an ineffectual fire; and three of the largest, having surrendered, were employed to pursue the remainder. Only one small snow escaped; and thus, by the able measures adopted, this valuable convoy, consisting of nine ships, the united tonnage of which amounted to 3070, carrying 112 guns and 415 men, fell into the hands of Capt. Forrest.

1793. CAPTURE OF INCONSTANTE.—At 1h. A.M., the 12-pounder 32-gun frigates Penelope and Iphigenia, Capts. B. S. Rowley and Patrick Sinclair, in the bay of Leogane, St. Domingo, chased the French 36-gun frigate Inconstante. At 1h. 30m., the Penelope closed with the enemy, and a smart action was maintained on both sides until the Iphigenia joined in the contest, when the Inconstante struck her colours, having, out of 300 men, had her first lieutenant and six men killed, and her captain and twenty men wounded. On board the Penelope one seaman was killed and seven wounded. The prize was purchased into the navy under her own name.

November 26.

1796. CAPTURE OF DECIUS.—The 28-gun frigate Lapwing, Capt. Robert Barton, being off Anguilla, at noon, brought to action the French 20-gun ship Decius and 6-gun brig Vaillante, having on board 200 troops. After an hour's contest, the brig bore away, and in less than twenty minutes the Decius surrendered. The Lapwing then pursued the brig, which she drove on shore, and completely destroyed. The Lapwing had one man killed and six wounded. The Decius, out of 336 men, including troops, lost eighty killed and forty wounded. On the following day, the Lapwing being pursued by French frigates Thétis and Pénsée, Capt. Barton set the prize on fire.—**Medal.**

1813. CAPTURE OF CHARLEMAGNE.—The 74-gun ship Swiftsure, Capt. Edward S. Dickson, being off Cape Rousse, Corsica, despatched her boats, under command of Lieut. William Smith, (4.), in pursuit of the French privateer schooner Charlemagne, of 8 guns and 93 men. The schooner was boarded in face of a heavy fire, and after a sharp struggle carried; though not without a heavy loss. Midshipman Joseph Douglas and four men were killed; Lieuts. R. H. Fuller and John Harvey (the latter mortally), Lieut. of Marines J. R. Thompson, Midshipman J. Field, and eleven seamen wounded.

November 27.

1710. The 40-gun ship Winchester, Capt. Robert Hughes, chased a large privateer belonging to Flushing. At 8h. P.M., arriving within hail, she opened her fire; and after a short action, in

which the Dutch captain was killed, the crew of the privateer called for quarter.

1811. The 74-gun ship Eagle, Capt. Charles Rowley, cruising in the Adriatic, chased the 40-gun frigate Uranie, Corceyère *en flûte*, and brig Scemplone, from Trieste, bound to Corfu. At 7h. 30m. P.M., the Corceyère, having lost her main-topmast, surrendered. The Uranie and the brig escaped.

November 28.

1808. Boats of Heureux, at Mahaut.—On the 28th November, the 16-gun brig Heureux, Captain William Coombe, was cruising off the north side of Guadaloupe, when information was received of seven vessels being in the harbour of Mahaut. In the evening three boats pushed off from the brig, led by Captain Coombe, and, after rowing six hours, lay upon their oars to wait the setting of the moon. At 4h. A.M. on the 29th, they pushed forward, and after a few minutes of desperate fighting, Captain Coombe, with 19 men, boarded and carried a schooner of 2 guns, with a crew of 39 men. In the meanwhile, Lieut. Daniel Laurence, assisted by Mr. Robert Daly, the purser, with the remainder of the attacking party, amounting to 44 officers and men, had landed and spiked the two 24-pounders upon the nearest battery. They then boarded a brig; but before either of the captured vessels could be got off, the shore was lined with musketry, and three field-pieces were brought to bear upon the brigand schooner. In their way out, these vessels unfortunately grounded, and thus became fixed objects for the enemy's fire, which was presently increased by the 24-pounder in the other battery. Finding it impossible to get the vessels afloat, and daylight appearing, Capt. Coombe was in the act of giving orders to abandon them, when a 24-pound shot struck him in the left side, and he instantly expired, exclaiming, "I die contented—I die for my country!" Lieutenant Laurence, who was wounded by a musket-ball in the arm, succeeded, by 6h. A.M., in getting the three boats beyond the reach of shot, without sustaining any further loss.—**Medal.**

November 29.

1652. In the morning, Adm. Blake was lying in the Dover roads with 40 ships, when the Dutch fleet of 80 large ships, and small vessels, numbering altogether 92, under Van Tromp, were discovered lying two leagues to leeward. Blake immediately got under way to meet the enemy, who had also weighed anchor. The fleets met off the Ness, and an obstinate battle ensued. The Garland and Bonaventure frigates were captured; and the English fleet being much cut up in maintaining a fight against a force so superior, returned to Dover roads. In consequence of this success, Van Tromp hoisted a broom at his mast-head, intimating his determination to sweep the narrow seas of the English.

1805. On the 28th Nov., the 16-gun ship-sloop Serpent, Captain John Waller, cruising in the bay of Honduras, observed two suspicious vessels; and believing them bound to Truxillo, the Serpent proceeded thither, and on the 29th she regained sight of them entering the bay. Two boats were then despatched, in charge of Lieut. Patfull, which, in face of great guns and musketry, boarded, and,

without sustaining any loss, carried, a Spanish guarda-costa schooner, mounting one long 18-pounder and six smaller guns, with a crew of forty men.

1811. Capture of Pomone and Persanne.—The 38-gun frigate Alceste, Capt. Murray Maxwell, Active, 38, Capt. James Alexander Gordon, and Unité, 32, Capt. Edwin Henry Chamberlayne, were off the isle of Augusta, in the Adriatic, at 9h. 20m. A.M., when three sail were discovered, and chased. These were the French 40-gun frigates Pauline and Pomone, and frigate-built store-ship Persanne, of 26-guns. At about 11h. A.M., the Persanne stood away to the north-east, and the Unité was detached in pursuit of her. At 30 minutes past noon, the Unité and Persanne commenced firing their chase-guns; but it was not until 1h. 20m. that the Alceste, then going above nine knots with the wind on the larboard quarter, was enabled to fire with effect at the Pomone. Pressing forward under a crowd of sail to attack the French Commodore, the Alceste, when abeam of the Pomone, exchanged broadsides, and a shot from that ship carried away her main-topmast. The Alceste dropped astern; but the Active, at 2h. P.M., having gained a position on the starboard and lee quarter of the Pomone, brought her to close action. At about 2h. 20m., the Pauline tacked and stood for the weather beam of the Alceste; and those ships became closely engaged until 3h. 5m. P.M., when the 18-gun brig Kingfisher approaching fast, the French commodore set all sail, and stood to the westward. At about 3h. 40m., just as the Alceste was about to open her fire upon the Pomone, the French ship's main and mizen masts came down by the board, and she immediately surrendered. Neither of the British frigates being in a condition to pursue the Pauline, the French commodore escaped. Out of a crew of 218, the Alceste had one midshipman (Charles Nourse) and six seamen killed, one lieutenant (Andrew Wilson) and 12 men wounded. The active lost one midshipman (George Osborne) and 7 men killed; her captain (leg amputated), two lieutenants, William Bateman Dashwood (arm amputated) and George Haye, and 25 men wounded. Out of a crew of 332, the Pomone had 50 killed and wounded, including Capt. Rosamel among the latter. The Unité had only one man wounded, in effecting the capture of the Persanne, which ship had two men killed and four wounded.—Medal.

November 30.

1803. On this day, the French squadron, with the troops under Gen. Rochambeau, evacuated Cape François, St. Domingo; and by the terms of the capitulation, the ships in that port were to be surrendered to the British squadron as soon as they had quitted the harbour. The 40-gun frigate Surveillante was accordingly taken possession of, but the 40-gun frigate Clorinde grounded on the rocks, and, but for the extraordinary exertions and perseverance of Lieut. N. J. Willoughby, would have been wrecked, and above 800 persons on board her perished. Both prizes were added to the British navy.

1808. Defence of Trinidad.—A division of the French army, amounting to about 5000 men, occupied the heights around the

bay of Rosas, and had approached close to the town. On the 22nd November, both the fort of Trinidad and the citadel of Rosas were more than half invested, and a breach nearly effected in Trinidad. The Spanish garrisons were also in such a deplorable condition, that it was considered expedient, on the 23rd, to withdraw the marines. On the 25th, the Impérieuse frigate, Capt. Lord Cochrane, arrived in the bay, where she joined the Lucifer and Meteor bomb-vessels. His lordship, finding that the garrison of fort Trinidad, composed of 80 Spaniards, was on the point of surrendering, threw himself into the fort with 50 seamen and 30 marines from the Impérieuse. Lord Cochrane's active mind soon found resources to place the fortifications in a state of defence: sand-bags, with barrels and palisadoes, supplied the place of walls and ditches, so that the French, when, on the 30th, they assaulted the castle with 1000 picked men, were repulsed with the loss of their commanding officer, their storming equipage, and all who had ventured to mount the breach. This daring and important service was effected without any loss to the British. The citadel of Rosas having capitulated on the 5th of December, Lord Cochrane considered that further resistance of fort Trinidad was impracticable; he therefore fired the trains for exploding the magazines, and then re-embarked his men.

December 1.

1652. Recapture of Phœnix. — The Phœnix frigate, recently captured by the Dutch squadron, under Commodore Bodley, was lying in Leghorn roads, commanded by Capt. Van Tromp, whose ship had been disabled in the action; and the crew, thinking themselves perfectly secure from any attempt, spent their time in mirth and jollity. It having been determined by Commodore Appleton to attempt the ship's recapture, three boats were prepared, with thirty men in each, who, in addition to their weapons, were severally provided with a bag of meal to throw into the eyes of the Dutchmen. On St. Andrew's Day, in the evening, the boats, under the command of Captain Owen Cox, proceeded to the attack. Owing to the darkness of the night, one of them parted company, which caused some delay; but having rejoined, the three dashed forward, and at daylight on the 12th December were alongside the frigate. The boats' crews had each their appointed work: one had to cut the cables, the second to go aloft and loose the sails, while the third closed the hatches and kept the crew in subjection. Tromp, who was below, on hearing the alarm, rushed out of his cabin and discharged his pistols at the assailants, who were, however, by that time in entire possession of the frigate; so, leaping out of the cabin window, he swam to a ship astern. The Phœnix was carried off in triumph, and reached Naples in safety. This violation of neutrality caused a remonstrance on the part of the Duke of Tuscany, who ordered the English ships to quit his territories. The English parliament disavowed the act, and recalled Commodore Appleton.

December 2.

1793. Antelope and Atalante. — The Antelope packet, Capt. Curtis, mounting six 3-

pounders, with a crew of 21 men and boys, when off Cumberland harbour, island of Cuba, on 1st December, fell in with two French schooner-privateers of formidable appearance, who gave chase to her as she bore away for Jamaica. One of the strangers, the Atalante, mounting eight 3-pounders, with a crew of 65 men, having outsailed her consort, continued the chase alone, and at 5h. A. M. on the 2nd, the wind falling light, the privateer took to her sweeps, and rowed up alongside. Having grappled the Antelope on the starboard side, she attempted to carry her by boarding. The assailants were driven back with much loss, but Capt. Curtis was unfortunately killed in heading his gallant crew. A French gentleman passenger and the steward were also killed, and the first mate badly wounded. Mr. Pascoe, the boatswain, now took the command, and with the few brave fellows left, nobly supported by the passengers, repulsed several attempts of the enemy to board. At length the privateer endeavoured to cut the grapplings and sheer off, but the boatswain observing this, ran aloft and lashed the schooner's squaresail-yard to the Antelope's fore-topmast shrouds. Seeing this, and being assailed with a well-directed fire of musketry, the Frenchman soon called for quarter, and was taken possession of by the Antelope. The Atalante had 20 men killed and 17 wounded. The House of Assembly of Jamaica voted 500 guineas to the crew of the Antelope, as a reward for their gallant defence.

December 3.

1781. The 40-gun frigate Artois, Captain John Macbride, cruising in the North Sea, was attacked by two very large schooners (the Mars and Hercules), each mounting 24 long 9-pounders. After engaging the frigate above thirty minutes, both these vessels were compelled to surrender. The Mars, out of a crew of 145, had nine men killed and 15 wounded; and the Hercules, out of 164, had 13 killed and 20 wounded. The Artois had one man killed and six wounded. The two prizes became cruisers in the British navy, under the names of Pylades and Orestes.

1799. RACOON AND INTRÉPIDE. —The 18-gun brig Racoon, Capt. Robert Lloyd, being off Dover, early in the morning discovered the French lugger-privateer Intrépide, mounting 16 guns, with a crew of 60 men, which she immediately chased and captured, after a running fight of 40 minutes; but not until she had her foremast and bowsprit shot away, and sustained the loss of 13 killed and wounded. On board the Racoon, Capt. Lloyd and one seaman slightly wounded.

1807. CURIEUX AND REVANCHE. —The 18-gun brig Curieux, Capt. John Sheriff, at 10h. A. M., being in lat. 14° 48′ N., long. 59° 14′ W., with the wind north-east, discovered on her lee bow the French 24-gun ship-privateer Revanche. At 11h. A. M., the Curieux tacked in chase, and at 2h. P. M., having arrived abreast of the ship to windward, the brig brought her to close action. This continued for an hour, when the Revanche, at 3h. 15m. P. M., ran on board the Curieux on her starboard side. In this position the ship kept up a sharp fire, by which Capt. Sheriff and five men were killed, and several wounded. Shortly afterwards, the Curieux

got clear of her opponent, and the Revanche dropped astern; but presently hauling up, she crossed the brig's stern, and taking advantage of her disabled state, crowded sail to the north-west. The loss on board the Curieux amounted to eight killed, including her captain, and 14 wounded. The Revanche, it is stated, had only two men killed and 13 wounded.

1810. Reduction of the Isle of France.—The Isle of France capitulated to a British squadron, under the command of Vice-Adm. Bertie, consisting of one ship of 74 guns, 12 frigates, four sloops, and a fleet of transports, containing 10,000 troops under Major-Gen. Abercromby. The capture was effected after some severe skirmishing, and was attended with the loss on the part of the British of 28 killed, 94 wounded, and 45 missing. The French force amounted to 1300 regular troops and 10,000 militia. The island was defended by 209 cannon. In Port Louis were captured the 40-gun frigates Bellone, Minèrve, Manche, Astrée, and Iphigenie, the corvette Victor, and brig Entreprenante; also the Charlton, Ceylon, and United Kingdom, late English Indiamen, and 24 French merchant ships.

December 5.

1776. On 5th December, the 24-gun ship Fowey, Capt. George Montagu, being off Cape Ann, after a long chase captured the American brig Washington, mounting ten guns, 6- and 4-pounders, and ten swivels. The Washington was commissioned by Congress, and had a crew of seventy-four men

December 6.

1782. Ruby and Solitaire.—The 64-gun ship Ruby, Capt. John Collins, being 40 leagues to windward of Barbadoes, captured the French 64-gun ship Solitaire, commanded by the Chevalier de Borda, after an action of 40 minutes. The Solitaire had her mizen-mast shot away, and her loss amounted to 20 men killed and 35 wounded. The Ruby had only 2 men wounded. Capt. Collins received the honour of knighthood for his gallant conduct in this action.

1807. Destruction of Dutch Squadron.—Rear-Adm. Sir Edward Pellew, learning that the Dutch ships of war which had escaped from Batavia in the previous year, were lying in the harbour of Griesse, sailed from Malacca on the 20th November, with the Culloden and Powerful, 74s, Caroline and Fox frigates, Victoire and Samarang sloops, and Seaflower and Jasseur, of 14 guns. The squadron arrived off Point Panka on the 5th of December; and the Dutch commodore refusing to give up the ships, the Culloden and Powerful, having been lightened, commenced ascending the river leading to Griesse, cannonading a battery at Sambelangan in passing, and receiving in return a fire which did considerable damage to some of the ships. The navigation of the river was so intricate that the ships grounded several times, and the Culloden was compelled to take out guns and start water; but she remained fast. After dark the admiral proceeded on board the Caroline, which had got several miles ahead of the squadron, and was near the harbour's mouth. Next morning the Culloden floated off, and the

squadron proceeded, led by the Fox, the Culloden being second and the Caroline third. The Dutch, finding the admiral in earnest, entered into a treaty for the surrender of the Dutch shipping. In the meanwhile, however, the two line-of-battle ships Pluto and Revolutie, the sheer hulk, and a 40-gun merchant ship, had been scuttled by order of the commodore. On the 11th of December, the work of destruction was completed by setting the ships on fire; and the guns and military stores at Griesse and at Sambelangan were destroyed. The Fox was much damaged by hot shot, and Lieut. Samuel Allen and several men were wounded.

December 7.

1810. Rinaldo and Maraudeur.—After dark, the 10-gun brig-sloop Rinaldo (eight 18-pounder carronades and two long sixes, with a crew of 65 men and boys), Captain James Anderson, while cruising off Dover, with the wind from the westward, discovered to windward and immediately chased two armed luggers, standing towards the English coast. One of them, the Maraudeur, of 14 guns (pierced for 18) and 85 men, after a short running fight, endeavoured to cross the bows of the brig, but the Rinaldo frustrated that manœuvre by running her jib-boom between the privateer's jib-stay and foremast. As the two vessels dropped alongside of each other, the enemy attempted to board, but were repulsed by the crew of the Rinaldo, who, in turn, boarded from the forechains, led by Lieut. Edward Gascoigne Palmer, and soon compelled the Frenchman to call for quarter. This promptly decided affair cost the Maraudeur her captain and four men wounded; but no one was hurt belonging to the Rinaldo.

December 8.

1780. While the squadron on the East India station, under Vice Adm. Sir Edward Hughes, was off Mangalore, several vessels belonging to Hyder Ally were observed in the roads. There not being sufficient water for the ships, the boats were sent away under cover of two snows belonging to the service of the H.E.I. Company, which with great gallantry boarded and destroyed the whole, with the exception of one armed brig, which made her escape by throwing overboard her guns and running into the harbour. This service was, however, attended with severe loss; Lieut. Gosnam, of the Burford, and ten men were killed; and Lieuts. Sam. Sutton, of the Superb, Dunbar M'Lellar, of the Eagle, and fifty-one men wounded.

December 9.

1798. Invincible Bonaparte, mounting 20 guns, French privateer, captured in the channel by Boadicea, 38, Capt. Keats.

1809. Grand Rodeur, French 16-gun privateer, captured off Beachy head by 10-gun brig Redpole, Capt. M'Donald.

December 10.

1810. Rosario and Mamelouck.—In the evening, the 10-gun brig, Rosario, Capt. Booty Harvey, cruising off Dungeness, with the wind blowing hard from the westward, fell in with two large French lugger-privateers. Closing with the nearest, Capt. Harvey ran alongside, when Lieut.

Thomas Davis, at the head of a party of men, sprang on board, and in a few minutes succeeded in carrying her. The Rosario was at the same time engaged with the other lugger on the starboard side, but she made off on seeing the fate of her companion. The prize was the Mamelouck, of 16 guns, and 45 men, of whom 7 were wounded. The British had 5 men wounded, two of them severely.

December 11.

1798. Capture of the Armée d'Italie.—At daylight, the 22-gun ship Perdrix, cruising to the eastward of the island of Virgin Gorda, in the West Indies, discovered and chased the French privateer ship Armée d'Italie, mounting 18 guns, and, after an anxious chase of sixteen hours, brought her to close action. An animated fire was kept up for forty-two minutes, when the latter, being reduced to an unmanageable state, struck her colours. Out of a crew of 153 men, the Perdrix escaped with only one wounded, while the loss on board the Armée d'Italie amounted to 6 men killed and 5 wounded, out of a crew of 117.

1799. Destruction of Preneuse.—The 74-gun ship Tremendous, Capt. John Osborn, and 50-gun ship Adamant, Captain William Hotham, cruising off Port Louis, Isle of France, chased the French 40-gun frigate Preneuse, and compelled her to run on shore on the west side of the river Tombeau, near some batteries. At 3h. P.M., the frigate cut away all her masts, and soon afterwards, in conjunction with the batteries, opened a fire upon the Adamant as she was working up to attack her. At 5h. 30m., the Adamant returned the fire, and in a short time afterwards the Preneuse hauled in her ensign from the quarter as a signal of submission. Three boats, under Lieut. Edward Grey, assisted by Lieuts. John Walker and Benjamin Symes, and Lieut. of Marines John Owen, were then despatched to destroy the French frigate. At 8h. P.M., the batteries opened a fire of shot and shell at the boats, and at the Adamant as she was working up towards the object of attack. The Preneuse was, nevertheless, gallantly boarded; and, having taken out her captain (L. Hermite) and the few men remaining on board, the French frigate was set on fire and destroyed. This important service was accomplished without the loss of a man.

1807. Capture of San Josef.—While the 36-gun frigate Renommée, Captain Sir Thomas Livingstone, and 18-gun brig Grasshopper, Captain Thomas Searle, were off Cape Palos, chase was given to a brig and two settees. The Grasshopper continuing to beat to windward, lost sight of the frigate at noon, and at 12h. 30m. P.M., opened her fire on the brig. A running fight continued until 2h. 30m., when the enemy, which was the Spanish brig San Josef, of ten 24-pounder carronades and two long sixes, ran on shore near Cape Negrette, and struck her colours. The settees, which were the Medora, of 10 guns and 80 men, and the Aigle, of 8 guns and 50 men, on seeing the fate of their consort, tacked to the eastward and escaped. The Grasshopper, having anchored, succeeded in getting her prize afloat, in spite of a smart fire of musketry from the shore; and only one man was

wounded on the part of the British.

December 12.

1706. On 12th December, the 50-gun ship Romney, Captain William Coney, attacked a French privateer, mounting thirty brass guns, at anchor under the forts of Malaga, and, in spite of a heavy fire, brought her out.

1779. SALISBURY AND SAN CARLOS.—The 50-gun ship Salisbury, Capt. Charles Inglis, when off Porto de Sall, Honduras bay, fell in with the San Carlos privateer, of 50 guns and 397 men. The pursuit lasted all day, and at 6h. 30m. P.M., the action commenced. At 8h. 30m., the mainmast of the San Carlos was shot away, and being in a defenceless state, with the loss of the greater part of the crew, she surrendered. On board the Salisbury, four men were killed and fourteen wounded.

1782. MEDIATOR AND FRENCH SQUADRON.—The 44-gun ship Mediator, Capt. Hon. John Luttrell, cruising off Ferrol, bore away, at 7h. A.M., in chase of five sail to leeward. This force, consisting of the Eugène, a ship of 36 guns, an American brig of 14 guns, the 64-gun ship Ménagère, *en flûte*, mounting 30 guns, the Alexander, of 24 guns, and Dauphine Royale, of 28 guns, were thus formed in order of battle. After ranging along their line, the Mediator ran down to attack the sternmost, but that ship and the Eugène bore up out of the line. The three remaining ships were to protect their consorts, which the Mediator, at 11h. A.M., steered to cut off, and having succeeded in capturing the Alexander, made sail after the retreating ships. The Eugène, at 3h. P.M., hauled her wind, and the Mediator followed the Ménagère, which she brought to action at 5h. 30m. P.M.; but, just at this time, a very heavy squall coming on, the Mediator, from the lowness of her lower-deck ports, was nearly filled with water, and, consequently, compelled to put before the wind to clear the ship. At 9h. P.M., the Mediator was again alongside the Ménagère, and compelled her to surrender. No loss was sustained on board the British ship; but the Alexander had six men killed and nine wounded, and the Ménagère four killed and several wounded.

1809. CAPTURE OF NISUS.—The boats of the 38-gun frigate Thetis, 16-gun brig Pultusk, 10-gun brig Achates, gun-brig Attentive, armed schooner Bacchus, with the whole of the marines, under the orders of Capt. William Elliott, of the Pultusk, proceeded in the evening to attempt the capture of the French 16-gun brig Nisus, lying at anchor under the protection of a fort in the harbour of Hayes, Guadaloupe. The British, having landed without opposition, proceeded with considerable difficulty through a thick wood and over a high hill, until they reached the rear of the fort, which they attacked and carried in the most gallant manner, forcing the garrison, amounting to more than 200 men, to retreat. Leaving Lieut. Belcher to dismantle the battery, Capt. Elliott, supported by the squadron, but more particularly by the Attentive, which entered a narrow harbour, and maintained for upwards of six hours a close and vigorous cannonade, attacked the corvette, which he very soon boarded and carried. This gallant enterprise was accomplished with the comparatively slight loss of four men

wounded. The Nisus, a brig of 337 tons, was added to the British navy, under the appropriate name of Guadaloupe.—**Medal.**

1810. The Entreprenante cutter, mounting eight 4-pounders, and 33 men and boys, Lieut. Peter Williams, was lying becalmed on the coast of Spain, between Malaga and Almiera bay, when four French lateen-rigged privateers, one of 6 guns, including two long 18-pounders, and 75 men, another of 5 guns and 45 men, and two of 2 guns and 25 men each, weighed and swept towards the cutter. The action, which commenced at 11h. A.M., was now maintained with great spirit on both sides within pistol-shot. At noon the crew of the nearest of the two large privateers attempted to board, but were driven back with loss, and a second attempt was equally unsuccessful. The Entreprenante, with the aid of her sweeps, brought her larboard guns to bear with such effect, as to compel three of her antagonists to sheer off; and, at this moment, a well-directed broadside carried away the foremast and bowsprit of the most formidable of the privateers. A third attempt was now made to carry the cutter, but with no better success than before. The enemy, assisted by their boats, at 2h. 30m. P.M., made off towards the shore. The Entreprenante had one man killed and ten wounded.

December 13.

1796. Vestale and Terpsichore.—On the 12th Dec., at daybreak, the 12-pounder 32-gun frigate Terpsichore, Capt. Richd. Bowen, was about 20 leagues to the westward of Cadiz, when she discovered the French 36-gun frigate Vestale about four miles on her weather quarter. Sail was made in chase, but the wind increased so much that the Terpsichore sprang her topmasts, and both ships reduced their canvass to the courses only. At 8h. A.M. on the 13th, a shift of wind to the southward brought the Terpsichore to windward, who immediately made all the sail she could in pursuit. At 9h. 30m. P.M., the Vestale hauled up her courses and hove to, awaiting the approach of the British frigate, who having reached a position close upon her weather quarter, at 10h. P.M. a furious action commenced on both sides, which continued until 11h. 40m. P.M., when the Vestale, having sustained the loss of her captain (Foucaud) and 27 men killed and 37 wounded, struck her colours. Immediately after her surrender, her mizen-mast fell over the side. The loss of the Terpsichore was four men killed, her second and only lieutenant (George Bowen) and 17 wounded, out of a reduced crew of 166,— the other officers and 46 men being away in prizes. During the night of the 13th, the crew of the Vestale regained possession, and at daylight on the 14th Capt. Bowen had the mortification of seeing his nobly-acquired prize steering towards Cadiz, where she arrived in safety.

1806. Halcyon and Neptuno.—At 8h. A.M., the 10-gun brig Halcyon, Capt. Henry Whitmarsh Pearse, when about six leagues to the eastward of Cape San Martin, coast of Spain, observed an armed ship, brig, and xebec standing towards her, and five settees were also seen in the distance. At 10h. 30m. the action commenced, and as soon as the Halcyon arrived abreast of the second vessel, she tacked and brought them to

close action. At half-past noon, the xebec and brig, assisted by their sweeps and boats, hauled off to the southward. The ship endeavoured to do the same, but the Halcyon swept after, and in the course of an hour got close alongside, when the Spanish corvette Neptuno, of 14 long 12-pounders and 72 men, struck her colours. Of her 94 men and boys (the Halcyon was short 16, but had on board four very active passengers), she had not a man hurt. The brig was the Virgine de Solidad, of 14 long 12- and 8-pounders and 78 men; and the xebec Vives mounted 12 long 8- and 6-pounders, and 65 men.

1808. Capture of Cigne.—On 12th December, an unsuccessful attack was made to cut out the French 18-gun brig Cigne, lying under the protection of four batteries, and a considerable number of troops on the beach, with field-pieces, near St. Pierre, Martinique, by the boats of the Circe, under the command of Lieut. Charles Henry Crooke. Although the boats boarded in the most gallant manner, they were beat off with great slaughter. One boat was taken, another sunk, and the third entirely disabled; and out of 68 men, 9 were killed, 21 wounded, and 26 missing. At daylight on the 13th, the French brig got under way, and, aided by her sweeps, stood along shore towards St. Pierre, pursued by the Amaranthe, 18-gun brig, Capt. Edwd. Pelham Brenton, having in tow the boats of the Circe frigate and Stork sloop. At 10h. A.M., the Cigne grounded near several batteries, to the northward of St. Pierre. The Amaranthe worked in under a heavy fire from the batteries, and the French brig, whilst the Circe and the rest of the squadron engaged the batteries to leeward. The well-directed fire of the Amaranthe soon obliged the crew of the Cigne to take to the shore, and the boats of the Circe, Amaranthe, and Stork, led by Lieut. James Hay, first of the Amaranthe, boarded and carried the Cigne, in the face of a heavy fire from the batteries and from the troops on the beach. The prize having bilged, was destroyed, as was also a schooner. —Medal.

December 14.

1809. On 14th December, the 36-gun frigate Melampus, Capt. Edward Hawker, cruising off Guadaloupe, after a chase of twenty-eight hours captured the French 16-gun brig Béarnais, after sustaining the loss of one man killed and several wounded. The Melampus had two men wounded.

1814. Capture of American Flotilla. — On 14th December, an attack was made on the American flotilla, anchored athwart the narrow channel called Malheureux Island passage, on lake Borgne, coast of America, by 42 armed launches, carrying altogether 980 seamen and marines, under the orders of Capt. Nicholas Lockyer, assisted by Capts. Henry Montresor and Samuel Roberts. The American force consisted of five gun-boats, mounting each one long 24- or 32-pounder, and from four to six smaller guns. After a pull of 36 miles, a great part of the way against a strong current, the boats, at 10h. 33m. A.M., dashed on towards the flotilla, exposed to a destructive fire of round and grape. At about noon, Capt. Lockyer and Lieut. George Pratt, in the barge of the Seahorse, closed with the gun-

boat of the American commodore, and, after an obstinate struggle, in which the greater part of the officers and the men in the boat were either killed or wounded, including, among the latter, Captain Lockyer severely, and Lieut. Pratt mortally, succeeded in boarding her. Seconded by another boat of the Seahorse, commanded by Midshipman George Robert White, and by the boats of the Tonnant, under Lieut. James Barnewall Tatnall, the British soon carried the gun-vessel. The boat of Lieutenant Tatnall having been sunk alongside, that officer, getting into another, gallantly pushed on to the attack of the remaining four gun-vessels. Upon these the guns of the captured boat were now turned, and in a few minutes, with the assistance of the second and third divisions of boats, the enemy were all secured. The loss of the British amounted to three midshipmen and 14 men killed; Capt. Nicholas Lockyer, four lieutenants, one lieutenant of marines, three master's mates, seven midshipmen, and 61 men wounded; total, 17 killed, 77 wounded. The American loss was comparatively trifling, amounting to 6 killed and 35 wounded.—**Medal.**

December 15.

1788. Attack on St. Lucie. —The expedition intended for the reduction of the island of St. Lucie sailed from Barbadoes on 13th December, and on the same day a considerable body of troops, under Brigadier-Gens. Meadows and Prescott, landed in different parts of the Grand Cul-de-Sac, while Brigadier-Gen. Sir Henry Calder protected the landing-place to keep open a communication between the fleet and army. The British had not been long in possession of the island before the Comte d'Estaing made his appearance with twelve ships of the line, having on board 9000 troops. Rear-Admiral Barrington ordered the transports to be warped close inshore, and moored his little squadron with so much skill and judgment as to baffle the repeated attacks of the enemy. On the 15th, the Comte d'Estaing made two desperate attacks upon the British squadron; but the determined coolness, resolution, and bravery of its commanders, supported by a steady fire from the batteries on shore, compelled the enemy to stand out to sea and relinquish any further attempts.

1824. Defeat of Burmese War-boats. — Thinking it probable that the enemy's fire-rafts might be destroyed, Capt. Chads despatched Lieut. Kellett up the Panlang branch of the river, in the steam-vessel, with 40 marines and soldiers, and the Prince of Wales, towed by the Diana, accompanied by the pinnaces of the Arachne and Sophie. Arriving early in the morning of the 15th December at Pagoda point, they discovered about 200 war-boats, who in retiring kept up a smart fire from the long guns which five of them mounted. Finding the British advancing rapidly upon them, they drew up in line of battle; but the little band was not to be daunted by this show of resistance; and, dashing boldly forward, the fire from the boats' carronades and musketry threw the enemy into confusion. Panic-struck, they flew in all directions, leaving in our possession three of their long war-boats, one mounting three, and the others two guns each. Forty

other boats of various descriptions were also captured; and this was accomplished without any loss on the part of the British.

December 16.

1796. Hirondelle, French 16-gun corvette, captured by Cleopatra, 32.

1806. Elizabeth, French 14-gun brig-privateer, captured in West Indies by Kingfisher, 14, Capt. Cochrane.

December 17.

1809. The 18-gun brig Rosamond, Capt. Benjamin Walker, cruising near Guadaloupe, captured, after a short resistance, the French 16-gun brig Papillon. The prize was commissioned under the same name.

1810. Rinaldo and French Luggers.—At 3h. 30m. P.M., the 10-gun brig, Rinaldo, Capt. James Anderson, was standing out from St. Helens, when she perceived in the offing four French luggers. In order to decoy them, Capt. Anderson kept in such a position as to prevent their discovering that she was a vessel of war. The manœuvre succeeded so well that the four luggers soon afterwards made sail in chase; and at 5h. P.M. the two largest came up under the brig's stern, and, discharging a volley of musketry, ordered her to strike. The Rinaldo, heaving in stays, brought a broadside to bear upon each of them, then wearing round, discharged a second broadside into the larger vessel, which brought down her masts and sails, and compelled her to call for quarter. The other lugger ran down upon the bow of the Rinaldo, with an intention to board, keeping up, as she advanced, a smart fire of musketry; but on the brig closing with her, she ran within the Ower's light, lowered her sails, and also called for quarter. At this moment the Rinaldo was carried by the strong ebb-tide on board the Ower's light-vessel, and became so entangled, that three of the privateers made sail and escaped; but the Vielle Josephine, of 16 guns, was sunk, and only three men out of her crew of 80, were rescued by her consorts.

December 18.

1809. Destruction of Seine and Loire.—The French 40-gun frigates *en flûte*, Seine and Loire, which had separated from the Renommée and Clorinde, finding themselves cut off from Basseterre by a British squadron, on 17th December entered the cove of Anse la Barque, where they anchored head and stern under the protection of a strong battery, on each side of the entrance. The Ringdove, 18, having been struck by a shot from a point to the southward, Capt. Dowers embarked a party in his boats, and at 3h. P.M. landed. Having stormed the battery, spiked the guns, and blown up the magazine, he returned to the Ringdove at 4h. P.M., without having sustained any loss. On the 18th, at 8h. A.M., the 74-gun ship Sceptre, Capt. S. J. Ballard, arrived from Martinique. The Blonde and Thetis frigates, Capts. V. V. Ballard and George Miller, were ordered to enter the bay and engage the French ships, whilst the Sceptre and Freja, 36, Capt. John Hayes, cannonaded the batteries, and the 18-gun sloops Hazard, Cygnet, and Ringdove took the boats of the squadron in tow. The forts and frigates opened

their fire at 2h. 30m., and the Blonde, having anchored within pistol-shot of a battery, and a quarter of a mile of the French frigates, opened her starboard broadside. Soon afterwards the Thetis also anchored and commenced firing. At 3h. 30m., one of the enemy's ships being dismasted, surrendered; and at 4h. 20m. her consort hauled down her colours. The Blonde and Thetis then made sail out of reach of the fort; and at 5h. 20m., both French ships caught fire and exploded. Just as the night was closing in, the boats of the squadron, under the orders of Capt. Cameron, landed under a heavy fire, and succeeded in storming the fort; but that officer was unfortunately killed by a grape-shot, when stepping into his boat to return to the Hazard, and had been previously wounded by a musket-ball, while gallantly hauling down the French colours. The Blonde had Lieut. George Jenkins, and 7 killed, and 16 wounded; Thetis, 6 men wounded.—**Medal.**

December 19.

1783. Capture of the South Carolina.—The United States frigate South Carolina, Captain Joyner, mounting 28 long 36-pounders on her main-deck and twelve long 12-pounders on the quarter-deck and forecastle, was captured by a squadron consisting of 32-gun frigate Quebec, Capt. C. Mason, 44-gun ship, Diomede, T. L. Frederick, and 32-gun frigate Astrea M. Squire. The South Carolina was built at Amsterdam in 1780, with the scantling and dimensions of a 74-gun ship. She was originally named the Indien, and belonged to France, from whom she was hired by the Americans.

1796. Minèrve and Sabina.—At 10h. A.M., the 40-gun frigate, Minèrve, Capt. George Cockburn, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore Horatio Nelson, and Blanche, 32, Capt. D'Arcy Preston, near Porto Ferrajo, fell in with the Spanish frigates Sabina and Ceres. At 10h. 30m., the Minèrve brought the Sabina to close action, and, after engaging her two hours and fifty minutes, compelled her to surrender, having had her mizen-mast shot away, and ten men killed and 45 wounded. The Minèrve had one midshipman and six men killed, and Lieut. James Noble and 32 men wounded. The Blanche closed with the frigate to leeward, and, after a few broadsides, the Ceres hauled down her colours; but the near approach of a Spanish three-decker and two frigates prevented Captain Preston taking possession of his prize. The Sabina was taken in tow of the Minèrve, until the Spanish frigate Matilda arrived up, when the action commenced with this ship; but the superior force of the enemy being close at hand, both the prizes were recaptured.—**Medal.**

December 20.

1797. Phœbe and Néréide.—The 18-pounder 36-gun frigate Phœbe, mounting 44 guns, Capt. Robert Barlow, being in lat. 48° 58′ N., long. 8° 4′ W., discovered the French 12-pounder, 36-gun frigate Néréide, mounting 46 guns, Capt. A. Canon, which immediately hauled to the wind and was pursued by the British frigate. The chase continued during the day, and at 9h. P.M., the Néréide commenced firing her stern guns, which did considerable damage to her op-

ponent's masts, sails, and rigging. At 9h. 10m., the Néréide hove in stays. In a few minutes the Phœbe also came round, and the two frigates, in passing on opposite tacks, exchanged broadsides. At 10h. P.M., the Phœbe got fairly alongside her antagonist, when both ships backed their main-topsails, and commenced the action in earnest, — the Néréide placing herself about four ships' length to windward of the Phœbe. In a short time, the Néréide, from the injury she had sustained in her sails and rigging, fell on board the Phœbe, a little before the main chains; but the latter bore up clear of her, then hauled to the wind, and again approached. At 10h. 45m., just as the Phœbe was about to renew her fire, the Néréide hauled down her light, and hailed that she surrendered. Neither ship had a mast shot away, but both had suffered much in their rigging and sails. Out of a crew of 261, the Phœbe had three men killed and ten wounded. The Néréide, out of a crew 330 men, had 20 killed and 35 wounded. The first lieutenant of the Phœbe, Michael Halliday, was promoted to the rank of commander, in July in the following year. The Néréide measured 892 tons, and was added to the British navy as a 12-pounder 36-gun frigate. — **Medal.**

December 21.

1799. RECAPTURE OF LADY NELSON. — In the evening, the hired 10-gun cutter Lady Nelson, while off Cabrita point, was attacked by three French privateers and some gun-boats, in sight of the 100-gun ship Queen Charlotte and 36-gun frigate Emerald, lying in Gibraltar bay. The boats from these ships were immediately despatched by Vice-Adm. Lord Keith to support the Lady Nelson; but, before they could get up, the cutter had been captured, and was in tow of two of the privateers. Lieut. William Bainbridge, in the barge of the Queen Charlotte, ran alongside of the Lady Nelson, and, after a sharp conflict, carried her, taking as prisoners seven French officers and 27 men; six others had been killed in the conflict. Lieut. Bainbridge was severely wounded in the head by the stroke of a sabre, and slightly in other places. Some of his men were also wounded. — **Medal.**

1807. The Danish island of St. Thomas, in the West Indies, surrendered to an expedition under Adm. the Hon. Alexander Cochrane and Gen. Bowyer.

1812. BOATS OF APOLLO AND WEASEL. — The 38-gun frigate Apollo, Capt. B. W. Taylor, accompanied by the 18-gun brig, Weasel, chased a trabaccolo under the protection of the tower of St. Cataldo in the Adriatic. The boats of the two vessels were detached, under the orders of Lieuts. George Bowen and Michael Quin, to destroy this tower, which was reputed to be the strongest between Brindisi and Otranto. The enemy became so discouraged by the well-directed fire of the Apollo's barge, that the tower was carried without loss, and then blown up by the British.

December 22.

1779. CAPTURE OF BLANCHE AND FORTUNÉE. — Rear-Admiral Rowley, in the Suffolk, 70, was detached with Vegeance, Magnificent, and Stirling Castle, in pursuit of three ships belonging to the fleet of Comte d'Estaing, cruising off Martinique. On Tuesday, the 21st December, at

8h. A.M., three strange sail being discovered, the signal was made for a general chase, which continued during the night; and on the 22nd, at 5h. P.M., one of the strangers, after a short defence, struck her colours. She proved to be the Blanche, of 36 guns and 212 men, Capt. La Gallissonière. At 11h. P.M., La Fortunée, of 40 guns, commanded by the Chevalier Marigny, also surrendered.

December 23.

1779. The squadron under Adm. Rowley, after the capture of the Blanche and Fortunée, as we have just related, continued the pursuit of the third ship, and, at 3h. P.M. on Thursday the 23rd, came up with and captured the Elize, of 28 guns and 68 men, commanded by M. Fonteneaux.

1812. The American brig Hunter, of 14 guns, was captured by Phœbe, 36, Cap. Hillyar.

December 24.

1796. CAPTURE OF JUSTINE.—The 64-gun ship, Polyphemus, Capt. Geo. Lumsdaine, captured the French 50-gun ship Justine, *en flûte*, having on board 600 troops. Before the prize could be secured, a violent gale came on, in which she foundered, with all hands.

1805. CAPTURE OF LIBRE.—In the morning, the French 40-gun frigate Libre, which had separated from her consort the Furieuse, in a gale on the coast of Scotland, when off the port of Rochefort, fell in with and was chased by the 44-gun frigate Egyptienne, acting captain, Lieut. P. C. Handfield. At noon the 38-gun frigate Loire, Capt. Fred. L. Maitland, joined in the chase, and at 3h. P.M. brought the Libre to action. Soon afterwards the Egytienne also opened her fire, and then ran the French frigate on board, carrying away by the shock the latter ship's bowsprit. This soon put an end to the contest, and the Libre hauled down her colours, having above 20 men killed and wounded, out of a crew of 280. The Egyptienne had one killed and 9 wounded, out of a crew of 330.

December 25.

1666. CAPTURE OF DUTCH SQUADRON.—On 25th December, a squadron of six sail, under the command of Commodore Robert Robinson, in the 60-gun ship Warspight, engaged a Dutch squadron of five sail, on the coast of Norway, three of which, including the Dutch commodore's ship, were captured after a short action.

1807. REDUCTION OF SAINTE CROIX.—On the 25th December, the Danish island of Sainte Croix capitulated to an expedition under Rear-Adm. the Hon. Alex. J. Cochrane and Gen. Bowyer.

December 26.

1706. DESTRUCTION OF CONTENT.—The 50-gun ship Romney, Capt. William Coney, in company with Milford and Fowey frigates, being on the coast of Spain, gave chase to the French 64-gun ship Content, which made sail inshore, and sought shelter under a small fort eight leagues to the westward of Almeira; the Romney took a position athwart her bows, whilst the Milford and Fowey placed themselves on her bow and quarter, and opened so destructive a fire, that in a short time the French ship blew up with all her crew.

1780. The Mary letter-of-marque, of 22-guns, commanded by Moses Stowards, on passage to the West Indies, fell in with a large Spanish frigate, which, after an obstinate engagement, she compelled to haul off. The Mary having her topmasts shot away and being much cut up in rigging and sails, was incapable of pursuing the enemy ; and she had 3 men killed and 5 wounded.

1799. At 10h. 15m. A. M., the Dodman bearing north, distant seven leagues, the Viper cutter, mounting fourteen 4-pounders, and 48 men, Lieut. John Pengelly discovered to windward, and gave chase to the French lugger Furet, of fourteen 4-pounders and 57 men. After a running fight of an hour and half, the Viper ran alongside her opponent, and soon compelled her to haul down her colours. Lieut. Pengelly and one seaman were wounded. On board the Furet, 4 men were killed and 8 wounded. This was the second time that the Viper, under the same commander, had captured a French privateer of equal force. — Medal.

1807. The French having occupied Portugal, a British squadron, under Rear-Adm Sir Sam. Hood, consisting of 74-gun ships Centaur, York, and Captain, and 64-gun ship Intrepid, with the frigates Africaine, Alceste, Shannon, and Success, together with transports conveying troops under Major-Gen. Beresford, sailed for Madeira. On the 24th December, the squadron anchored in Funchal bay, and on the 26th, without opposition, took possession of the Madeira islands.

December 27.

1742. Pultney and Xebecs. —The British 16-gun privateer Pultney, with a crew of 142 men, commanded by James Purcell, returning to Gibraltar from a cruise, was attacked by two large Spanish xebecs, each mounting 12 guns, with a crew of 120 men. The wind being very light, the xebecs, by the aid of their sweeps, were enabled to choose their position, and overtook the privateer off Europa point. On arriving up, the Spaniards ordered the Pultney to surrender, and, being answered by a broadside, made several attempts to carry her by boarding, but were on each occasion repulsed with great slaughter. After an action of nearly two hours' duration, the Spanish vessels sheered off, and returned to their port with the loss of 100 men killed and wounded. The Pultney had only one man killed and five wounded.

December 28.

1793. Sans Culotte, 20, captured in West Indies by Blanche, 32, Capt. Parker.

1797. Hazard, 14 guns, taken in the Channel by Phaeton, 38, Captain Stopford.

1806. General Blanchard, 16, captured off Los Pongos by Favourite. 20, Capt. Davie.

December 29.

1797. The French 20-gun corvette Daphne (late British) was captured in the Bay by the 44-gun frigate Anson, Captain P. C. C. H. Durham, after a spirited defence, and the loss of five men killed and several wounded.

1812. The 18-gun brig Royalist, Captain George Downie, cruising in the Channel, captured the French privateer Ruse. — Medal.

December 30.

1707. The Ludlow Castle, Capt. Nicholas Haddock, off the Long-sand-head, fell in with the French privateers Dunkirk and Nightingale, each carrying more men than the British ship; the Nightingale being under the command of one Thomas Smith, who had been dismissed the English service. The two ships having attacked the Ludlow Castle, were so warmly received that they endeavoured to make off; but Capt. Haddock gave chase to the largest, which he came up with, and captured.

1780. Bellona and Princess Caroline.—The 74-gun ship Bellona, Capt. Richard Onslow, cruising on the Downs station, fell in with, and, after an action of half an hour, captured, the Dutch 54-gun ship Princess Caroline, with the loss of 4 men killed and 12 wounded. Bellona, one killed and two wounded. The prize was added to the British navy under the same name.

December 31.

1796. Amaranthe, French 14-gun privateer, captured near Alderney, by Diamond, 38, Captain Strachan.

1797. Aventure, French privateer, 12 guns, taken by Mermaid, 32, off Belleisle.

1811. Chasseur, 16, French, captured by Blossom, 20, Capt. Stewart, in the Channel.

ADDENDUM.—NAVY.

The following has been inadvertently omitted under Oct. 14th, page 594:—

October 14.

1747.—Rear-Admiral Hawke, with 12 ships of the line, and 2 of 50 guns, being off Cape Finisterre, discovered a French fleet, under Commodore Letendeur. Sail was instantly made to close the enemy, then on the weather bow; and at 10h. A.M. the British formed in order of battle. The French commodore at the same time directed the Content, 64, and frigates with the convoy, to make the best of their way, while he, with the remainder, drew into line ahead. The Intrépide, 74, Trident, 64, and Terrible, forming the van; Tonnant, 80, and Monarque, 74, the centre; the Severn, 56, Fougueux, 64, and Neptune, 70, the rear. The signal for a general chase was now made. The Lion, 60, and Princess Louisa, 60, took the lead, but the remainder of the British soon arriving up, the action became general. The Severn struck to the Devonshire, 66, and Hawke pushed on to close the Tonnant; but the Eagle, 60, being disabled, fell on board the Devonshire; and in this situation the latter was engaged by the Tonnant, until the Tilbury, 60, took part in the action. The Devonshire then closed with the Trident and Terrible, and both these ships surrendered at 7h. P.M. The Neptune, being dismasted, and having lost her captain and 200 of her crew, struck to the Yarmouth, 64. The Monarque, Fougueux, and Severn surrendered before 5h. P.M. The Tonnant and Intrépide effected their escape. The loss of the British amounted to 154 killed and 558 wounded.

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